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GIFT OF
Alice Stone Blackwell

New England Library of Popular Biographies

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS SKETCHES OF

**REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN OF
NEW ENGLAND**

COMPILED BY

MARY ELVIRA ELLIOT, MARY A. STIMPSON, MARTHA SEAVEY HOYT, AND OTHERS

Under the Editorial Supervision of JULIA WARD HOWE, assisted by MARY H. GRAVES



"Honorable women not a few."

BOSTON
NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1904

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.



IN presenting this book to our patrons, we think it fitting to state that the publication of such a volume was first suggested to us by two ladies who have been since, for most of the time, closely associated with us in its compilation — Mrs. Mary A. Stimpson and Miss Mary E. Elliot. Their labors have been ably supplemented in this department and otherwise by Mrs. Martha S. Hoyt and others, to all of whom we owe a debt of thanks for faithful and efficient service. Our thanks are also due in high measure to Miss Mary H. Graves for her thorough and painstaking work in connection with the editorial department and the verification of the genealogies herein contained; and to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the editor-in-chief, for her many wise suggestions, careful oversight, and valuable personal contributions of biographical matter. That the completion of the work has been delayed somewhat beyond the time at first anticipated has been due partly to the fact that the data for some of the biographies, promised a long time since, were not furnished to us until quite recently, and also to the careful and thorough manner in which every department of the work has been carried on. That all will be fully satisfied we do not expect; yet we believe that our subscribers in general will find little real cause for dissatisfaction, and in particular will this be true of those who readily and heartily co-operated with us in the preparation of their own biographies. The few who failed to do so will be little entitled to complain of any errors or omissions in the matter personal to themselves herein printed. We believe the book will fulfil the reasonable expectations of all those who have taken a friendly interest in its publication.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.,

September, 1904.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.



THE biographical sketches presented in this volume are mostly of women who are still with us and engaged in active pursuits which embrace a wide variety of callings. The woman minister, doctor, lawyer, all have here their record, and with them the writer, the teacher, the philanthropist, the general care-taker of society.

The sketches naturally vary in importance and interest; but, taken all together, they offer a laudable report of the work of New England women in many departments of public and personal service. They attest the active interest of New England's daughters in the welfare of the State and in all that most vitally concerns its citizens.

JULIA WARD HOWE.



ELIZABETH C. AGASSIZ

BIOGRAPHICAL.



ELIZABETH CARY AGASSIZ, the first President of Radcliffe College and its constant benefactress, is destined, through the scholarship that bears her name and the hall which is to be erected in her honor on the college grounds, to be held in grateful, lasting remembrance as a pioneer advocate and promoter in the nineteenth century of the higher education of women. In former years, as the wife and helpmeet of a naturalist of world-wide reputation, and later as the editor of his *Life and Correspondence*, she was well known in literary and scientific circles. Her subsequent work as an educational leader brought her name more directly before the public; and the celebration in December, 1902, in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, of the eightieth anniversary of her birth was widely reported in the papers as an occasion of general interest.

Born in Boston, December 5, 1822, daughter of Thomas Graves and Mary (Perkins) Cary, she comes of long lines of New England ancestry, and personally bears witness to gentle blood and breeding. Her father, Thomas Graves Cary, A.M. (Harv. Coll. 1811), was son of Samuel⁵ and Sarah (Gray) Cary and grandson of Samuel⁴ and Margaret (Graves) Cary, all of Chelsea, Mass. His grandfather, Samuel⁴ Cary, was descended from James¹ Cary, of Charlestown, through Jonathan² and Samuel.³ James¹ Cary came from England and settled in Charlestown in 1639. He was the seventh son of William Cary, who was Mayor of the city of Bristol, England, in 1611.

Samuel⁴ Cary, A.M., born in 1713, was graduated at Harvard College in 1731. He became a sea-captain, making long voyages. He mar-

ried in 1741 Margaret Graves, daughter of Thomas³ Graves, of Charlestown (Harv. Coll. 1703), Judge of the Superior Court; grand-daughter of Dr. Thomas² Graves (Harv. Coll. 1656); and great-grand-daughter of Thomas¹ Graves, who settled in Charlestown about 1637, was master of various vessels, and at the time of his death, in 1653, was a Rear-Admiral in the English navy.

Mary Perkins, wife of Thomas G. Cary and mother of Elizabeth, was a daughter of Colonel Thomas Handasyd Perkins, merchant and philanthropist of Boston (born 1764, died 1854), who in 1833 gave his estate on Pearl Street to be the seat of the school for the blind taught by Dr. Samuel G. Howe. This act of public-spirited generosity is commemorated in the name which the school—now in South Boston, marvellously increased in size and equipment—bears to this day, "The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind." Colonel Perkins was also a liberal contributor to the funds of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Mercantile Library Association, and the Boston Athenæum, and a helper of many other worthy causes. One of his sisters was the wife of Benjamin Abbot, LL.D., for fifty years principal of Phillips Exeter Academy; another, Margaret, wife of Ralph Bennett Forbes and mother of the late Hon. John Murray Forbes, of Milton. They were children of James and Elizabeth (Peck) Perkins, and doubtless inherited some of their sterling traits of character from their mother, who, early left a widow, showed herself a woman of "great capacity in business matters" and a friend to the needy. Colonel Perkins was named for his maternal grandfather, Thomas Handasyd Peck. His paternal grandparents were Edmund and

Esther! (Frothingham) Perkins, the former, son of Captain Edmund Perkins, the first of the family to settle in Boston (in the latter part of the seventeenth century). Colonel Perkins married the daughter of Simon Elliott, of Boston, and had two sons—Thomas H., Jr., and George C.—and five daughters.

Elizabeth Cabot Cary (now Mrs. Agassiz) was educated at home, pursuing her studies under the direction of a governess. She was one of a family of seven children. Her younger brother, Richard Cary, Captain of Company G, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, commissioned May 24, 1861, fell, mortally wounded, in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862. Her elder sister, Mary Louisa, who married Cornelius C. Felton (President of Harvard University 1860-62), died in 1864, having survived her husband two years.

In the spring of 1850 Elizabeth C. Cary became the wife of Louis Agassiz, professor of zoölogy and geology in Harvard University, and went with him to his house in Oxford Street, Cambridge, to make a home for him and his son and the two daughters soon to come from Switzerland, and "to be," as said his biographer, Mr. Marcou, writing years after, "the guardian angel of Louis Agassiz and his whole family of children and grandchildren." Mrs. Agassiz not only directed with discretion the affairs of her household, but interested herself in natural history and particularly in zoölogical studies, and served as her husband's secretary and literary assistant, taking copious notes of his lectures and preparing manuscript for the printer.

Lifelong student, reverently intent to

... "Read what was still unread
In the manuscripts of God."

unwearied teacher, rarely equalled in enthusiasm and fitness for his vocation, Professor Agassiz, as everybody knows, had "no time to spare to make money." His salary, however, fell far short of enabling him to meet both domestic and scientific expenses. Hence the establishment in 1855 (the idea originating with his wife) of the Agassiz School for young ladies, which had a prosperous existence of eight years, its pupils, attracted by the fame

of the great naturalist, coming from near and from far. The elder Agassiz children, Alexander and Ida, were helpers from the first. Mrs. Agassiz, who did not teach, held the responsible position of director, and had the general management of the school.

In the summer of 1859 Professor and Mrs. Agassiz enjoyed a trip to Europe, passing happy weeks with his mother and sister at Montagny, Switzerland. In April, 1865, they went to South America on the scientific expedition whose history is recorded in the book entitled "A Journey in Brazil."

In December, 1871, they embarked on one of the vessels of the United States Coast Survey, the "Hassler," fitted out for deep-sea dredging, which sailed through the Strait of Magellan and then northward along the Pacific coast to San Francisco, entering the Golden Gate August 24, 1872. During this voyage a journal of scientific and personal experience was kept by Mrs. Agassiz under her husband's direction. A part of it was published in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The eighth decade of the nineteenth century, which witnessed in July, 1873, the opening of the School of Natural History at Penikese, and in December following, the funeral of "the Master," was the decade in which a movement was made toward securing for women in Cambridge the real Harvard education or its equivalent. The initiative appears to have been or was taken by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gilman. A plan for instituting for women, outside the college, a duplicate course of the Harvard instruction was received with favor in December, 1878, by President Eliot and by some of the faculty who had been consulted. On February 22, 1879, was issued a circular headed "Private Collegiate Instruction for Women," setting forth the project. It was signed by Mrs. Louis Agassiz, Mrs. E. W. Gurney, Mrs. J. P. Cooke, Mrs. J. B. Greenough, Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Miss Alice M. Longfellow, Mrs. Lillian Horsford, and Arthur Gilman, secretary. Examinations for admission to the classes were held in September, and work in the lecture room began at once. Twenty-five students completed the first year's course. On October 16, 1882, it having become necessary to raise a fund to

purchase the Fay House, the above-named ladies and others who had joined them legally became a corporation, with the title, "The Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women."

Under the popular name of "The Harvard Annex," invented by one of its students, the institution grew and flourished. Twice was the Fay House enlarged. In 1894, by act of the State Legislature, the name of The Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women was changed to Radcliffe College, the bill receiving the signature of Governor Greenhalge, March 23, 1894. It authorized Radcliffe to confer on women, with the approval of the President and Fellows of Harvard, all honors and degrees as fully as any university or college in the Commonwealth.

President of Harvard Annex from the beginning, Mrs. Agassiz was President of Radcliffe until 1900, when she tendered her resignation. The extent, character, and value of her services to the college in this long period are known only to those who have been associated with her in its management or have attended as students. She continued as Honorary President of the Associates of Radcliffe, who constitute its Corporation, and ex-officio member of the Academic Board and chairman of the Council, until the close of the academic year 1902-1903. On June 23, 1903, she presided at the Commencement exercises, and conferred degrees on ninety-nine candidates—eighty Bachelors of Arts, and nineteen Masters of Arts. In the preceding week she had resigned the acting presidency, feeling herself no longer equal to the responsibilities of the position; and Dr. Le Baron Russell Briggs, the second officer of Harvard University, had accepted the presidency of Radcliffe College, the choice being one which gave Mrs. Agassiz "much pleasure and entire satisfaction." Mrs. Agassiz's letter of withdrawal closed with these words:—

"I am grateful for the length of years which has allowed me to see the fulfilment of our cherished hope for Radcliffe in this closer relation of her academic life and government with that of Harvard. With cheerful confidence in her future, which now seems assured

to me, with full and affectionate recognition of all that her Council, her Academic Board, and her Associates have done to bring her where she now stands, I bid farewell to my colleagues. At the same time I thank them for their unfailing support and encouragement in the work which we have shared together in behalf of Radcliffe College."

Released from her former responsibilities as ex-officio member of the Council and chairman of the Academic Board, Mrs. Agassiz remains (1903-04) as Honorary President of the Associates of Radcliffe.

Professor Louis Agassiz is survived by the three children above named—Professor Alexander, director of the Agassiz Museum; Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, and Mrs. Henry Lee Higginson. Mrs. Agassiz continues to make her home on Quincy Street, Cambridge. She has also a summer cottage at Nahant, overlooking the glacier-marked, wave-beaten cliffs of the North Shore, a short distance from the stone cottage built by her grandfather Perkins.

Going abroad with Miss Mary Felton, her niece, in 1895, Mrs. Agassiz spent a number of months in Italy, journeyed through Germany, France, and the Tyrol, and in England visited Newnham and Girton Colleges for women.

Mrs. Agassiz is the author or editor of the following named books: "A First Lesson in Natural History," by Actæa, 1859, republished in 1879 with the author's name; "Seaside Studies in Natural History," by Elizabeth C. and Alexander Agassiz, 1865; "Geological Sketches," 1866; "A Journey in Brazil," by Professor and Mrs. Louis Agassiz, 1868; "Louis Agassiz, his Life and Correspondence," in two volumes, edited by Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, 1885.

M. H. G.

EDNAH DOW CHENEY, one of the founders in 1862 of the New England Hospital, Boston, its secretary for twenty-seven years and president fifteen years, is numbered among the veterans of the forward movements in education, philanthropy, and reform of the nineteenth century,

who happily still live to grace by their presence and help by their wise counsels the deliberative assemblies and budding activities of the twentieth century. She has recently given to the public an interesting volume of "Reminiscences." Born in Boston, June 27, 1824, daughter of Sargent Smith and Ednah Parker (Dow) Littlehale, she was named for her mother, and until her marriage, May 19, 1853, to the artist, Seth Wells Cheney, was known as Ednah Dow Littlehale.

Her father was for thirty years a Boston merchant. His native place was Gloucester, Mass. Born in 1787, he died in 1851. He was of the fifth generation of the Essex County family founded by Richard Littlehale, who took the "oath of supremacy and allegiance to pass for New England in the Mary & John of London, Robert Sayres, Master, 24th March, 1633," joined the Massachusetts Bay Colony at Ipswich, and, eventually settling in Haverhill, was Town Clerk for twenty years, serving also as Clerk of the Writs. Richard¹ Littlehale, of Gloucester (Joseph,² Isaac,² Richard¹), Mrs. Cheney's grandfather, was a Captain of militia. He married a widow, Mrs. Sarah Byles Edgar, daughter of Captain Charles Byles, who commanded a company at the siege of Louisbourg, and who also fought at Quebec under Wolfe.

Mrs. Cheney's mother, Mrs. Ednah P. Littlehale, a native of Exeter, N.H., born in 1799, died in Boston in 1876. She was the daughter of Jeremiah and Ednah (Parker) Dow and on the paternal side a descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Dow, one of the early settlers of Newbury, Mass., freeman in 1642. The Dow ancestral line is Thomas,¹ Stephen,² Nathaniel,⁴ Captain Jeremiah,⁵ Jeremiah,⁶ Ednah Parker (Mrs. Littlehale).

Thomas¹ Dow removed from Newbury to Haverhill, where he died in 1654. Stephen,² son of Thomas and his wife Phebe, was born in Newbury in 1642. Stephen,³ born in Haverhill in 1670, married Mary Hutchins. Their son Nathaniel,⁴ born in 1699, married Mary Hendricks, and lived in Haverhill and Methuen, Mass., and Salem, N.H., formerly a part of Haverhill, Mass.

Captain Jeremiah,⁵ born in Haverhill, Mass.,

in 1738, married Lydia Kimball, of Bradford, daughter of Isaac⁴ Kimball, a lineal descendant of Richard¹ Kimball, of Ipswich. Captain Jeremiah⁵ Dow died in Salem, N.H., in 1826. His name is in the Revolutionary Rolls of New Hampshire under different dates. He commanded a company in Lieutenant Colonel Welch's regiment, which marched from Salem, N.H., to join the Northern army in September, 1777. He was probably the Jeremiah Dow of New Hampshire who was private in Captain Marston's company in the expedition to Crown Point in 1762. Retire H. Parker marched to Cambridge as a minute-man of the Second Bradford Foot Company on the alarm of April 19, 1775.

Mrs. Littlehale's maternal grandparents were Lieutenant Retire H. and Ednah (Hardy) Parker, of East Bradford, now Groveland, Mass. The Parker line of ancestry began with Abraham¹ Parker, who married at Woburn in 1644 Rose Whitlock, and about the year 1653 removed to Chelmsford. It continued through Abraham,² who married Martha Livermore and settled in East Bradford; Abraham³ and wife, Elizabeth Bradstreet (a descendant of Humphrey Bradstreet, of Rowley); Abraham⁴ and his second wife, Hannah Beckett, daughter of Retire Beckett, of Salem, belonging to a noted family of ship-builders; to Lieutenant Retire H. Parker and his wife, Ednah Hardy, above named.

Martha Livermore, wife of Abraham² Parker, of East Bradford, was a daughter of John Livermore, of Watertown (the founder of the family of this name in New England), and his wife Grace (born Sherman), whom he married in England, and who was closely related to the immigrant progenitors of the most prominent Sherman families of America. Mrs. Grace Sherman Livermore was a useful member of the colony, being an obstetrician. She survived her husband, and died in Chelmsford in 1690, aged seventy-five years (gravestone).

Judging from printed records, the name Ednah has come down to Mrs. Cheney not only from her mother, her grandmother Dow, and her great-grandmother Parker, but from a more remote ancestress, Mrs. Ednah Bailey, wife of Richard¹ Bailey, of Rowley, Mass. Tracing

backward, we find that Mrs. Ednah Hardy Parker, born in 1745, was the daughter of Captain Eliphalet⁴ and Hannah (Platts) Hardy, grand-daughter of Jonas Platts and his wife, Anne³ Bailey, and great-grand-daughter of Deacon Joseph² Bailey, of East Bradford, who was son of Richard¹ and his wife Ednah. Richard Bailey was one of the company that set up in Rowley the first cloth-mill in America. Mrs. Ednah Bailey's maiden name is thought to have been Halstead.

Mrs. Cheney's birthplace was on Belknap Street, now Joy, about half-way up Beacon Hill from Cambridge Street. She was the third child born to her parents. Five children came after her, one a little brother; but only four—Ednah and three sisters, one a lifelong invalid—lived to adult age. When she was two years old, the family removed to Hayward Place, and six years later they took up their abode in a new house on Bowdoin Street. At the first school she attended, kept by the Misses Pemberton, she had good training in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The second was Mr. William B. Fowle's Monitorial School, which she entered with her elder sister, Mary Frances. Here she distinguished herself by her knowledge of grammar, as shown by her skill in "parsing," and her ready recitations in other studies that interested her, one of these being French, which was especially well taught. The attraction of a new and friendly acquaintance, Miss Caroline Healey, drew her to the school on Mount Vernon Street of Mr. Joseph H. Abbot. For a few terms she continued to advance in various ways of learning, more or less pleasurable, in the meantime successfully cultivating independence of thought, till, feeling herself not in harmony with the constituted authorities, she was as anxious to leave the Abbot school as she had been to enter it. Here ended her school-days—education still to be won. The home atmosphere was favorable to mental growth. Love of learning, with a taste for good literature, was an inheritance. The mother, "a beautiful type of woman, of good practical ability and great tenderness of heart, was very fond of reading." "Indeed," says Mrs. Cheney, "I can never remember seeing either her or my father sitting down to rest

without a book in their hands." Mr. Littlehale had a good knowledge of history, especially American.

The period of time now arrived at, the vivifying dawn of New England Transcendentalism, brought golden opportunities to the young aspirant for intellectual culture. A great awakening and a new sense of the surpassing riches of life was the result to Ednah D. Littlehale of attending for three successive seasons the conversations of Margaret Fuller. Few teachers have shown to such a degree the power of personality.

Mrs. Cheney writes: "I absorbed her life and her thoughts, and to this day I am astonished to find how large a part of what I am when I am most myself I have derived from her. . . . She did not make us her disciples, her blind followers. She opened the book of life and helped us to read it for ourselves."

Of Mr. Emerson, Mrs. Cheney says, "I never missed an opportunity of hearing him or reading his works"; and of Mr. Alcott, not all of whose theories she could accept, "But he gave me an insight into the life and thoughts of the old philosophers, and moreover gave me the constant sense of the spiritual, the supersensual life that is the most precious of all possessions."

It is significant that Mrs. Cheney and her elder sister, Mary F., were among the first parishioners of Theodore Parker when he came from West Roxbury to Boston, 1846. Inspirer, friend, and comforter in time of sorrow he ever remained.

For a year or two before her marriage Mrs. Cheney was the secretary of the School of Design for Women in Boston, of which she was one of the founders. Short-lived, the school yet served to show the existence of talent among American women, and is remembered as "one of the failures that enriched the ground for success."

Twin ambitions, art and literature, were native to Mrs. Cheney. Choosing the latter for her field of action, she ceased not to cultivate her taste for the former. As an artist's wife she made her first visit to Europe, sailing with her husband for Liverpool in August, 1854. The year following their return (in June, 1855)

witnessed the birth of a daughter, Margaret Swan, in September, 1855, and the death of Mr. Cheney in April, 1856, in South Manchester, Conn., his native place. He was one of the earliest crayon artists in America. Mrs. Howe thus speaks of him: "Seth Cheney's crayon portraits were among the delights of his time. The foremost women of Boston were glad to sit to him, and his rendering of their features has now for us

"The tender grace of a day that is dead."

Among his portraits of men, I especially remember one of Theodore Parker which was highly prized. An exhibition of a number of these works was arranged some years since by Mr. S. R. Koehler, curator of engravings, Art Museum, at the Boston Art Museum. It was an occasion of much interest, recalling many lovely and distinguished personalities, interpreted by Mr. Cheney with a grace and simplicity all his own."

Mrs. Cheney was one of the subscribers toward the establishment in 1856, under the leadership of Dr. Zakrzewska, of the first women's hospital, the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children. A few years later she was interested with others in the addition of a clinical department to the medical school for women in Boston, now merged in Boston University. In 1863 she was one of the three women incorporators of the New England Hospital, which they had started in 1862 in a house on Pleasant Street. "Accepting the position of secretary, Mrs. Cheney," to quote the words of Dr. Zakrzewska, "devoted herself to the work, and became one of the most powerful advocates and supporters of this institution—an institution now firmly established and professionally recognized, and which by its efficiency and conscientious work has not only educated women as physicians and nurses, but has opened the way for the former to a professional equality with medical men, as the Massachusetts Medical Society was the first to admit women as members."

Succeeding Miss Lucy Goddard as president of the hospital in 1887, Mrs. Cheney continued in office, discharging the duties thereof with

zeal and efficiency for fifteen years, or until her resignation on account of failing health in October, 1902. She is now Honorary President.

Early interested in the work of the Freedman's Aid Society, and becoming the secretary of the teachers' committee on the resignation of Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Cheney made several visits to the South in the years directly following the close of the war for the Union, the first time going with Abby M. May as a delegate to a convention in Baltimore. Unexpectedly called upon there to address a meeting composed largely of colored people, she had her first experience in public speaking. During her absence on one of these Southern trips a society was formed in Boston, of which she was appointed a director, being now Honorary President, and in which she has continued to work—the Free Religious Association, "the freedom and inspiration of whose first meetings" she finds it "impossible to report."

In 1868 Mrs. Cheney was one of the founders of the New England Women's Club, which soon came to be recognized as a forceful influence for good in the community; and about the same time she identified herself with the woman suffrage movement. For some years she was Vice-president of the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association. Joining the Association for the Advancement of Women early in the seventies, a year or two after its organization, she became one of its most valued workers and speakers. Mrs. Cheney also assisted in the founding of a horticultural school for women, of which Abby W. May became president. It was given up when Bussey College opened, and admitted women to its classes.

Mrs. Cheney's second visit to Europe in 1877, in company with her sisters and her daughter, was saddened in Rome by the death of her sister Helen. Returning to Boston in 1878, she responded to an invitation to give a course of lectures on art at the Concord School of Philosophy the following summer, and continued to lecture throughout the session.

In 1882 Mrs. Cheney was bereft of her daughter. She had been a student of great promise at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and, after she laid down her books and her young life, a room in the Technology building

was fitted up and named for her the "Margaret Swan Cheney Reading Room."

Since 1863 Mrs. Cheney has made her home in Jamaica Plain. Her interest in things that make for human welfare and progress continues unabated. Her voice in these later days is yet occasionally heard in public, and her pen is still that of a ready if not constant writer.

Mrs. Howe, speaking from the standpoint of long and intimate acquaintance, says: "Mrs. Ednah Dow Cheney is one of the marked personalities of the last fifty years in her native town of Boston. In all this period of time she has been prominent in movements of sound and needed reform. Naturally averse to personal publicity, she has not shunned it where her name and word could add weight to the advocacy of a just cause. In the education and health of the community she has shown the most lively interest. She has been a strenuous champion of the claims of the colored race to political and social justice. She has had much at heart the spread of religious toleration and the enfranchisement of her own sex. One who has been proud and glad to work with her may say that she has always found her a woman of good counsel and of reliable judgment. Motives of personal advancement are foreign to her nature. Her life has been enriched by true culture, by the love of all that is beautiful in art, literature, and character. The good work which she has contributed to the tasks of her day and generation will surely endure, and should be held, with her name, in loving and lasting remembrance."

Among the books that Mrs. Cheney has written or edited may be named the following: "Handbook for American Citizens" (written for the freedmen of the South), 1864; "Faithful to the Light," 1872; "Sally Williams," 1872; "Child of the Tide," 1874; "Gleanings in the Fields of Art," 1881; Life, Letters, and Journals of Louisa M. Alcott, 1889; Memoirs of her husband, Seth W. Cheney, of her daughter, Margaret S. Cheney, and of the distinguished engraver, John Cheney; "Stories of the Olden Time," 1890; "Life of Rauch, the Sculptor"; "Reminiscences," December, 1902.

M. H. G.

ELIZABETH PORTER GOULD, author and lecturer of wide reputation, now a resident of Boston, is a native of Essex County, Massachusetts. The eldest daughter of John Averell and Elizabeth Cheever (Leach) Gould, she comes of substantial New England stock, numbering among her ancestors two colonial governors, the first woman poet of New England, eight or more ministers of the gospel, and several Revolutionary patriots. She can trace her descent from over thirty early settlers of Essex County. Through the public services of nine of her forbears she is eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Dames.

The Gould ancestral line is: Zaccheus,¹ John,² Solomon,⁴ John,⁵ John Averell⁷—showing Elizabeth P. to be of the eighth generation in New England. Zaccheus Gould came to the Bay Colony about the year 1638, and somewhat later settled in Topsfield.

The line of descent from Governor Thomas Dudley and his wife, Dorothy Yorke, is through his daughter Anne, wife of Governor Simon Bradstreet; their son, John Bradstreet, born in Andover, Mass., in 1652, who married Sarah Perkins and lived in Topsfield; his son, Simon Bradstreet, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Capen, of Topsfield; Elizabeth Bradstreet, who married Joseph Peabody; Priscilla Peabody, married Isaac Averell; Elijah Averell, married Mary Gould; and their daughter, Mary Averell, who, marrying John⁶ Gould, named above, became the mother of John Averell Gould and grandmother of Elizabeth Porter Gould.

Mary Gould, wife of Elijah Averell and maternal grandmother of John Averell Gould, was a daughter of Captain Joseph Gould, of Topsfield, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Emerson, of Malden. Her maternal grandfather, the Rev. John Emerson, was a son of Edward and Rebecca (Waldo) Emerson, grandson of the Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Bulkeley) Emerson, Elizabeth Bulkeley being the daughter of the Rev. Edward Bulkeley and grand-daughter of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, the first minister of Concord, Mass. (Edward Emerson and his wife, Rebecca Waldo, were great-grandparents of Ralph Waldo Emerson.)

Miss Gould's mother was a daughter of Ben-

jamin,³ Jr., and Susan (Cheever) Leach, of Manchester, Mass., and on the paternal side a descendant of Robert² Leach, an early settler of that town, and his father, Lawrence Leach, who is said to have come to Boston from Scotland in 1628. Susan Cheever Leach, Miss Gould's maternal grandmother, was a grand-daughter of the Rev. Ames³ Cheever, of Manchester, and his wife, Sarah Choate, and great-grand-daughter of the Rev. Samuel² Cheever, of Marblehead, who was son of Ezekiel¹ Cheever, the famous schoolmaster of the olden time in Massachusetts and Connecticut, for forty years the head of the Boston Latin School.

In Chelsea, whither Mr. and Mrs. John A. Gould removed when their children were young, they resided for about thirty years, the city then being noted for its good society, numbering among its leading families the Osgoods, Frosts, Fays, Sawyers, Shillabers, and others. Mr. Gould for a number of years served as one of the School Committee, also as a member of the Common Council, and was chairman of the Music Committee of the First Congregational Church. Mrs. Gould was one of the foremost in works of benevolence, and was much loved and respected. She died in Chelsea in 1893. A daughter Susie, who had unusual musical talent, was the "little rosebud of a Chelsea girl" who sang at one of the public readings of Harriet Beecher Stowe in 1872, being thus mentioned in Mrs. Fields' biography of Mrs. Stowe.

Elizabeth Porter Gould, the eldest daughter, was named for her grandmother Gould's sister Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. John Porter, of "Fairfields," the old Porter estate in Wenham.

With Miss Gould the possession of talent has been a call for its improvement. The pleasant paths of learning in which her mental powers were developed easily led into equally pleasant fields of useful activity. Whenever congratulated upon the many patriotic services she has rendered, she has always declared with her kinsman, Dr. Benjamin Apthorp Gould, that her "ancestry made it a necessity." And so in regard to her many acts of kindness, her intelligent sympathy in behalf of so many causes, she simply says: "I was born in a house dedicated to God and humanity. I can't go back

on that." Questioned, she tells how the house in Manchester-by-the-Sea, where she first saw the light of this world, June 8, 1848, was dedicated like a church by a kinsman of her mother's, who, on its completion, called together people from far and near for a service of prayer and praise.

An inspiring leader and adviser of clubs during her long residence in Chelsea, after the club era began, she was also for years an intelligent power among the society women of Boston, Brookline, Newton, and other places, by her "Topic Talks," opportunities for which came to her wholly unsolicited. In fact, they seemed to be thrust upon her, for it was clearly noted that this author of varied learning and reserve force had the power of expressing herself in extemporaneous speech, as well as on paper, a rather rare gift.

As an officer in philanthropic and educational organizations, she has struck important chords in the line of reform. Her brochure, "How I became a Woman Suffragist," preluded a membership in the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and led to the casting of her annual ballot at school board elections. As a director from the first of the Massachusetts Society for Good Citizenship, she entered by voice and pen into the good government work of that organization. As an officer for years of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women, her good judgment and wise counsel have been of service. As a member of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, she is able, as she says, to become a seed-sower in behalf of the broader education of foreign women. She has written convincingly in the interests of the American college on the Bosphorus and in other lands. Her article in the *Century* for 1889 on "Pundita Ramabai" was but an outline of the lecture which, with those on "John and Abigail Adams," "John and Dorothy Hancock," "Holland and the United States," "The Brownings and America," and others, she has delivered before numerous women's clubs and other organizations. Her gratuitous platform work in behalf of the George Washington Memorial Association led her as far south as Richmond. Her lecture in Charlottesville was the first ever delivered at

the University of Virginia by a woman. As seen in her poems and speeches in behalf of the restoration of "Old Ironsides," her plea for the Lincoln memorial collection at Washington, D.C., and in the brochure, "An Offering in behalf of the Deaf," concerning speech education, many another cause has had her helping hand.

Miss Gould is an honorary member of the Castilian Club of Boston, having contributed one of the ablest papers to volume xxvii. of members' essays, presented by the club to the Boston Public Library. Her right-to-the-point speeches on a variety of subjects also made her an honorary member of the Wednesday Morning Club of Boston. She was the only woman speaker upon the erection of the Abigail Adams cairn, June 17, 1896, under the auspices of the Adams Chapter, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Regent, and was the poet of the Webster Centennial at Fryeburg, Me., in the summer of 1902, having been made some time before, for articles written on Webster, an honorary member of the Boston Webster Historical Society.

Her conscientious and extensive research in historical realms is seen in her interesting book, "John Adams and Daniel Webster as Schoolmasters," for which the Hon. Charles Francis Adams wrote an introduction. This, with its companion, "Ezekiel Cheever: Schoolmaster," will, it is said, become the final word on the respective subjects, to be more and more valued as the years go by. Her versatility has led to her being the poet of occasions and of movements. Her "Endeavor Rally Hymn," to which her nephew, Willard Gould Harding, composed the music, has been widely scattered. Her "Columbia—America," set to music by Adeline Frances Fitz, which is played by Sousa's Band, is the accepted song of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution. Two of her Children's Songs, set to music and published by Clement Ryder, are in demand for Children's Sunday. Her verses on the Mountain Laurel, on its proposal as the State flower, were dedicated to the Massachusetts Floral Emblem Society. Perhaps Miss Gould is most popularly known by her single stanza, "Don't Worry," which has been copied

far and near, even a little Alaska paper having caught its sunshine, and, widely scattered in leaflet form, has been a comfort to many a troubled soul. Not to mention, for lack of space, the "Songs of the Months" and verses to notable contemporaries and friends, it may here be stated that all that Miss Gould wishes saved of her poetry has been recently collected under the name "One's Self I sing, and Other Poems." A story, "A Pioneer Doctor," and "The Brownings in America," have been recently published.

A book of selections, her "Gems from Walt Whitman," published in 1889, called forth warm response from "the good gray poet": "I want to thank you as a woman," he said, "for the capacity of understanding me; for," he added, somewhat meditatively, "only the combination of the pure heart and the broad mind makes this possible." The publication of her "Anne Gilchrist and Walt Whitman" in 1900 gave further evidence of her generous capacity for friendship and her appreciation of that gracious quality in others. An official connection with the Walt Whitman International Association was accorded to Miss Gould in recognition of her labors of love in that direction.

Educated in music, "brought up," as she once said, "on symphony concerts," a sympathetic student also in other realms of art, she has been both a musical and an art critic. Her tastes are nowhere more plainly seen than in the collection of choice paintings, and literary treasures—signed photographs, autograph books, letters, stamps, and souvenir cards—which her wide acquaintance with famous men and women in this country and abroad has brought to her.

An extensive traveller in this country and in Europe, Miss Gould, like some other tourists, has made a practice of dipping her hands in the water of various places she has visited, her list including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the chief rivers, lakes, bays, falls, of our own land and a number of the most famous abroad. The hot geysers of the National Park and the icy waters of the Muir Glacier in Alaska mark the extremes of temperature she has encountered in pursuing this "hobby." The highest water she has reached

is that of the Yellowstone Lake, and the lowest, that of Holland.

In concluding this brief notice of Miss Gould and her work, it may be said she lives in the atmosphere of her own lines:—

“One day at a time
For humanity’s climb —
One day at a time.”

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON. The picture of Louise Chandler Moulton as she was described to me by one who saw her on her wedding-day, standing on the church porch, in the magic moment that is neither sunset nor twilight, like Helen’s, her beauty shadowed in white veils, a bride blooming, blushing, full of life and love and joy, has always been a radiant vision to my mind’s eye.

Hardly more than a child though she was—her school-days just six weeks over—she had then printed one book, and had written another, “Juno Clifford,” a novel, issued anonymously a few months after her marriage to William Upham Moulton, the publisher of a weekly paper to which she had been a contributor.

From the beginning she was a child of genius: it was only through the intuitive force of genius that she was able to know the hearts of men and women as she did at that very early period of her life—a genius that has ever since grown steadily as day grows out of dawn, and that reached its culmination in lyrics and in sonnets that have few superiors in our language.

[The daughter of Lucius L. and Louisa R. (Clark) Chandler, she was born in Pomfret, Conn. Her father was son of Charles and Hannah (Cleveland) Chandler, and was descended from William¹ Chandler, an early settler of Roxbury, Mass., through his son John, who was about two years of age when the family came from England. John² Chandler in 1686 removed from Roxbury, Mass., to Woodstock, Conn. He was one of the twelve Roxbury men who bought the territory known as Mashamoquet (now Pomfret), he being one of the six grantees in May, 1686. His wife, Elizabeth Douglas, was the daughter of Will-

iam Douglas, who was born in 1610, “without doubt in Scotland,” came to New England in 1640, and in 1660 settled in New London, Conn., where he was a deacon of the church.

Mrs. Hannah Cleveland Chandler was born at Pomfret in 1783, daughter of Solomon⁵ and Hannah (Sharpe) Cleveland. Her father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Her mother (great-grandmother of Mrs. Moulton), described as “a woman of rare intelligence and wonderful gift of language,” was a notable student of Greek literature. Solomon⁵ Cleveland was a descendant in the fifth generation of Moses Cleveland, of Woburn, Mass., the immigrant progenitor of the New England family of this surname, the line being Moses,¹ Edward,^{2,3} Silas,⁴ Solomon.⁵ Edward³ Cleveland’s wife was Rebecca Paine, daughter of Elisha and Rebecca (Doane) Paine and granddaughter of Thomas and Mary² (Snow) Paine. Mary Snow was a daughter of Nicholas¹ Snow, who came over in the “Ann” in 1623, and his wife Constance, who came with her father, Stephen¹ Hopkins, in the “Mayflower” in 1620. See Snow, Paine, Doane, Cleveland, Chandler, and Douglas Genealogies.]

The childhood of Mrs. Moulton was one that fostered her imaginative power. Her parents still clung to the strictest Calvinistic principles. Games, dances, romances, were things forbidden; and, as playmates were few, the child lived in a world of fancy. “I was lonely,” she has said, “and I sought companions. What was there to do but to create them?”

Indeed, before her eighth year her active mind was creating a world of its own in a little unwritten play, which it pleased her fancy to call a Spanish drama, and with which she beguiled all the summer, filling it with personages as real and as dear to her as those she met every day. Dwelling in such surroundings, her existence and her powers were as anomalous as if a nightingale or a tropic bird of paradise were found in the nest of our home-keeping birds. Yet in her lovely mother’s heart there must have been the delicate music of the song-sparrow’s strain; and never could she have carried her power so triumphantly but for the strength she inherited from her father.

The rigid Calvinism of the family had un-



LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON

doubtedly a very stimulating effect on the emotions of the sensitive child, and to its far-reaching influence may be ascribed the tinge of melancholy found in many of her pages. Not that they are not often illuminated with all the joy of being, but that, whenever the sun is bright, she has seen and felt the shadow. "One would not ignore," she says, "the gladness of the dawn, the strong splendor of the midday sun; but, all the same, the shadows lengthen, and the day wears late. And yet the dawn comes again after the night; and one has faith—or is it hope rather than faith?—that the new world, which swims into the ken of the spirit to whom death gives wings, may be fairer even than the dear familiar earth, . . . this mocking sphere, where we have never been quite at home, because, after all, we are but travellers, and this is our hostelry, and not our permanent abode."

The child Louise had a great vitality, and, when free from the burdens and terrors of "election" and "damnation," she exulted in the breath she drew. Running in the face of a great wind was one of her joys, feeling how alive she was; and she realized the reverse of such emotion in listening to the sound of the wind through an outer keyhole, which seemed to her the calling of trumpets, the crying of lost souls. She lived all this time so much in a world of her own that when, in her fifteenth year, she first sent some verses to a newspaper she felt it a guilty secret.

Her home in Boston, after her marriage, was a delightful one. Her house was soon a centre of attraction; and, surrounded by friends, she exercised there a gracious hospitality, and met the brilliant men and women who made the Boston of that epoch famous. Here was born her daughter, the golden-haired Florence, who is now the wife of Mr. William Schaefer, of South Carolina. Here her husband died, and here she has remained through the days of her widowhood till the house has become historic.

She continued her literary work through all these years. Besides writing her stories and essays and poems, she sent to the *New York Tribune* a series of interesting and brilliant letters concerning the literary life of Boston,

giving advance reviews of new books and telling of the affairs of the Radical Club, of which Mr. Emerson, Colonel Higginson, John Weiss, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and others of eminence were members. In all the six years during which these letters appeared she never made in them any unkind statement, or wrote a sentence that could cause pain. Through all her critical work, indeed, she has exercised a tender regard for the feelings of others, as well as great generosity of praise, preferring rather to be silent than to utter an unkindness.

Contributing poems and stories of power and grace to the leading magazines, *Harper's*, the *Atlantic*, the *Galaxy*, the first *Scribner's*, she also published a half-dozen very successful books for children, "Bedtime Stories," "Firelight Stories," "Stories Told at Twilight," and others that have always held the popular taste; and she collected a few of her many adult tales into volumes, "Miss Eyre of Boston" and "Some Women's Hearts."

Her first voyage across the sea was made in the January of 1876. Pausing in London long enough to see the Queen open Parliament in person for the first time after the Prince Consort's death, she hastened through Paris on her way to Rome and to raptures of old palaces and gardens and galleries, touched to tears by the Pope's benediction, abandoned to the gayety of the Carnival, enjoying the hospitality of the studios of Vedder, Story, Rollin Tilton, and others, and of the gracious and charming social life of Rome. Her descriptions of all this, overflowing with the sensitiveness to beauty which is a part of her nature, make her "Random Rambles" most enchanting reading. After Rome she visited Florence, and then Venice, feeling to the quick its mysterious and elusive spell, and then again Paris, and again London and the London season.

Entertained by Lord Houghton, she met Browning and Swinburne, George Eliot, Kinglake, Theodore Watts-Dunton, and a host of others, seeing especially a great deal of Browning—her personal beauty and charm, her exquisite manners and modest self-possession, her unerring tact, her voice, of which an English poet said, "Her voice, wherein all sweet-

nesses abide," having as much to do with all this as her literary excellence.

It was the next winter that the Macmillans brought out her first volume of poems, "Swallow Flights"; and, although she had trembled to think of its fate at the hands of alien critics, she betrayed no elation at the chorus of praise with which it was received. The *Examiner* spoke of the power and originality of the verses, of the music and the intensity as surpassing any verse of George Eliot's, declaring that the sonnet entitled "One Dread" might have been written by Sir Philip Sidney.

"No depth, dear Love, for thee is too profound,
There is no farthest height thou mayst not dare,
Nor shall thy wings fail in the upper air:
In funeral robe and wreath my past lies bound:
No old-time voice assails me with its sound
When thine I hear—no former joy seems fair,
Since now one only thing could bring despair,
One grief, like compassing seas, my life surround,
One only terror in my way be met,
One great eclipse change my glad day to night,
One phantom only turn from red to white
The lips whereon thy lips have once been set:
Thou knowest well, dear Love, what that must be—
The dread of some dark day unshared by thee."

The *Athenæum* also dwelt on the vivid and subtle imagination and delicate loveliness of these verses and their perfection of technique. The *Academy* spoke warmly of their felicity of epithet, their healthiness, their suggestiveness, their imaginative force pervaded by the depth and sweetness of perfect womanhood; and the *Tattler* pronounced her a mistress of form and of artistic perfection, saying also that England had no poet in such full sympathy with woods and winds and waves, finding in her the one truly natural singer in an age of æsthetic imitation. "She gives the effect of the sudden note of the thrush," it said. "She is as spontaneous as Walter von Vogelweide." The *Times*, the *Morning Post*, the *Literary World*, all welcomed the book with equally warm praise, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* spoke of her lyrical feeling as like that which gave a unique charm to Heine's songs. Very few of these critics had she ever met, and their cordial recognition was as surprising to her as it was delightful. Among the innumerable letters which she received, filled with admiring warmth, were some

from Matthew Arnold, Austin Dobson, Frederick Locker, William Bell Scott, and, in fine, most of the world of letters of the London of that day. Her songs were set to music by Francesco Berger and Lady Charlesmont, as they have been later on by Margaret Lang, Arthur Foote, Ethelbert Nevin, and many others. Philip Bourke Marston wrote her, "Much as we all love and admire your work, it seems to me we have not yet fully realized the unostentatious loveliness of your lyrics, as fine for lyrics as your best sonnets are for sonnets. 'How Long' struck me more than ever. The first verse is eminently characteristic of you, exhibiting in a very marked degree what runs through nearly all of your poems, the most exquisite and subtle blending of strong emotion with the sense of external nature. It seems to me this perfect poem is possessed by the melancholy yet tender music of winds sighing at twilight, in some churchyard, through old trees that watch beside silent graves. Then nothing can be more subtly beautiful than the closing lines of the sonnet, 'In Time to Come':—

"Which was it spoke to you, the wind or I?
I think you, musing, scarcely will have heard."

"There can be no doubt that, measuring by quality, not quantity, your place is in the very foremost rank of poets. The divine simplicity, strength and subtlety, the intense, fragrant, genuine individuality of your poems will make them imperishable. And as they are of no school they will be fresh, as the old delights of earth are ever fresh." And again the same poet wrote her concerning "The House of Death" that it was one of the most beautiful, the most powerful poems he knew. "No poem gives me such an idea of the heartlessness of Nature. The poem is Death within and Summer without—light girdling darkness—and it leaves a picture and impression on the mind never to be effaced."

"Not a hand has lifted the latchet
Since she went out of the door—
No footstep shall cross the threshold
Since she can come in no more."

"There is rust upon locks and hinges,
And mould and blight on the walls,

And silence faints in the chambers,
And darkness waits in the halls —

“ Waits as all things have waited
Since she went that day of spring,
Borne in her pallid splendor
To dwell in the Court of the King :

“ With lilies on brow and bosom,
With robes of silken sheen,
And her wonderful frozen beauty
The lilies and silk between.

“ Red roses she left behind her,
But they died long, long ago :
'Twas the odorous ghost of a blossom
That seemed through the dusk to glow.

“ The garments she left mocked the shadows
With hints of womanly grace,
And her image swims in the mirror
That was so used to her face.

“ The birds make insolent music
Where the sunshine riots outside,
And the winds are merry and wanton
With the summer's pomp and pride.

“ But into this desolate mansion,
Where Love has closed the door,
Nor sunshine nor summer shall enter,
Since she can come in no more.”

The reader must agree with the critic that this poem of “The House of Death” is unequalled in its tragic beauty and sweetness.

It was apropos of this volume that in one of his letters to her Robert Browning said he had closed the book with music in his ears and flowers before his eyes, and not without thoughts across his brain. And it was concerning a later poem, “Laus Veneris,” inspired by a painting of his own, that Burne-Jones said it made him work all the more confidently and was a real refreshment.

“ Pallid with too much longing,
White with passion and prayer,
Goddess of love and beauty,
She sits in the picture there —

“ Sits with her dark eyes seeking
Something more subtle still
Than the old delights of loving
Her measureless days to fill.

“ She has loved and been loved so often
In her long immortal years
That she tires of the worn-out rapture,
Sickens of hopes and fears.

“ No joys or sorrows move her,
Done with her ancient pride;
For her head she found too heavy
The crown she has cast aside.

“ Clothed in her scarlet splendor,
Bright with her glory of hair,
Sad that she is not mortal —
Eternally sad and fair —

“ Longing for joys she knows not,
Athirst with a vain desire,
There she sits in the picture,
Daughter of foam and fire!”

Could anything be in stronger or more glorious contrast to the “House of Death” or to “Arcady” or to that great sonnet, “At War,” or show more varied power?

Few people could have met such praise and appreciation as Mrs. Moulton received, so calmly, so sedately and gently, without one flutter of gratified vanity. Indeed, she is to-day the most modest and most humble-minded of women.

With the exception of the two years immediately following Mr. Moulton's death, when she remained at home and in seclusion, Mrs. Moulton has every summer sailed away for the foreign shores where she is so welcomed and so loved. Although possibly few Americans have had such a social as well as literary success abroad, the hospitality she has received has never been violated by her in pen or word: she has printed no letters and uttered no gossip concerning the houses in which she has been a guest. She has been, through all and everything, a woman of unerring sense of right and courtesy, of whom all other Americans may be proud. Every winter sees her back in Boston, where her house is a centre of literary life, and where one is sure to find every stranger of distinction. For her acquaintance among English people of prominence is as extensive as among those of our own country. The friend of Longfellow and Whittier and Holmes in their lifetime, the acquaintance of Boker, and Emerson, and Lowell, and Boyle O'Reilly, and of Sarah Helen Whitman (the fiancée of Edgar Allan Poe), of Rose Terry and Nora Perry, as she is still of Stedman and Stoddard, Mrs. Howe, Arlo Bates, Edward Everett Hale, Howells, William Winter, Anne Whitney,

Alice Brown, Louise Guiney, and, in fact, of almost every one of any interest or achievement here, her English acquaintance was and is equally extensive, as she has been on pleasant terms with Sir Walter Besant, William Sharp, Dr. Horder, Mathilde Blind, Holman Hunt, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Campbell-Praed, Coulson Kernahan, John Davidson, Kenneth Grahame, Richard Le Gallienne, Anthony Hope, Robert Hichens, William Watson, George Meredith, Thomas Hardy, and Alice Meynell, not to speak of Christina Rossetti, William Morris, Jean Ingelow, William Black, and many another of both the living and the dead.

It is in Boston that she has done the greater part of her work, collated and collected a few of her many stories and of her essays into volumes, written her books of travel, "Random Rambles" and "Lazy Tours," books full of interest, published her four volumes of poetry, and edited and prefaced with biographies "A Last Harvest" and "Garden Secrets," and the "Collected Poems" of Philip Bourke Marston, and also a selection from Arthur O'Shaughnessy's verses, generous with her time, her effort, her money, and her praise.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote Mrs. Moulton that he was touched with the passionate sincerity of her poems. "I cannot see," he added, "that the life of ardent youth is dying out of you, or like to." Sincerity, indeed, is the keynote both of her nature and her work. She is not methodical in her processes, never finding herself able to work through mere intellectual endeavor, unless some strong emotion stirs her to the deeps. Thomas Hardy speaks of the poems in "The Garden of Dreams" as being penetrated "by the supreme quality, emotion." "It is not art but nature that gave her," said William Minto, "the spontaneity and directness which are so marked characteristics of most of her poems, or that epigrammatic concision which enables her often to express in a sentence a whole problem or experience."

One of Mrs. Moulton's most appreciative, scholastic, and discriminating critics was Professor Meiklejohn, who for twenty-seven years occupied a chair in the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, and who was the author of

a translation of Kant, of "The Art of Writing English," and other books of importance. He has said with authority that she deserved to be classed with the best Elizabethan lyrists in her lyrics,—with Herrick and Campion and Shakespeare,—while in her sonnets she might rightly take a place with Milton and Wordsworth and Rossetti. "I cannot tell you how keen and great enjoyment (sometimes even rapture)," he wrote her, "I have got out of your exquisite lyrics." In a series of "Notes," following the poems, line by line, he asserted that the poet won her success by the simplest means and plainest words, as true genius always does, and that her pages were full of emotional and imaginative meaning, Nature and Poetry uniting in an indissoluble whole; and Shelley himself, he said, would have been proud to own certain of the lines. The poem "Quest" he found so beautiful that, in his own words, it was "difficult to speak of it in perfectly measured and unexaggerated language." Of the poem "Wife to Husband" he said that "the tenderness, the sweet and compelling rhythm, are worthy of the best Elizabethan days." The sonnet, "A Summer's Growth," "unites," he says, the "passion of such Italian poets as Dante with the imagination of modern English." This was in relation to her first volume, "Swallow Flights"; and in conclusion he said: "This poet must look for her brothers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries among the noble and intense lyrists. Her insight, her subtlety, her delicacy, her music, are hardly matched, and certainly not surpassed by Herrick or Campion or Crashaw or Carew or Herbert or Vaughan."

Of poems in the next volume, "The Garden of Dreams," Professor Meiklejohn affirmed that the perfect little gem, "Roses," was worthy of Goethe, and that "As I Sail" had the firmness and imaginativeness of Heine, the perfect simplicity containing magic. "Wordsworth never wrote a stronger line," he said of one in "Voices on the Wind."

In "At the Wind's Will" again the same critic recognized the strong style of the sixteenth century, noble and daring rhythms, the "quintessence of passion," successes gained by the "courage of simplicity," rare specimens of

compression as well as of sweetness. "The Gentle Ghost of Joy" he thought "a wonderful voluntary in the best style of Chopin." In a line of one of the sonnets, "Yet done with striving and foreclosed of care," he finds something as good as anything of Drayton's. He pronounced the two sonnets called "Great Love" worthy of a "place among Dante's and Petrarch's sonnets," and of the sonnet, "Were but my Spirit loosed upon the Air," he wrote, "It is one of the greatest and finest sonnets in the English language."

I think every one who knows and loves poetry in its highest form and expression will agree with all this, and will feel that the critic spoke of very great verse. Many other critics have been to the full as appreciative, and have felt, as I do, the constant delight of splendid phrase and Shakespearian vigor and utterance in Louise Chandler Moulton's sonnets, and the atmosphere of warmth and beauty that bathes the thought and fancy of each page.

But in spite of the largeness and high quality of her work it is quite as much the woman as the poet who is to be loved and admired. Large-hearted and large-souled, of a religious spirit unfettered by dogma, most tender, most true, most compassionate, genial, ingenuous, of an absolute integrity and an absolute unworldliness, she has the warm affection of all who are fortunate enough to know her at all closely. Men and women, young and old, come to her for the pleasure of the passing hour, for advice, for sympathy in joy or trouble. From all over the country people write to her, confiding their perplexities and sorrows, craving intellectual or spiritual comfort, and always receiving it. Her words of cheer are given from the heart, and she has the satisfaction of knowing the support and strength some of her written words have been to those like the young girl who, confined to her bed for three years and too weak to listen to prayers, could be helped by murmuring to herself:—

"We lay us down to sleep,
And leave to God the rest,
Whether to wake and weep
Or wake no more be best."

Mrs. Moulton's home in Boston is full of in-

teresting souvenirs, autographs, signed pictures, and sculptures given by the artists. At every turn there is association with famous or cherished names, and here her guests find their welcome generous and delightful, her manner gracious, her directness reassuring, her conversation full of sparkle, and her presence full of charm. In her youth of a remarkable beauty, a wild-rose bloom, black-lashed and black-browed hazel eyes, bright hair, fine features, and the oval lines of the antique in the outline of cheek and chin, much of that charm of her youth she still retains, the same soft yet fearless glance, the same heart-warming smile, the same grace of manner, always the same grace of nature, the same confident assurance of the goodness of every one in the world, loving God in humanity, and spending herself for others.

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS.—
"As sweet and wholesome as her own piny wood" was Frances E. Willard's epigrammatic description of the woman—above named—who succeeds her as leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union hosts. Miss Willard and Mrs. Stevens first met in 1875 at Old Orchard, Me., and the friendship there begun ripened into the deepest affection as the years passed.

Mrs. Stevens was born in Maine, and her home has always been within the borders of that State. Her parents were Nathaniel and Nancy Fowler (Parsons) Ames. Her first public work was in the school-room as teacher, when she was Miss Ames. At the age of twenty-one she married Mr. M. Stevens, of Stroudwater, a charming suburb of Portland. Her husband is in full accord with her, and is one of the most genial of hosts to the multitude of her co-workers who are entertained in their hospitable home. Their only child, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, is an ardent white ribboner and one of the State superintendents in the Maine W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Stevens possesses keen business ability and indomitable will power. She is a woman of culture, gentle in manner, and the embodiment of kindness.

The old home, which has been for a century in the Stevens family, resounds constantly to the music of children's voices, for, although Mrs. Stevens has been prominently connected with the child-saving institution of her State, she believes most ardently that an institution can never be a substitute for a home; and, while she urges her Maine women to open their doors to God's homeless little ones, she herself sets them a practical example.

Mrs. Stevens has been one of the prime movers in woman's temperance work ever since the historic crusade of 1873 in Hillsboro, Ohio. In 1874 she assisted in the organization of the W. C. T. U. in her native State. For three years she acted as treasurer, and she has since been continuously its president, unanimously chosen. For thirteen years she was assistant recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U., for one year its secretary, and at the Cleveland convention in 1894 she was, on nomination of Miss Willard, elected vice-president-at-large of the National Union, succeeding to the presidency in 1898.

Besides filling these offices and leading the women of Maine as president of the constantly growing State W. C. T. U., working and speaking for it untiringly, Mrs. Stevens has carried on a great amount of work connected with the charities of Maine, having been officially connected with several homes for the dependent classes. For years she has been the Maine representative in the National Conference of Charities and Correction. She was one of the lady managers of the World's Columbian Exposition.

No woman in the organization which she leads is more loyal to its fundamental principles. None possesses in a greater degree the confidence of its friends and the good will of its opponents than Mrs. Stevens, of Maine. Only those who best know her realize the depth of her religious nature. Her creed is truly the creed of love, her life one of peace and good will. Her Bible always lies close at hand upon her desk, and shows much reading. From the well-worn New Testament lying upon her couch we copied these words: "Tell our white ribboners to study the New Testament. I love the New Testament. No human being has

ever conceived as he should what the New Testament means by 'loyalty to Christ.' Among the last words spoken by Miss Willard, February 13, 1898." "Loyalty to Christ" may well be called the keynote to Lillian Stevens's life, and more clearly than do most people she finds Christ always among "his brethren" in poor, sin-stained, sorely burdened humanity.

Mrs. Stevens has said that any written account of her would have little meaning could there not be combined with it a sketch of the organization which has meant so much to her in her life work. In fact, it was with this understanding that Mrs. Stevens consented to have a sketch of her life prepared for this volume.

Perhaps no question is asked more frequently than "What has the Woman's Christian Temperance Union done?" and few questions are more difficult to answer with any degree of satisfaction. This is not for lack of material, but rather because of an over-abundance thereof. A few of the more general facts of its history may here be presented.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the crystallized effort of the Women's Crusade of 1873-74. It was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, November 18-20, 1874. Its characteristics are simplicity and unity, with emphasis upon individual responsibility. It is organized by State, district, county, and local unions. Every State and Territory in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, has a State or Territorial union, and there is a beginning in the Philippine Islands. Ten thousand towns and cities have local unions.

Twenty-five national organizers, fourteen national lecturers, and twenty-one national evangelists are constantly in the field, besides those of the several States and Territories. One thousand new unions were organized in 1900. One-fifth of all the States gained more than five hundred members over and above all losses in the year 1900.

Organization among the young women has grown into a branch, with its own general secretary and field workers. It is an integral part of the W. T. C. U., and is known as the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, or the Y. W. C. T. U.

Organization of the children into Loyal Temperance Legions is also a branch, and numbers two hundred and fifty thousand Seniors and Juniors. Organization among colored people has secured nine separate State unions and many members. Organization among the Indians is well begun in the Indian schools and among the more civilized adult Indian women. The department of organization among foreign-speaking people circulates literature in eighteen different languages, and keeps a missionary at the port of New York. It is not unusual for a national organizer to travel ten thousand miles in one year. This work is largely missionary. In 1883 Miss Willard and Miss Gordon visited every State and Territory in the Union, and completed an itinerary which included every city of ten thousand or more inhabitants by the census of 1870. Eight round-the-world missionaries have been sent by the National W. C. T. U.

Through Miss Willard the National was instrumental in organizing the World's W. C. T. U., which now includes fifty-eight different countries and five hundred thousand members.

The W. C. T. U. originated the idea of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, and has secured mandatory laws in every State in the Union and a federal law governing the District of Columbia, the Territories, and all Indian and military schools supported by the government. Under these laws twenty million in the public schools receive instruction as to the nature and effects of alcohol and tobacco and other narcotics on the human system. Sixteen million children receive temperance teaching in the Sunday-schools, and two hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-four of these are pledged total abstainers. The W. C. T. U. was an important factor in securing the insertion of the quarterly temperance lesson in the International Sunday-school Lesson Series, 1884, and in securing a world's universal temperance Sunday. Two hundred and fifty thousand children are taught scientific reasons for temperance in the Loyal Temperance Legions, and all these children are pledged to total abstinence and trained as temperance workers. The educational value of the W. C. T. U. to its own mem-

bers through courses of study and practical work is immense. Before any other temperance society had taken up mothers' meetings, the W. C. T. U. had organized in thirty-seven States and Territories, and two thousand meetings were held in Illinois in one year. W. C. T. U. schools of methods are held in all Chautauqua gatherings. Indiana held a W. C. T. U. school of methods in every one of its counties in 1900.

The W. C. T. U. has largely influenced the change in public sentiment in regard to social drinking, equal suffrage, equal purity for both sexes, equal remuneration for work equally well done, equal educational, professional, and industrial opportunities for men and women. Through its efforts thousands of girls have been rescued from lives of shame, and tens of thousands of men have signed the total abstinence pledge and been redeemed from inebriety.

The several States distributed nine million four hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and fifty pages. The National W. C. T. U. printed and distributed in 1901 fifty-five thousand annual leaflets of sixty-six pages each, which, with its annual reports and other literature given away, amounts to over five million pages.

The Union Signal, the official organ for the National and World's W. C. T. U., a sixteen-page weekly, has a large circulation. *The Crusader*, a sixteen-page monthly, the official organ of the Loyal Temperance Legion, has a large and increasing circulation. One thousand columns are filled weekly in other newspapers by two thousand eight hundred and sixteen superintendents. Thirty-two States publish State papers devoted entirely to W. C. T. U. interests.

The W. C. T. U. has been the chief factor in State campaigns for statutory prohibition, constitutional amendments, reform laws in general, and those for the protection of women and children in particular, and in securing anti-gambling and anti-cigarette laws. It has been instrumental in raising the age of protection for girls in every State but two. The age is now eighteen years in thirteen States, sixteen years in nineteen States, and from twelve to fifteen years in the other States. Through its

influence scientific temperance instruction laws have been secured in every State and Territory. Curfew laws have been secured in four hundred towns and cities. It aided in securing the anticanteen amendment to the army bill, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in all army posts. It secured the appointment of police matrons, now required in many of the large cities of the United States. It keeps a superintendent of legislation in Washington during the entire session of Congress, to look after reform bills.

Eight thousand petitions have lately been sent by the W. C. T. U. to the physicians of the United States, asking that their medical practice and teaching, as well as their personal example, be upon the side of safety in regard to the use of alcohol. By petitions and protests Congressman-elect Roberts, the polygamist, was prevented from taking his seat in the United States Congress. Similar effort was made by the W. C. T. U. to retire Mr. Smoot, and the influence of this organization helped to bring about the Congressional investigation concerning modern Mormonism and polygamy. Because of protests the prohibitory law in Indian Territory was not repealed nor openly attacked. For the same reason the prohibitory constitution of Maine was not resubmitted. The National W. C. T. U. secures more petitions than any other society in the world. It is estimated that not fewer than twenty million of signatures and attestations have been secured by the W. C. T. U., including the polyglot petition. Other societies work largely through W. C. T. U. machinery in circulating petitions. The thought of the polyglot petition originated with Miss Willard, and it was written by her. It has seven million signatures and attestations.

The W. C. T. U. will continue to petition for federal legislation to protect native races in our own territory and in foreign lands. It will continue to protest against the bringing of Chinese girls to this country for immoral purposes, and against the enslaving of the same, and against the legalizing of all crime, especially that of prostitution and liquor selling. It will continue to protest against the sale of liquor in Soldiers' Homes, where an aggregate of two hundred and fifty-three thousand and twenty-

seven dollars is spent annually for intoxicating drinks, only about one-fifth of the soldiers' pension money being sent home to their families. It will continue to protest against the United States government receiving a revenue for liquors sold within prohibitory territory, either local or State, and against all complicity of the federal government with the liquor traffic. It will continue to protest against lynching, and will lend its aid in favor of the enforcement of law. It will continue to work for the highest well-being of our soldiers and sailors, and especially for suitable temperance canteens and liberal rations.

It will continue to work for the protection of the home against its enemy, the liquor traffic, and for the redemption of our government from this curse, which redemption can only come, it believes, by the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. It is pledged to the highest interests of the great institutions of the world—the home, the school, the Church, the State.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER was the descendant of a long line of Quaker ancestry, English on the mother's side, Irish on the father's. From the former came her unflinching determination, her almost dogged persistence, her unyielding will where a principle was at stake, her severe judgment of all who failed to reach her lofty standards of morality. With the Celtic blood came her cheerfulness, her ingenuousness, her childlike simplicity, and utter lack of self-consciousness. Her inability to keep a secret, even when of an important character, was the source of much amusement and occasional annoyance to her friends. Of Irish wit she had not a trace, though she could thoroughly enjoy a joke when it was explained to her.

Mrs. Foster had a clear, though perhaps, an unusual, conception of the distinction between the possible and the impossible. Whatever was right and just she firmly believed to be possible. To right a wrong or to accomplish an important object, she would move heaven and earth; but she wasted no energy in useless repining over the inevitable. It was

this philosophic resignation to the necessary ills of life, combined with a remarkable elasticity of temperament, which enabled her to endure the intense nervous strain to which she was for many years unavoidably subjected, and helped to prolong beyond threescore years and ten a life, in childhood frail, in youth and middle age constantly overburdened with severe mental and physical toil.

Soon after her birth in the little town of Pelham, Mass., January 15, 1811, her parents, Wing and Diana (Daniels) Kelley, removed to Worcester, where the little Abigail, because of her delicate health, was allowed to grow up in comparative freedom from the restraint imposed upon the girls of her day. But, in spite of this, she used to tell me that she constantly rebelled against the limits set to the physical activity of girls. She felt it a humiliation to be permitted to go on the ice only in tow of some condescending boy who might offer to drag her behind him by a stick. But she would climb trees and fences, and coast down hills on barrel staves, undeterred by the epithets "hoyden" and "tomboy," heaped upon her by the girls who only played with dolls in the house. Thus early did she exhibit that love of freedom which was her leading trait through life.

Her mother, the strictest of orthodox Friends, taught her children to follow with unquestioning obedience the leadings of "the Spirit," that inner voice which the world calls conscience. It was to this early training of the conscience and the will that Mrs. Foster attributed her moral strength in later life. The severe discipline of the household was mitigated, however, by the genial influence of the warm-hearted, impulsive father, whose kindly nature found expression in tender affection toward his children and abounding hospitality to a large circle of friends.

Pecuniary misfortunes reduced the family income by and by, and put to the test the character of the young girl who was just now beginning to realize the serious meaning of life. She had learned all that the best private school for girls in Worcester could teach her. Her parents could not afford to send her away to school, so at the age of fourteen she bor-

rowed money of an elder sister to pay her expenses for a year at the Friends' School in Providence, R.I. Though not (as she declared) a brilliant scholar, she was a most faithful student; often working so hard over her lessons that the perspiration would stand out on her face as if from hard physical exertion. She took a high rank in her class, and was therefore able to obtain from her teachers a recommendation which secured her a school the next year, though she was only fifteen years old. Having paid her debt and earned a little beside, she returned to school; and for three years she alternately taught and studied, until she had finished the most advanced course of instruction which New England then offered to women. From the age of fourteen she paid all her own expenses.

She was fond of dress, and indulged to the full in the few frivolities allowed by her sect, which did not altogether frown upon rich silks and satins, if plainly fashioned and of subdued tints. Abby (I think she had already dropped the "gail") had an eminently social nature, and did not disclaim the pomps and vanities of parties and balls, with their attendant beaux, among whom her slender, graceful figure and beautiful dancing made her a favorite.

Miss Kelley must have been about nineteen when she went to Lynn, where for several years she had charge of the private school of the Friends' Society. It was while here that she first heard the subject of slavery discussed. She listened to the burning words of William Lloyd Garrison and to the strong Quaker utterance of Arnold Buffum. The "inner voice" began to call to her, and she replied by accepting the secretaryship of the Lynn Female Antislavery Society, just formed. Her own words, taken from the letter to which I have referred, give a vivid picture of the strong impression which the reform had already made upon her.

"From this time I did what I could to carry forward the work, by circulating petitions to our legislative bodies, scattering our publications, soliciting subscriptions to our journals, and raising funds for our societies, in the meantime by private conversations enforcing our principles and our measures in season and out of season, taking more and more of the time

left from my school duties. At length my whole soul was so filled with the subject that it would not leave me in school hours, and I saw I was giving to this duty less than its due. This decided me to resign. I had been wanting to pass a season with my mother, who was in failing health. My resignation was not accepted, but I persisted, and after two more terms I was released. My mother was in sympathy with me on the slavery question, and I told her fully the state of my mind, saying that, but for the fact that I had so little command of language and no training in public speaking, I should think I had a divine call (as understood by Friends) to go forth and lecture.

"About this time there was a pressing call for funds from the anti-slavery societies, and I sold some of the most expensive articles of my wardrobe, and forwarded the proceeds to the treasury, feeling that I could not withhold even a feather's weight of help that might hasten the downfall of the terrible system which, by crushing and cursing the slave, had deprived the whole country of the liberty of speech and the press, and the right of peaceable assemblage and petition."

(It should be said at this point that Miss Kelley had already given to the society all her accumulated earnings and the small inheritance recently received from her father's estate.) "Not long after this, in one of our Scripture readings at breakfast, I read from a chapter containing these words: 'Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called: but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, . . . and things which are not, to bring to naught things that are: that no flesh should glory in his presence.' I closed the book and said to my mother: 'My way is clear now: a new light has broken on me. How true it is, as history records, that all great reforms have been carried forward by weak and despised means! The talent, the learning, the wealth, the Church, and the State, are pledged to the support of slavery. I will go

out among the honest-hearted common people, into the highways and byways, and cry, 'Pity the poor slave!' if I can do nothing more.' My mother still hoped that I might be spared from taking up so heavy a cross; but I told her I had counted the cost, and though, as an abolitionist, I must take my life in my hand, and, as a public-speaking woman, must suffer more than the loss of life, yet all I could give, and all I was, was but as dust in the balance, if my efforts could gain over to our cause a few honest souls.

"I had a sister living in Connecticut, who was quite in accord with me, and at her house I now made my home, going out as opportunities were offered me by the few abolitionists of that vicinity. I was entirely unknown and unheard of, except as some New York paper, in its denunciation and ridicule of the anti-slavery meetings, might refer to me as 'that monstrosity, a public-speaking woman.' I had no endorsement from any society, none but a few of my most intimate friends knowing of my purpose. The reason for my going out thus was my doubt of being able to serve the great cause in this way; and I did not wish to involve any other person in the trials, perils, and tribulations to which I should be liable."

Miss Kelley finally received an invitation to hold meetings in Washington, Conn. She says of them: "The first meeting was well attended, and another was called for, then still another and another, each with deepening interest and larger attendance. When a fifth was proposed, as I had engagements elsewhere, I promised to return in two weeks and speak again. It may seem remarkable that no opposition was manifested; but those who invited me were all members of the church, and Mr. Gunn was the superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and Mr. Platt a sheriff of the county. . . . I was treated with much consideration, receiving hospitality from those who stood first and best. But, when I returned, lo, what a change! Mr. and Mrs. Gunn met me with sorrowful faces and told me that in my absence Mr. H., the minister, had preached a sermon from the text, Rev. ii. 20: 'I have a few things against thee, because thou sufferest that woman Jezebel to teach and to seduce my servants.' . . .

He set forth the powers and artifices of Jezebel, her learning, her marvellous blandishments, with the neglect of the minister to forbid her preaching until she had acquired such an influence that he dared not interfere. Then Mr. H. charged that another Jezebel had arisen, and, with fascinations exceeding even those of her Scripture prototype, was aiming to entice and destroy this church. . . . He added: 'Do any of you ask for evidence of her vile character? It needs no other evidence than the fact that in the face of the clearest commands of God, "Let your women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak," she comes here with brazen face, a servant of Satan in the garb of an angel of light, and tramples this command under her feet.' This is the purport of his discourse as reported to me.

"My friends invited me to go with them to the weekly prayer-meeting that afternoon. We hoped, though with little faith, to have an opportunity for my friend to say a few words in reply to the Sunday's sermon. But no one was allowed to speak except by the minister's invitation, and the meeting was soon closed. We stood near the door as the people passed out. With one exception, not one of those whom I had met on my first visit, not even those who had hospitably entertained me, gave me a hand or a look, but all passed me as if I had been a block. I doubt not that many of the members of that church thanked Mr. H. for his timely warning, by which they were saved from being led to death and hell. At my lecture that evening few were present, and those mainly from surrounding towns. I went to my chamber that night, but not to sleep. In agony of prayer and tears, my cry was, 'Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people!' My anguish was not because of anything personal to myself, but because I was thus cut off from the people who might rise up for the defence of the slave. The friends at whose house I was stood by me nobly, but we all saw that nothing more could be done at that time.

"Soon after this I was invited to speak in

Torrington, where a Methodist church was opened to me, the minister being absent. I remained there about a week, holding several meetings, which created great interest, so that people came in from surrounding towns. There were many questions asked and answered, but very little opposition was apparent. At one of the last meetings, though nothing had been said about money, the people in passing out left contributions on the desk before me. No one said a word except an aged man, who, dropping a gold coin, remarked, 'The laborer is worthy of his hire.' The amount was several dollars.

"When I started on my mission, my funds were low. I could not ask for help, but decided that, when my supply should fail, it would be sufficient reason for my going home. At one time I had but ten cents left in my purse, and was about to write home for a loan, when a letter from an intimate friend was brought me, containing a five-dollar bill."

Among the places which Miss Kelley visited was Norfolk, Conn. Arriving in the absence of her host, several of the principal men of the town called on her, and informed her with threats that if she persisted in her attempt it would be at her own peril. With no friend at hand she had to yield; but it was Saturday night, and she could not get away before Monday. Her hostess was evidently in sympathy with the mob element, and Miss Kelley therefore tried to get lodgings at the hotel. She was told that the innkeeper would as willingly entertain the vilest woman from New York as herself. "Language," she writes, "cannot describe that long day and night of spiritual anguish and utter desolation." Monday morning saw her depart. She went to the house of a friendly Quaker farmer in Canaan. "Once more I breathed freely. A terrible burden fell off me. When left alone I went into the orchard back of the house" (remember she was still young, only about twenty-five) "and ran about like a colt let loose. I hopped, skipped, and danced. I climbed the trees and sang with the birds. Such ecstasies of delight come rarely."

In this town she held good meetings, but in Salisbury her meeting was broken up by a

mob which rang the church bell, tooted tin horns, and beat on tin pans.

At Cornwall Bridge Miss Kelley barely escaped personal injury. The politics of the town were controlled by a charcoal manufacturer, a drunken, profane fellow, who had a similar following. "When we entered the house, we found it well filled and lighted, with a candle on the desk, and several candles and oil lamps on the box stove in the centre. The audience appeared respectable; but from without smutty faces looked in through the open windows, and ominous mutterings were heard. Directly there strode in a burly, red-faced fellow, with glaring eyes, who brandished a huge club, shouting with an oath, 'Where's the nigger wench?' A shudder ran through me. A feeble, trembling voice in a far corner of the room replied, 'Perhaps she has not come.' Down fell his club, right and left, putting out and smashing lamps and candles. That on the desk followed in an instant, while I was seized by my friends, and in the darkness was hurried to the door, amid the sounds of the falling club, the screams of the wounded, and the horrible oaths of the drunken wretch." Another attempt to hold a meeting was foiled by the appearance of this man with a loaded gun.

If anything more than the terrible campaign in Connecticut were needed to convince Miss Kelley that she had a divine call for public speaking, it was found in the effect produced by the short but eloquent appeal which she made in Pennsylvania Hall, Philadelphia, on the memorable evening of its destruction at the hands of a pro-slavery mob, May 16, 1838. At the close of that meeting, her friend, Theodore D. Weld, strongly urged her to join the lecture corps, adding, "Abby, if you don't, God will smite you." But, before a woman could go forth as the accredited agent of the Anti-slavery Society, a battle had to be fought within its own ranks. Witness a letter dictated by Mrs. Foster two or three years before her death:—

"Long before there was any organized movement in behalf of the equal rights of women, the battle for the recognition of their equality was fought and won, as an incidental issue,

on the anti-slavery platform. In 1837 Sarah and Angelina Grimké, of South Carolina, were invited to New England to lecture to women on slavery. Meetings were appointed for them in Boston, at which a few men looked in from the vestibule, and finally entered and took seats. No objections being made to this invasion, their subsequent meetings were largely attended by men as well as women. Meetings were held in many towns in New England, frequently in influential churches, the pastors opening with prayer and otherwise giving countenance to the movement. Among the most important hearings given the Grimkés were those before the Legislature of Massachusetts, on petitions. They created an interest that had never been felt before, as witness the action of the Congregational Association, which in 1838, by a pastoral letter, written by a committee of which the Rev. Nehemiah Adams was chairman, warned its various churches against giving countenance to women's speaking in public assemblies, a movement which was anti-scriptural, unnatural, indecent, and ruinous to the best interests of the community.

"These lectures and the action of the Congregational Association resulted in a great agitation, extending throughout New England, especially in the anti-slavery ranks. No woman had hitherto taken part in a mixed convention of any of the anti-slavery societies by speaking or serving on committees; but in May, 1838, at the New England Convention, Abby Kelley said a few words from her seat in the hall, and was afterward nominated and elected a member of a committee to memorialize the religious associations of Massachusetts in regard to slavery.

"This action, hastily taken in the closing moments of the first evening, was next day violently opposed by ministers and others, among them several who had been prominent in aiding the Grimké sisters in their mixed meetings, but who now, under the influence of the pastoral letter and hostile public sentiment, had joined the opposition. These members, having in vain requested Miss Kelley to withdraw from the committee, introduced a resolution excusing her from serving. An intensely exciting discussion followed. The

resolution was defeated, a large majority taking the ground that women, being members of the society, were entitled to all the rights, privileges, and duties pertaining to membership. In May, 1839, the question again came up, this time at the annual meeting of the American Anti-slavery Society, in New York. An exciting discussion followed the appointment of Miss Kelley to a committee, the question being decided as before. The next year it was settled, once for all, that in the American Anti-slavery Society and its auxiliaries throughout the country the women should take part as freely as the men in all the work of the public meetings, even to the point of presiding on important occasions."

It was in 1839 that Miss Kelley's recognized career as a lecturer began. She had already been baptized with the terrible flame of persecution in the solitary Connecticut campaign, and whatever of abuse and vilification now assailed her she could bear with comparative equanimity, supported by the strong band of brave and loyal souls who had pledged to the cause of the slave their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. From this time till her marriage, in 1845, Miss Kelley devoted herself untiringly to anti-slavery work. She spoke in conventions not only, but made long trips through remote country districts, speaking in churches, whenever they could be obtained; when not, in school-houses. Sometimes arrangements were made by the society's agent; but she often had to be her own agent, learning from her last host who in the surrounding towns would help her to get up meetings, and who would receive her at their houses, for she had no money to pay hotel bills. For many years she received no salary, her travelling expenses only being paid by the society, and her most pressing needs for clothing being supplied by her friends. Many amusing anecdotes might be related of these lecture tours. She, like Dickens, was given her choice of "corn bread and common doin's" or "white bread and chicken fixin's." In the new settlements of the West, where the kitchen sink or the well was the common bath-room for the family, and a single dish (sometimes the iron skillet) served each in turn as a wash-basin,

her hostesses discovered that an occult connection existed between a woman lecturer and a pan of water—a luxury which Miss Kelley always insisted upon having in her room. In those days of pork and bacon it was extremely difficult to get suitable food, but eggs and potatoes could usually be obtained. Travelling was a terrible undertaking. At first no railroads, then only a few between the larger cities, stage-coaches or wagons, and roads of every degree of muddiness or roughness, with the corduroy road of logs as the extreme of torture—these were the only means of conveyance for the pioneers of the anti-slavery cause.

About the time that Abby Kelley became known to the public, another lecturer appeared on the anti-slavery platform, one who excited more animosity, if less ridicule, than she. This was Stephen S. Foster, who out-Garrisoned even the famous leader. In his ability to portray in vivid and terrible language the sin of the slave-holder and the wickedness of the church and clergy in lending countenance to the system, he was without a rival. No meeting was dull where he spoke. Indeed, a mob was the not improbable outcome, before which Mr. Foster never quailed. A non-resistant, he carried always with him two invaluable weapons—a piercing eye, with which he transfixed his assailants, and a wonderful magnetic power, which enabled him to hold an audience, though they writhed under his terrible denunciations. But he was sometimes roughly handled, and several times received serious injuries.

This brave martyr spirit was the mate for whom destiny had preserved Abby Kelley from her many youthful admirers. Marriage had never attracted her; for marriage, at that time, meant the absolute submission of the wife, her entire loss of identity. To such a union such a woman could never consent. But when this wooer came there was a difference. The great principle of human freedom which he applied to the black slave he applied also to the white woman, who was a subject, if not a chattel. He had the same great cause at heart as Miss Kelley. Like her, he had labored without money and without price, had given up his profession and his creed for the slave. Mar-

riage to such a man seemed to her the realization of an ideal, and so it proved. But there was one condition: three entire years must be devoted to the sacred cause. So the travelling and lecturing went on. Up and down, from Maine to Ohio, always with some woman for a travelling companion, Miss Kelley toiled almost without rest. One summer she spoke every day for six weeks and sometimes twice a day. The meetings (some of them large conventions) were often held in groves, and it was this severe strain which broke the voice, before so strong and clear.

In December, 1845, Abby Kelley and Stephen S. Foster were married. For a year or two previously they had consented to receive the small salary then usually paid to lecturers. They felt that they owed something to the new relation and duties they were soon to assume. Mr. Foster had also realized something from an anti-slavery work which he wrote about that time. With this small sum the husband and wife purchased a farm in the suburbs of Worcester, Mass., which continued to be their home till Mr. Foster's death in 1881. But their public work was not given up. Mr. Foster was usually absent during the winter on lecturing tours, while Mrs. Foster made several long campaigns in the West, besides often attending conventions or giving lectures nearer home. When asked how she could bear to leave her little daughter, she would reply, "I leave my child in wise and loving hands and but for a little, while the slave mothers daily have their daughters torn from their arms and sold into torture and infamy."

Never was mother more devoted, more self-sacrificing than she. Had she been less noble, less brave, less tender of her child, she would have remained at home to enjoy her motherhood at the expense of other mothers. She once exclaimed, "The most precious legacy I can leave my child is a free country!"

It was about this time that the woman's rights cause came up as an independent reform. Mrs. Foster had fought the battle for the right of women to speak in public, and had gained it for herself and for all women. Now came the broader question of the right to vote, which involves all other rights. She was ear-

nest in its advocacy, and came to see that it was a much more comprehensive reform than even the anti-slavery movement. But she felt that her life was consecrated to the slave, and that her failing voice and broken health must be husbanded for that service. Yet she was thoroughly identified with the suffrage movement, and was recognized, with the Grimkés, as the pioneer who, with bleeding feet, smoothed the path through which the women of the suffrage movement might lead their sex to the light.

Mrs. Foster's last public work was devoted to raising money for rousing public sentiment to the necessity of carrying the Fifteenth Amendment. With the other loyal friends of the freedmen, she felt that freedom without the ballot was an empty name. She could no longer speak from the platform, but her earnest pleading in private rarely failed to convince her listener that justice was the only safe course for the nation to pursue. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars were contributed through her to be spent in holding meetings throughout the North and in publishing and distributing documents for the enlightenment of the public. This amendment at last carried, she felt that she had at last earned a discharge from the army of workers.

Those who listened to Abby Kelley in the days of her young womanhood have told me of her wonderful power. This consisted, I imagine, in her intense earnestness, in her utter self-forgetfulness and consecration. Her language was of Quaker simplicity, unadorned with figures or imagery. She never wrote her speeches, and rarely spent any time in their preparation; but the eloquence of a heart on fire, words lighted at the altar of God's truth, were hers. Her audience felt that she "remembered those in bonds as bound with them." Such a passion for freedom, such unselfish devotion, could not fail to inspire admiration and win converts.

Though Miss Kelley's features were not beautiful, she had an attractive personality. Her lithe, graceful figure was crowned with a head of fine outlines, well poised on a beautiful neck, and covered with abundant dark brown hair, hardly gray, even at her death. The Quaker



LURA C. PARTINGTON

kerchief, laid in folds around her neck, was the one article of personal adornment to which she clung. Its simplicity was perhaps its special charm, so completely did it harmonize with the purity and sincerity of the wearer.

Mrs. Foster was noted far and near for her good housekeeping. She had had almost no experience in this department before her marriage, but (as she confided to me a short time before her death) she was determined to disprove the assertion that a "strong-minded woman" would, of course, neglect her house and family. As a poor farmer's wife she had a hard task, but she accomplished it successfully, though her health was often far from robust. From kitchen to platform was perhaps not an easy transition, yet it was one which she often made with little apparent difficulty.

The five years of Mrs. Foster's life from 1876 to 1881 were saddened by the illness of her husband, which was attended with intense suffering and which terminated fatally. But throughout this time of trial and for the succeeding five years preceding her own death, January 14, 1887, her brave and cheerful spirit triumphed over her frail body, and she lived on the serene heights, happy in the consciousness of a life well spent and ready for that immortal existence which she was convinced would bring her renewed strength and further opportunity to work toward the ultimate good which to her meant God.

A sketch of Mrs. Foster would be incomplete without a word upon the character of her husband, which cannot be better said than by his lifelong friend, Parker Pillsbury, in his "Acts of the Anti-slavery Apostles":—

"Distinguished abolitionists were often called men with one idea. Anti-slavery, in its immeasurable importance to all the interests of the country, material, mental, moral, and social, as well as religious and political, was one idea far too great for ordinary minds, even without any other. But the sturdy symmetry and consistency of Mr. Foster's character were as wonderful as were his vigor and power in any one direction. Earliest and bravest among the temperance reformers, when even that cause was almost as odious as anti-slavery became

afterward; a radical advocate of peace from the standpoint of the Sermon on the Mount, 'Resist not evil,' seconded by the apostolic injunction, 'Avenge not yourselves'; a champion in the woman suffrage enterprise from its inception; an intelligent, earnest advocate of the rights of labor and deeply interested in all the moral, social, and philanthropic associations of the city and neighborhood where he lived—he left behind him a record and a memory to grow brighter as the years sweep on. . . . The beauty and harmony of his home were unsurpassed. It was sacred to peace and love. Its unostentatious but elegant and generous hospitality was the admiration of all who ever enjoyed it."

James Russell Lowell, in a rhymed letter descriptive of the principal figures in the anti-slavery bazaar held in Boston in 1846, pays a charming tribute to Mrs. Foster:—

"A Judith there, turned Quakeress,
Sits Abby in her modest dress,
Serving a table quietly,
As if that mild and downcast eye
Flashed never with its scorn intense,
More than Medea's eloquence.

No nobler gift than heart or brain,
No life more white from spot or stain,
Was e'er on Freedom's altar laid
Than hers—the simple Quaker maid."

ALLA WRIGHT FOSTER.

LURA CHASE PARTINGTON, the first woman to hold the office of Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division of Maine, Sons of Temperance, is a native of the State of Maine. She was born in Cornville, Somerset County, August 11, 1831, daughter of Reuben Moore and Lydia Hewitt (Woodcock) Smiley.

Her father was born in Sidney, Me., December 10, 1803. He died in Gardiner, Me., September 7, 1882. Seven of his ancestral kin were minute-men of the Revolution. His father, William Smiley, born in Sidney, November 30, 1757, was the son of Hugh and Marcy (Park) Smylie, who were married October 23, 1745. Marcy was the daughter of

Alexander Park, who died January 26, 1760, and "Margrat" Park, who died May 11, 1752. William Smiley lived to the age of ninety-seven years, his death being caused by an accident. He had a sister who reached the age of one hundred and two, well known as "Aunt Sally Webber." Sarah Moore Smiley, the wife of William, died several years before her husband; and her funeral was attended by their fourteen children. Seven of these children lived to be nearly eighty years old, and one, a daughter, died at the age of ninety-six.

The Smiley armorial ensign was conferred upon the ancestors of one John Smylie, barrister, resident of Dublin, Ireland, probably in the seventeenth century.

Description: "Azure a chevron, ermine, between three pheons, argent; for crest, on a wreath of the colors, an armed arm embowed proper, the hand holding a pheon by the point thereof, gules; and for motto, *Viribus virtus*."

Explanation: The chevron, or saddle bow, denotes military valor. The crest, above the wreath, is a mark of special honor. The armed arm signifies courage or might, and was probably awarded for great bravery. The wreath is symbolic of a victor. The pheons, or iron dart-heads, indicate royalty or defence of crown property. Azure (blue) denotes innocence; ermine (argent tufted with black), dignity; argent (white), purity; gules (red), courage. The motto means Valor in arms, or Virtue with power.

Mrs. Lydia H. Smiley, Mrs. Partington's mother, was the daughter of Liberty and Susannah Woodcock. Born in Winthrop, Me., March 2, 1804, she died March 25, 1865. Mrs. Partington says of her: "She was a perfect housekeeper and a devoted mother. She believed that children should obey their parents, and not parents obey their children. When I was three years old, she sent me to the infant Sabbath-school. I was given a little card with one verse on it for my lesson. Monday morning I wanted to go out and play with my little playmates, but mother said I must get one line of my lesson first. I began to think that Sabbath-school was a nuisance, and I replied, 'I'm not going any more.' Mother said, 'Yes, you *will* go'; and I knew that I'd have to go.

She taught me one line of my verse every day, and then had me repeat the whole verse till I could say it perfectly. Of my mother's ancestry I know but little. They were of Scotch descent, and many of them in the Revolutionary War."

While living in Gardiner, Me., Reuben M. Smiley was warden of the Episcopal church and leader of the choir. He was one of the organizers of the Sons of Temperance in Maine. His daughter Lura attended the Gardiner public schools until she was twelve years old, then was sent to a private school or academy in Gardiner called the "Lyceum." When only six years old, she signed the pledge at a temperance meeting in the Methodist Episcopal church in Gardiner, Me., and two years later she joined the "Cold Water Army," which was then popular throughout the country. In 1846, the family having removed that year to Lowell, Mass., where her father was engaged in putting turbine wheels into the mills, she there joined the Daughters of Temperance, and, although so very young, was chosen chaplain of the Union. This society was afterward merged in the Sons of Temperance. She has held an unbroken membership for fifty-six years, and is now (1903) Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division of Maine.

In 1849 she joined the Baptist church in Lowell, of which the Rev. Daniel C. Eddy was pastor. In 1851 her parents moved to Portland, Me. This city she has ever since called her home, although temporarily residing in New York and other cities.

On March 7, 1853, she married Joseph Partington, a native of Islington Parish, London. Born August 9, 1831, he came to this country when seven years old, and settled in New York, but moved to Portland in 1851.

Mr. Partington was a thorough American, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Maine Regiment, commanded by Colonel Francis Fessenden. This regiment having completed the nine months' service for which it enlisted, Mr. Partington again joined the army, this time with a three years' regiment, the Thirtieth Maine, which was commanded by the same colonel, who afterward became a prominent general. Mr.

Partington saw active service in Louisiana and Texas, and was also with Sheridan's army at Winchester. He remained with the Thirtieth until its consolidation with other regiments, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. Owing to the hardships of army life Mr. Partington's health failed, and he died December 13, 1867. He was a member of the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Portland. Mrs. Partington also joined that church after their marriage, and she retains her membership therein.

In the spring of 1861 Mrs. Partington united with the Independent Order of Good Templars, joining Arcana Lodge, of Portland, the first lodge organized in the State. She has retained her membership and interest for more than forty years. Elected Grand Worthy Vice-Templar of the State in the early days of the order, she organized lodges and conducted effective missionary work. In 1871 she was engaged in gospel temperance work in England, giving many lectures. Returning home in the fall of 1872, she was chosen State delegate to the International Supreme Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, which met in London early in 1873. At the close of its sessions she was engaged by the Hon. Joseph Malins, the head of the order, as Grand Lodge lecturer for England. For more than two years she continued her work in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, lecturing to crowded and appreciative audiences. Among pleasant incidents she related the following:—

"While travelling through Ireland, I stopped at a little whitewashed cottage, and asked if the woman living there could give me a supper of bread and milk. The woman replied, 'Walk in and sit down in your own place.' As I entered, I noticed in the centre of the room a large pine table, around which the family had gathered. The only chairs at the table were the ones occupied by the father and mother. The three elder children were seated upon stools, while the two younger were standing. Yet at the table was an empty stool, and before it a plate turned down. That was what the woman had called my 'own place.' I asked her why she had called it *my* place. She replied, 'We have a little superstition that, if

we always keep the stranger's plate on our table, the dear Lord will always send enough to fill ours. And he generally does,' she added. It was a beautiful thought, and it would be well if we followed the example of that poor Irish peasant woman.

"While in Scotland I was invited to speak in Lord Kinnard's castle. There I had an audience which never would have come to any public hall. They all seemed interested and well pleased. I spent five weeks on the Isle of Jersey, the guest of Sir Philip de Carteret, the last of that old baronial family."

While abroad, she was the recipient of many gifts, among them elegant regalia from friends in Ireland. On her first trip to Edinburgh she lectured seventy-four consecutive nights, and conducted services four times on Sunday. On her second visit, when leaving the city, she was escorted to the station by a band of music; and, as the train rolled away, sixty members of the band united in singing "Will ye no' come back again?" A local paper thus referred to her meetings: "Mrs. L. C. Partington, of Portland, Me., one of the representatives of the recent Right Worthy Grand Lodge session, has again visited Edinburgh. Although upon this occasion an invalid, seeking rest, she managed during her nine days' visit to address with great acceptance nineteen meetings, and left with the cry ringing in her ears, 'Will ye no' come back again?'" The *Dundee Courier* reported her lectures, and added: "Dundee is enjoying a rich treat in listening to the stirring addresses of Mrs. Partington, of Portland, United States. The enthusiasm with which she is everywhere received increases nightly. . . . Her whole heart is in the work." The *Londonderry (Ireland) News* and the *Ballymena (Ireland) Advertiser* referred in complimentary terms to her work, the editor of the latter stating that he had never heard "better argument or more convincing and eloquent advocacy of any cause."

Upon returning again to America, Mrs. Partington travelled in twenty-two States, giving lectures from Maine to California. The *Baltimore American* said of her: "One of the largest and most enthusiastic temperance meetings ever held in this city was conducted by Mrs.

Partington. She proved herself to be one of the best speakers in the cause of temperance that have ever appeared in Baltimore, and spoke with an earnestness, distinctness, pathos, and humor that held the close attention of the assemblage to the last."

In her own State her friends are legion; and the Portland *Transcript* voiced the sentiments of all when it declared that "among the many speakers none made a deeper impression than Mrs. Partington, of this city."

In recent years Mrs. Partington has devoted most of her time to furthering temperance instruction among the children. She is District Superintendent of the Juvenile Templars in Cumberland County, Maine. On her seventieth birthday she was given a public reception in Portland, which was largely attended. Among the many gifts of love and respect which the occasion called forth is an "Illustrated Life of Queen Victoria" from the Juvenile Templars.

Since the first organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she has been an active member. Her name is on the roll of the Union in Brooklyn, N.Y., where she often makes her headquarters. She is representative at large from Kings County Union, and has held other positions of responsibility.

For several years Mrs. Partington has been a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. Progressive and patriotic, she is a firm believer in the principles of equality and justice, and takes a deep interest in all the prominent questions of the day. She is a cheerful companion and a loyal friend. When she was fourteen years old, she became acquainted with Lucy Stone, whose influence, she says, was an inspiration which has helped her through life.

Mrs. Partington has one son, Frederick Eugene, born May 18, 1854. Her only daughter, Harriet Davis, born September 28, 1858, died when three years and six months old.

Frederick Eugene Partington, after several years at the high school of Portland, went abroad with his mother, and travelled two years, spending the winters in Brussels. He attended school and studied the French language

in Paris. After his return he became a teacher in Pike Seminary, New York, and later he taught in Goshen, N.Y. Entering Brown University, Providence, R.I., in 1875, he was graduated in the class of 1879, of which he was chosen class historian. He then went to Germany, where he studied for a year and a half.

In 1881 he accepted a position as principal of New Paltz Academy, New York. After the building was burned, in 1884, he was chosen principal of Staten Island Academy, now one of the most popular educational institutions in New York. Through the efforts of Mr. Partington a new building has been erected, valued at seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Partington is a writer and lecturer upon educational topics. He has crossed the ocean many times, visiting Greece, Asia Minor, and other foreign countries; and his lectures upon his travels are very popular, especially the one on "The Land of the Midnight Sun."

On June 12, 1890, he married Miss Elizabeth Hamilton Bateman, of Portland, who was educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary.

EVELYN GREENLEAF SUTHERLAND, writer, playwright, and critic, the only daughter of James Baker, formerly a prominent wholesale merchant of Boston, and his wife, Rachel Arnold Greenleaf, was born and bred in Boston, as were her paternal ancestors for three or four generations. Her mother, who died in 1896, was a daughter of Spencer and Pamela (Adams) Greenleaf, of Wiscasset, Me.

Mrs. Sutherland is descended on both sides from fighting stock, and inherits many interesting traditions. Her mother's paternal ancestry she traces to Captain Edmund Greenleaf, who came from England and settled at Newbury in 1635, the line being: Edmund,¹ Stephen,^{2 3 4} Samuel,⁵ Benjamin,⁶ Spencer.⁷ Edmund Greenleaf marched against the Indians in 1637. From that time to the death in 1857 of her grandfather, Spencer Greenleaf who served in the War of 1812, there was but one break in the military service of the family.

Captain Stephen² Greenleaf, son of Captain Edmund,¹ was one of the purchasers of Nan-



EVELYN G. SUTHERLAND

tucket island in 1659. He married in 1651 Elizabeth, daughter of Tristram Coffin, then of Newbury, Mass., afterward the chief magistrate, also one of the owners of Nantucket. Stephen² Greenleaf was drowned while engaged in the honorable discharge of his military duty in the expedition against Port Royal in December, 1690. His son, Stephen,³ known as the "great Indian fighter," was engaged in King Philip's War, and in the contest with the French and Indians in 1690 he commanded a company at Wells, Me. Mrs. Sutherland's great-grandfather, Benjamin⁴ Greenleaf, was a soldier in the Revolution.

Several of these progenitors were seafarers, and were well known in New England as master ship-builders. It is recorded that the original Greenleafs in England, ancestors of Edmund, were Huguenots (name in French Feuillet), who had fled from France to escape religious persecution.

There is a tradition that one of the family, many generations back, while in France, married a Spanish Romany girl, or *Gilana*, and that the Gipsy blood now and then appears in her descendants. To this inheritance Mrs. Sutherland whimsically attributes her love of Bohemia and the freedom of outdoor life.

Noteworthy also is the part which the colonial Bakers took in the cause of liberty. Captain Joseph Baker, a surveyor, shared in the famous Lovewell fight in New Hampshire. His wife Hannah was the only daughter of the noted Captain John Lovewell, who was killed in the battle of Pigwacket, May 8, 1725. Mrs. Baker received a share in the lands awarded to the survivors and heirs of those engaged in the fight, and settled with her husband on this land, where the Baker homestead now stands, in the town of Pembroke, N.H. Their son, Joseph Baker, Jr., was a soldier in the Revolution, and was on the Committee of Safety for the town of Bow, N.H.

As shown by family records and remembrances, supplementing the genealogy in the *Essex Antiquarian*, vol. ii., Mrs. Sutherland's maternal grandmother, Pamela Adams Greenleaf, was a daughter of Nathan Adams and his wife, Johanna Batchelder, and a descendant in

the sixth generation of Robert Adams and his wife Eleanor, early settlers of Newbury, Mass. From Robert¹ the line continued through his son Abraham,² who married Mary Pettingell; Abraham,³ and his wife Anne, daughter of William and Anne (Sewall) Longfellow and niece of Judge Sewall; and Henry⁴ and his first wife, Sarah Emery, who were the parents of Nathan⁵ Adams, of Newbury, Mass., and Wiscasset, Me.

James Baker, of Boston, was a devoted anti-slavery worker and a warm personal friend of Theodore Parker. He died when his daughter Evelyn was only three years of age. Her education was carefully looked after by her mother, her earliest training being received in the public schools. She was later placed in the quaint little "dame" school of Miss Rebecca Lincoln on Pinckney Street, where the old house is still standing. She next attended Miss Caroline Johnson's celebrated school on Ashburton Place, completing her education by two years' study in Geneva, Switzerland. She showed literary tastes when but a child, by writing little rhymes and tales; and at the age of fifteen she was awarded a prize for an essay on "What is a Gentleman?" by *Our Young Folks*, now known as *St. Nicholas*. Since then her writings, verse or prose, have been much before the public, appearing in *Puck*, *Life*, the *Cosmopolitan*, and other magazines. In 1894, under the name of Dorothy Lundt, a *nom de plume* which she used for twenty years, she won one of the prizes offered by *McClure's Magazine* by an army tale, "Diccon's Dog." Through this little product of her pen has come a happy experience. A noted novelist, at a reception shortly after the publication of the story, spoke of it in highest praise, not knowing that she was addressing the author herself. A confession followed, and the friendship thus begun between the two women has been lasting.

For many years Mrs. Sutherland was a writer on the staff of the Boston *Transcript*, from the autumn of 1887 contributing to its columns both book reviews and dramatic criticisms. Her success in the latter line is well known. She heartily attributes all credit for what she has accomplished in dramatic criticism to her training under Mr. Francis Jenks, for many

years the dramatic editor of the *Transcript*. In her first assignment under Mr. Jenks he gave her a lesson which served as a basis for all her future work in that line. He asked, "Do you know what the word critic means?" Somewhat confused, she answered, "Perhaps not in the sense you mean." "Go to the dictionary and find out," he said. She found the original Greek word meant one who discerns. Mr. Jenks said, tersely, "Always bear that in mind, and don't confuse the discerner with the fault-finder." Under his teaching her abilities developed, and in 1889 and 1890, while Mr. William Apthorp was in Europe, she wrote most of the first-night criticisms for the *Transcript*. During her connection with the *Transcript* she conducted a very interesting column called "Library and Foyer," signed "Dorothy Lundt." It was original and clever, and was much appreciated by *Transcript* readers. Her work on this paper continued uninterruptedly for seven years, when, in 1894, she suffered from acute nervous prostration, and for eleven months lived out of the city and retired from active life. Upon her return she was greatly shocked to learn of the recent sudden death of her beloved "Father in Journalism," Mr. Jenks.

For a number of years Mrs. Sutherland was dramatic editor of the Boston *Commonwealth*, and since her return to active work, in 1896, has contributed to many newspapers, being dramatic critic of the *Daily Journal* for several years. Most of her time, however, has been occupied with another line of work, that of short story and play writing. One of her first plays presented was given performance at the Hollis Street Theatre in October, 1895, by Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Company. It was a one-act Southern play, entitled "Mars'r Van," and was written in collaboration with Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry. It afterward ran for four weeks at the Empire Theatre, New York, and was also successfully given throughout the West. "Rohan the Silent" was written for Alexander Salvini, and was accepted by him, to be used in connection with "The Fool's Revenge," which it was his intention to include in his repertoire for the season of 1896 and 1897. It was produced by him at a trial

performance at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, May 28, 1896, and it is a notable fact that Rohan was the last rôle ever created by this actor of great promise. "Fort Frayne," her next attempt, an emotional drama in four acts, was written in collaboration with Mrs. Fry and General Charles King. Its possibilities as a novel appealed to General King, and, with Mrs. Sutherland's consent, he worked the plot into one of his fascinating stories. It met with a large sale, reaching its fifth edition. The play itself, on account of Mrs. Sutherland's illness, was not completed until 1895, and soon afterward was produced in both the East and the West. Its first presentation was in the fall of 1895 at the Schiller Theatre, Chicago, where it had a four weeks' run. In 1897 and 1898 six one-act dramas by Mrs. Sutherland were put on the stage, the initial performance of each being in Boston. The first of these, "Po White Trash," was produced by Henry Woodruff (for whom the rôle of Drent Dury was written) at a special matinée at the Bijou Theatre, Boston, and later at the Lyceum Theatre, New York. It was also given in the season of 1898 and 1899 by the Frawley company in the West. The other dramas are "In Far Bohemia," "A Comedie Royal," "A Bit of Instruction," and "At the Barricade." These, with three plays which have not been produced, were published in book form in 1900. They deal with varying phases of life, and some have won marked popularity and favor. In 1900, collaborating with Mr. Booth Tarkington, she helped to dramatize the latter's novel, "Monsieur Beaucaire," which was brought out by Richard Mansfield in October, 1901, and enjoyed long and exceedingly successful seasons in America and England.

Many of Mrs. Sutherland's writings have dealt with army life, and she has many friends in both the army and the navy. She has spent much time "in garrison." At one time when some especially dear friends were stationed at Fort Warren, she had a den fitted up for herself in one of the old casemates which was used as a prison during the Civil War.

In spite of her busy life she has found time for social affiliations, and her home on Commonwealth Avenue is a literary and artistic

centre. She was a charter member of the New England's Woman's Press Club, and has for ten years held some office on the Executive Board. She also belongs to the Authors' Club, the Pentagon Club, and the Professional Woman's League. Her paper on "The Making of a Critic," which has been given several times in Boston before prominent clubs, was also given at the Congress of Women's Clubs at the World's Fair.

In 1879 she became the wife of Dr. John P. Sutherland, her friend from childhood, the marriage taking place immediately after his graduation from the Medical School of Boston University. After several months' travel in Europe, Dr. Sutherland began the practice of his profession, while she continued her literary work. In 1888 her husband became a member of the faculty of the Medical School of Boston University, and since then he has been actively connected with that institution, succeeding Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot as Dean of the Medical School in 1899. Dr. Sutherland is one of the leading physicians of Boston, and is an ex-president of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. For fourteen years he edited the *New England Medical Gazette*.

By birth and education, and as wife of the Dean of Boston University Medical School, Mrs. Sutherland holds a distinct and individual position in Boston, while her work as playwright and critic takes her often, and very congenially, over the borders of Bohemia. She counts some of her warmest friends among the leaders in the dramatic world. Where she sees talent, she is always eager to recognize and foster it.

Her Sunday evenings are the property of her "boys," not only of Boston University, but of Harvard and Tech also. At her home they find on Sunday nights a "picnic supper," a warm welcome, and an "open parliament," whose leader is often the honored and beloved Dean.

Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland have two summer residences, one at Nantucket, home of Mrs. Sutherland's kinsfolk two centuries ago, and one, "Clanshome," at Marlow, N.H., between which homes, when not in Dr. Sutherland's native Scotland, she and her husband divide their summer days.

MARY JOHNSON BAILEY LINCOLN, widely known as Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln, writer and lecturer on household science, was born in South Attleboro, Mass., July 8, 1844. Her father, the Rev. John Burnham Milton Bailey, pastor of the Congregational church in that place, was the son of William and Susannah (Burnham) Bailey. His mother, who died in 1816, was a daughter of Deacon Samuel and Mary (Perkins) Burnham, of Dunbarton, N.H., and sister to the Rev. Abraham Burnham, of Pembroke. Deacon Samuel Burnham was a native of Essex, Mass., formerly Chebacco parish, Ipswich, and was of the fifth generation (Samuel,⁴ John^{3 2 1}) of that branch of the family founded by John¹ Burnham, who came from England with his brothers Robert and Thomas, and was living at Chebacco as early as 1638.

The Rev. John B. M. Bailey died in 1851. His wife, Sarah Morgan Johnson Bailey, Mrs. Lincoln's mother, born in 1810, died June 7, 1885. She was the second daughter of Deacon Caleb and Hannah (Butler) Johnson, of Manchester, N.H.

Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Lincoln's maternal grandmother, was the fourth daughter of Jacob⁴ and Sally (Morgan) Butler, of Pelham, N.H., and a descendant of James¹ Butler, of Woburn, Mass., the line continuing from James¹ through his son, Deacon John² (born in Woburn, 1677, died in Pelham, 1721); Jacob³ (born in 1718), who married Mary Eames; to Jacob⁴ (Mrs. Lincoln's great-grandfather), born in 1747, who married his cousin, Sally Morgan, daughter of Jonathan Morgan and his wife, Sarah³ Butler, sister of Jacob³ Butler, Sr.

James¹ Butler, the immigrant progenitor of the family, came to New England less than forty years after the landing of the Pilgrims, being at Lancaster, Mass., says the historian, as early as 1659 and at Woburn in 1676.

"Jonathan Morgan, Sr.," above named, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Lincoln, "was Ensign of Captain Dow's company, Colonel Meserve's regiment, which was sent to Crane's Point in 1756. He was killed in the massacre attending the surrender of Fort William Henry, August 10, 1757."

Like Lucy Larcom and many other daugh-

ters of New England in that early time, Mrs. Bailey, before her marriage, worked in the cotton-mills of Lowell and Manchester, earning thereby money to pay for a year of study at Derry Academy, as a finishing touch to the meagre common-school education of her girlhood.

The Rev. John B. M. Bailey died when his daughter Mary was seven years old, but the picture of his consistent life and noble character was indelibly stamped on her memory. She was reared by her brave and practical mother, who early taught her three children to be useful and economical. At the age of four Mary began to add her mite to the meagre income of a country minister's family by sewing hooks and eyes on cards and setting stones in jewelry, work which was given out from the factories near by and paid for in groceries and clothing. Throughout her girlhood she earned many new dresses and some luxuries by picking berries, making hair nets, and tending the neighbors' babies. She was always made to feel that character and education were the most desirable garments for children. The self-sacrificing mother contrived, with much plain living and clear thinking, to educate her daughters at Wheaton Seminary, from which Mary was graduated in the class of 1864.

The following year she married Mr. David A. Lincoln, of Norton, soon after moving to Boston and later to Wollaston, where for several years Mrs. Lincoln led a quiet life, devoted to her home and immediate circle of friends. Her only outside interests were her church, with its Sunday-school, and a literary club, which she was instrumental in organizing.

Business reverses came, and Mrs. Lincoln, true to the training of early life, put her hand to the wheel, adding considerably to the income by sewing and other work for her neighbors. The following year, after much urging and hesitation, she was persuaded to accept the position of first principal of the Boston Cooking School. By her courteous manner, serene patience, executive ability, and thorough mastery of her work, both mechanical and theoretical, she brought the school at once to a high position, the success which attended it from the beginning being due in a great

measure to her systematic and practical method of teaching. One of the first managers of the school said recently, "Mrs. Lincoln *made* the Boston Cooking School." She is often introduced as "not only the first principal, but the first principle of the school," and "the woman we all cook by," and so forth. After six years of faithful and arduous service she resigned her position, on account of the sudden death of her sister and the serious illness of her mother, who died five months later.

A year before leaving the school she wrote the "Boston Cook-book," which added greatly to her reputation, and was at once pronounced "one of the most practical and reliable cook-books ever written." It has had a large circulation among housekeepers, and is used as a text-book in many of the leading schools, not only in America, but in England, Constantinople, and among the missionaries of China.

Since leaving the confining care of the school, Mrs. Lincoln has been heard as a lecturer in more than two hundred different towns and cities, from Maine to California. She has given over seven hundred special lectures on cookery and domestic science, always by invitation, in addition to teaching the first class in the Boston Normal School of Cookery and teaching three years at Lasell Seminary. She has also written several new books and a score or more of pamphlet recipe books for food manufacturers, besides many articles for magazines and household papers, always by special request.

Her best known books are her "Boston Cook-book," "Carving and Serving," "The Peerless Cook-book," and the "Boston School Kitchen Text-book." The latter was the first complete book for use in the public school cooking classes. From the second month of its issue Mrs. Lincoln has been culinary editor and one of the owners of the *American Kitchen Magazine*. Since October, 1898, she has written weekly articles for a syndicate, which are published in daily and weekly papers all over the country.

Over one hundred thousand copies of the "Boston Cook-book" have been sold, and it is still in great demand, having been revised in 1900, with the addition of about three hundred new recipes. Doubtless, many housekeepers

will echo the sentiment of the cook who, after repeated failures from following the directions in other books, exclaimed, "No, Mrs. T., the pudding was no good. I tell you, we can't do any better than to stick to old Mary Jane."

Mrs. Lincoln's latest printed volume is "A Cook-book for a Month at a Time," and her latest business venture is the manufacture of a pure cream of tartar baking powder, bearing her name, which is meeting with a ready sale.

The following is quoted from one of many press notices of Mrs. Lincoln: "Her personal magnetism, her naturalness, her enthusiasm and enjoyment in her work, win her many friends and pupils wherever she lectures. While instructing in language as clear and explicit as if her audiences were children, she never forgets that her hearers are ladies, and she answers the most absurd questions with unflinching patience and respect. She confines her talk to the subject at hand, and does not try to fill up every moment of the time by talking just for effect or to create a sensational discussion."

Mrs. Lincoln is the only living descendant of her father's branch of the Burnham family. She has no children. After the death of her husband, in 1894, she established herself in Boston, where in a sunny study, surrounded by her books and an interesting collection of pictures and souvenirs of a recent summer in Europe, she sends forth her weekly words of culinary and household wisdom, gathered from a varied practical experience, to help her sister housekeepers.

Mrs. Lincoln says that she "cannot be a business woman and a society woman at the same time." She prefers an active, useful life, and believes that success lies in doing one thing well. She is a member of the New England Women's Press Association, the Wheaton Seminary Club, the Charity Club, and the Cooking Teachers' League. Her greatest enjoyment is with her chosen circle of intimate friends, who often share the rest and quiet of her hospitable home.

An invitation from the publishers of the *Scientific American*, New York, to write the signed article on "Cookery" for their new Encyclopedia Americana, is one of Mrs. Lincoln's latest honors.

MARY ANNE GREENE, LL.B., daughter of John Waterman Aborn and Mary Frances (Low) Greene, was born in Warwick, R.I., June 14, 1857. She was graduated from the Law School of Boston University in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *magna cum laude*, and was admitted to the bar in Boston the same year. She was the third woman graduated from the school and the second to be admitted to the Massachusetts bar. After practising two years in Boston, she returned to Rhode Island in 1890, and has resided in Providence ever since. She has an office practice, giving her attention largely to conveyancing and the care of estates.

Miss Greene is of the ninth generation of the Rhode Island family founded by Dr. John Greene, son of Richard Greene, of Bowridge Hill, Gillingham, Dorsetshire, England. John Greene came to Salem from Salisbury, England, 1635, was one of the original proprietors of Providence, 1636, and one of the original purchasers and founders of the town of Warwick, 1642. This family gave to the colony and State a number of public officials, among them a Deputy Governor, John Greene, Jr.; a Chief Justice, who sat on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Kent County all through the Revolution; Philip Greene, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island; two colonial Governors, William and William, Jr.; and two Revolutionary officers of distinction, General Nathanael Greene and Colonel Christopher Greene.

Miss Greene's line of descent is as follows: John¹ Greene, surgeon; John² Greene, Jr., general recorder, Attorney-General, Major for the Main, Deputy Governor; Job³ Greene, Speaker of the House of Deputies, 1727-28; Philip⁴ Greene, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Kent County twenty-five years, 1759-84, and its Chief Justice 1776-84, also. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court 1768-69; Christopher⁵ Greene, Colonel-Commandant of the Rhode Island Brigade, Continental Line, of the Revolution; Colonel Job⁶ Greene, of the State Brigade in the Revolution and an original member of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati; Simon Henry⁷ Greene, for many

years Senator from Warwick in the Rhode Island General Assembly; John Waterman Aborn⁶ Greene, who died young, but had already held many offices in the gift of the town of Warwick. Miss Greene is his only living child. She is also descended from Colonel Christopher Greene and from his only brother, Judge William⁵ Greene, through her mother, Mary Frances Low, and her mother's mother, Mary Ann⁷ Greene (Jeremiah,⁸ William,⁵ Philip,⁴ Job,³ John,² John¹), who was born in the ancestral home, "Occupasuatuxet," Warwick, R.I. This Mary Ann Greene, the grandmother, for whom Miss Greene was named, contributed stories and poems to the *Providence Journal* at the age of fourteen. She was of double Greene descent, her mother being Colonel Christopher's grand-daughter. She married Joseph Holden Low, of the Warwick branch of the Low family, and died at twenty-one, leaving an infant daughter, Mary Frances, who became Mrs. John W. A. Greene, a woman of fine mind, Miss Greene's mother.

Miss Greene is descended from Roger Williams through the marriage of his grand-daughter, Phebe Sayles, with Major Job³ Greene, and also through her paternal grandmother, Caroline Cornelia Aborn. Indeed, she is descended from nearly every one of the founders of the colonies of Providence and of Warwick and from most of them in several lines, owing to constant intermarriages.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is descended from Deborah⁴ (married Simon Ray), sister of Chief Justice Philip⁴ Greene and daughter of Job³ and Phebe (Sayles) Greene.

It is a notable fact that in every generation in Miss Greene's line of the Greens there has been either a Senator or a Representative from the town of Warwick in the General Assembly, her cousin, Francis Whittier Greene, serving at the present time as Senator from Warwick.

Miss Greene was the first American woman invited to address the World's Congress of Jurisprudence and Law Reform, an honor extended to but two American and two foreign women lawyers, their names appearing upon the same programme with eminent American and European male jurists. Miss Greene assisted in

preparing the fifth edition of Schöuler on the Domestic Relations, the standard authority in the courts upon that branch of law. She is the only lawyer who makes a specialty of the delivery of lectures upon practical business law before women's clubs and girls' schools, and she finds great interest in the subject among all classes of women, from shop-girls and working-women to the wives of millionaires.

Miss Greene was commissioned by the Governor of Rhode Island chairman of the Rhode Island Committee on a Colonial Exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition; and the Legislature, upon her sole petition as chairman, appropriated one thousand dollars for the colonial exhibit. This is said to be the first time in history that State funds have been placed in the control of a commission composed exclusively of women, by a direct grant to them from the Legislature itself.

In 1902 Miss Greene published "The Woman's Manual of Law," a clear, simple, and non-technical book of reference for women who desire to inform themselves as to the laws of business and of the domestic relations. It is said to be the most satisfactory work of the kind yet published. The *Chicago Legal News* of November 8, 1902, says of it:—

"This book is the result of years of experience of Miss Greene, a member of the Boston bar, as lecturer upon the subject of which it treats. . . . The entire cycle of a woman's life, from her marriage to the grave, is passed in review in successive chapters. First, the laws affecting the domestic relations are considered. Then follow those dealing with buying and selling and the care of all kinds of property. In every case the particular legal restrictions upon the powers of the woman who is married are considered. Lastly, the proper disposition of property by will and by the laws of inheritance is treated, including the rights of the widow or the widower in the property of either.

"Miss Greene has shown good judgment, not only in the selection of her subjects treated, but in her manner of treating them. Her style is pleasing and easily understood. Every woman who can read the English language, and wishes to know her legal rights, should

have this manual of Miss Greene's for a companion. The gifted author tells us, while all the laws discussed in this volume are of equal importance to men, it is entitled 'The Woman's Manual of Law' because it is a selection of laws that women especially need to know."

Since 1898 Miss Greene has been a vice-president of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. This organization includes the New England and Middle States, also Delaware and the District of Columbia. It is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and has its office in Tremont Temple, Boston. It is auxiliary to the American Baptist Missionary Union, and maintains over four hundred schools, with about sixteen thousand pupils in Burma, South India, China, Japan, and Africa. It supports seventy-three lady missionaries, and carries on medical work, as well as evangelistic and educational. In January, 1902, she was, by formal vote of the Board of Directors, made its authorized legal adviser. Since 1895 she has been president of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Rhode Island, a State branch of the general society.

In 1892, at the request of the Board of Managers of the Columbian Exposition, she compiled a pamphlet entitled "Legal Status of Women under the Laws of Rhode Island, 1892." It was originally published in the Rhode Island Woman's Directory for the Columbian Year, edited by Charlotte Field Dailey, and published in Providence in 1893 by the Rhode Island Woman's World's Fair Advisory Board, of which Miss Greene was a member. In 1900, the laws having been very much altered and amended, she revised the pamphlet, and it was published by the Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs under the title, "Legal Status of Women in Rhode Island, 1900," with a preface concerning the recent sweeping legislation for the benefit of Rhode Island wives.

Miss Greene was the first woman contributor to the *American Law Review*. Some of the published articles are: "Privileged Communications in Suits between Husband and Wife," *American Law Review*, September-October, 1890; "The Evolution of the American Fee

Simple," *American Law Review*, March-April, 1897; "Results of the Woman Suffrage Movement," *Forum*, June, 1894; and a series of articles on law for women in the *Chautauquan*, November, 1891-August, 1892.

Her translation entitled "The Woman Lawyer," from the French of Dr. Louis Frank, the famous Belgian champion of woman's rights ("La Femme-Avocat," par L. Frank, Bruxelles, 1888), appeared serially in the *Chicago Law Times* for the year 1889. Dr. Frank dedicated to Miss Greene his *Catéchisme de la Femme* in 1895. This little work was translated into nearly every language of Continental Europe, with its dedication.

Miss Greene's address at the World's Congress of Jurisprudence upon "Married Woman's Property Acts in the United States, and Needed Reforms therein," was published in the *Chicago Legal News* of August 12, 1893. Her address delivered in the Woman's Building of the Columbian Exposition, entitled "Legal Condition of Women in 1492 and 1892," is printed in full in the official volumes of the Congresses in the Woman's Building. In the *New England Magazine* for 1898 is her illustrated article on General Nathanael Greene, a brief biography tracing the development of General Greene's character and attempting to show what it was that made him a great military genius.

The Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society has published two small pamphlets from her pen—"The Primer of Missions" in 1896 and "Women's Missionary Wills and Bonds" in 1902. Miss Greene says, "If I get interested in any subject, legal, patriotic, or missionary, I have to deliver addresses and publish articles about it." She is a magnetic speaker, and has the power to hold her audiences and to inspire them with enthusiasm.

At the Fortieth Anniversary of the first Woman's Rights Convention she represented women in the legal profession. The meeting, presided over by Lucy Stone, was held in Tremont Temple, January 27, 1891, and Miss Greene, though her voice is naturally low, as she spoke on "Women in the Law," made three thousand people hear with ease.

As a presiding officer she is unusually popu-

lar and successful. In her own words, "I suppose it is because I have such complete self-possession myself that my audience feel easy and comfortable themselves." She was State Regent for Rhode Island of the Daughters of the American Revolution from 1895 to 1897, and is now an Honorary State Regent.

Miss Greene says: "I did not intend to delay for so many years my application for admission to the bar of Rhode Island. No woman has yet applied here. By the rules of court a member of the bar of another State may appear here and plead, but all court papers must be signed by a member of the Rhode Island bar. As I do not practise in court, there has been no need for me to apply, and I have put it off from time to time for a more convenient season. I am not an 'agitator' of any sort, and do not care to do anything merely for the sake of the notoriety of doing it. I am glad to help where I can to make the world better by informing the people of present conditions, pointing out reforms, and helping others to do the reforming if I can."

MARY DANA HICKS PRANG, art educator, residing in Boston, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., October 7, 1836, daughter of Major and Agnes A. (Johnson) Dana. The Dana family to which she belongs has a record in New England of over two hundred and fifty years, its immigrant progenitor, Richard Dana, having come to this country in 1640, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. From Richard¹ the line continued through Daniel,² Thomas,³ Daniel,⁴ Daniel,⁵ to Major Dana, above mentioned, who was of the sixth generation, Mrs. Prang being of the seventh. Mrs. Prang's father was a prosperous merchant, a man of sterling character, who supported every forward movement. Among his remarkable qualities were a memory that never failed and an usual appreciation of beauty of effect, of fine design, and of harmony of color. Her mother, who was a brilliant woman, a poet and artist, was a leader in the literary society of Syracuse. Benevolent enterprises received her encouragement, and she was an inspiration to all who had the pleasure of her acquaint-

ance. She lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Mary Dana was an observant little girl, and at the age of two years had learned her letters from large handbills. For some time she was a pupil in a private school close by her home. Throughout her school life she was found equal to children three or four years older.

She was graduated from the Allen Seminary, Rochester, N.Y., in 1852, after a course of study in mathematics, the languages, and history, with general study of the sciences; and later she pursued special studies at Harvard and at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

On her twentieth birthday she became the wife of Charles Spencer Hicks, a promising young lawyer of Syracuse. In less than two years her husband was drowned. On April 15, 1900, she married Louis Prang, of Boston, the distinguished art publisher.

Owing to financial reverses in 1858, she received private pupils, the greater number being in drawing. Her work with these pupils led her to a deep consideration of the influence of art instruction on education. Drawing was commonly regarded as an end to be attained only by the specially gifted. Close study and wide observation confirmed her in the belief that drawing should be a study not for the few only, but for all, a means of expression for every child, and therefore should be an integral part of public school education.

Receiving the appointment of supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Syracuse, she visited several of the larger cities in the country, to observe school conditions. She found that drawing had a place in nearly every course of study, but that there was actually very little work of merit accomplished. More favorable conditions existed in Boston than elsewhere, but even in that city drawing was not given the prominence to which she believed it justly entitled. Strengthened in her judgment respecting the value of art-teaching in the public schools, she continued her work in Syracuse with increased enthusiasm.

About this time Walter Smith was called to Massachusetts to become the head of art education in the State. He established the Normal School in Boston, and gave considerable im-



MARY D. H. PRANG

petus to the study of art. Mrs. Prang visited him in Boston, and, introducing his books in Syracuse, found them of great service in making possible the study of historic ornament, supplying in some measure the examples necessary for her work.

Mrs. Prang's remarkable physique and excellent health enabled her to complete successfully an unusual amount of labor. Several of her classes in the high school numbered seventy or eighty pupils each, but Mrs. Prang worked with the strength of her convictions, and with a joyousness of spirit that communicated itself to her pupils.

In order that the children might be properly taught, she formed teachers' classes that were conducted after school hours. In addition she closely supervised the work in all the schools, and was ever ready to help the teachers with pertinent suggestions and cheerful encouragement. Her supervision of the schools of Syracuse extended over more than ten years; and there are teachers in the field to-day, occupying high positions, who are proud to trace the beginning of their successes to the influence of Mrs. Prang, with whom they were associated as high school students or as grade teachers.

Exhibitions of public school drawings were held at the high school building, and, while children and teachers were thus encouraged and stimulated, the general public became educated as to the possibilities of children in this direction. These exhibitions, together with exhibitions made at the State Teachers' Association and at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, were all factors in the progress of art education in the public schools.

In Syracuse they attracted the attention of broad-minded people, and comprehensive reports upon them were made by physicians, architects, and other people of education, among whom were Dr. Martin B. Anderson, President of Rochester University, and Dr. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University. The public schools of Syracuse became well known as foremost in the country in art education.

Endeavoring in every way to spread the influence of art, Mrs. Prang assisted largely in the development of the Social Art Club of

Syracuse, the purpose of which was the reading of the history of art and the study of historic and current art. Mrs. Prang was president of the club for five years, and through her efforts its members were able to gather illustrations and to pursue a systematic course of reading relating to ancient, early Christian, and modern art. The club was extremely popular, the waiting list being filled with names of women of the highest social standing. The present president, formerly a student with Mrs. Prang, has held the position for twenty-five years. The Social Art Club was the second club formed in Syracuse, being antedated only by the Portfolio Club, an association of Mrs. Prang's pupils.

From the beginning of Mrs. Prang's connection with the Prang Educational Company in 1878, she was adviser on all the educational phases of the work. Even before her name appeared as joint author of the various publications prepared by the company, all questions involving educational influence and value were brought to her for judgment and advice. Her wide experience and sympathetic insight as to the needs of the teachers contributed largely toward making possible the wide introduction of the Prang work in the public schools of the country. Her wisdom and catholicity helped to make the Prang work acceptable to the utilitarian, to the lover of beauty in form and color, and to the educator. The spirit of the work in its power of developing and uplifting was never forgotten.

Mrs. Prang was among the first to point out that the instruction in art given in the public schools must of necessity cover entirely different ground from that given in the art schools and studios. She taught clearly the difference in the purpose of the two—the one being intended for those specially gifted by nature, while the other means the development of the art instinct, the power of art expression in every child. Advocating these views, she is a frequent speaker at art and educational associations. The difficulties attending the introduction of a comparatively new work and the lack of public school training on the part of supervisors led them to seek frequent conferences with Mrs. Prang, and many super-

visors submitted to her criticism outlines for work in their schools before giving the work to teachers and pupils. The need of closer and more systematic instruction for teachers and supervisors becoming apparent, the Prang normal art classes for home study in form, drawing, and color, with instruction by correspondence, were organized in 1887. They were designed to assist public school teachers in preparing themselves to teach the subjects of form, drawing, and color. The advantages of these classes were quickly seized upon by hundreds of teachers in all grades, by principals of schools, and by supervisors.

Much of the beneficent and far-reaching influence of this movement is unquestionably due to the personality of Mrs. Prang as director. Her beautiful spirit made itself distinctly felt even through the cold medium of dictated letters and typewritten correspondence. Her cheerful greeting to the new student, perhaps in Maine, perhaps in California, established from the first a sense of welcome and an assurance of sympathy.

This instruction by correspondence came like a ray of light in the darkness to many a discouraged, conscientious teacher, struggling in her own out-of-the-way little corner with the great problems of education. For to Mrs. Prang, and to those who shared her faith and her enthusiasm, art education in the public schools meant the uplifting of all the studies to a higher plane. In all her teachings the thought was to lead beyond the actual thing taught to its relation to nature and to human life. Those who were fortunate enough to become students with Mrs. Prang will look back upon the association with a deep sense of pleasure and gratitude.

As Mrs. Prang, from her first decision in 1868 to make public art education her life-work, strenuously devoted herself to its promotion, her work as an author has been largely in that direction. She was joint author with John S. Clark of "The Use of Models" (1886); with John S. Clark and Walter Scott Perry of "The Prang Shorter Course in Form Study and Drawing," "Form Study without Clay," "The Prang Complete Course in Form Study and Drawing," "The Prang Elementary Course in

Art Instruction"; and with John S. Clark and Louis Prang of "Suggestions for Color Instruction" (1893). Her latest work is "Art Instruction for Children in Primary Schools," in two volumes (1899).

In the intervals of this very busy life Mrs. Prang has found time to share in other work for the people. She was one of the charter members of the Massachusetts Floral Emblem Society, which was organized July 4, 1894, by Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, at Winthrop, Mass. One object of the society is to bring about a more rational celebration of the Fourth of July, and to that end the society endeavors to cultivate a love for the beautiful in the minds of school children by the distribution of flowers on that day. Mrs. Prang was president of the society in 1898 and 1900, and she inaugurated the public distribution of flowers to the children of Boston, in 1898 flowers being given to twenty-five hundred children and in 1900 to nearly four thousand. In March, 1900, and again in February, 1901, Mrs. Prang appeared before the Legislative committee to advocate the adoption of a floral emblem for the State of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Prang is a member of the Wintergreen Club, the New England Women's Club, the Equal Suffrage Society for Good Government, the Twentieth Century Club, Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, the Boston Business League, the Woman's Alliance, the Eastern Kindergarten Association, the Walt Whitman Fellowship, the Copley Society, the Unity Art Club, the Public School Art League, the Harvard Teachers' Association (of Cambridge, Mass.), the Massachusetts Forestry Association, the Massachusetts Floral Emblem Society, the Massachusetts Industrial Art Teachers' Association, the Social Service League (of New York City), the Onondaga County Historical Association and the Social Art Club (both of Syracuse, N.Y.), the Eastern Art Teachers' Association, the Western Drawing Teachers' Association, the National Educational Association, the American Association for Physical Training, the Massachusetts Prison Association, the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts, the American Park and Outdoor Association and the Appalachian

Mountain Club. She is also a proprietor of the Boston Athenæum and a subscriber to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

AUGUSTA HALE GIFFORD, historical writer, was born in Turner, Androscoggin County, Me., and brought up through girlhood on one of the old Maine farms. Her father and mother, James Sullivan Hale and his wife, Betsey Staples, had settled on the family estate, which had been redeemed from the rocks and briers by Mrs. Gifford's grandparents, David Hale and his wife, Sally Kingsbury, in the early years of the nineteenth century.

David Hale, Mrs. Gifford's paternal grandfather, was a native of Harvard, Mass., born in 1772, and a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Thomas¹ Hale, the immigrant progenitor of this branch of the Hale family in New England, who settled at Newbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, about 1637. David Hale married Sally Kingsbury, of Ellington, Conn., daughter of Simon Kingsbury, and lived in Rutland, Mass., until their removal to Turner, Oxford County, Me., in 1802. They made the voyage of three weeks from Boston to Falmouth (Portland) in the winter season, in a sailing-vessel, and were obliged to leave their two children in Falmouth until summer, since it was not practicable earlier to take them forty miles through the woods.

The Kingsburys were a remarkable family intellectually, and Sally Kingsbury Hale brought to these wilds a well-developed and well-stored mind. Although living to be an octogenarian, she still retained her excellent memory; and to the delight of her grandchildren, the elder children of her son Sullivan, she whiled away the long winter evenings, passed before the huge open fireplace, with vivid accounts of battles of the Revolution, including that of Monmouth, in which her brother, Dr. Joseph Kingsbury, was wounded, and with thrilling stories of Indian captivities and other adventures in far-off colonial times. These stories she told as she had heard them in her girlhood from the lips of Ephraim Kingsbury, of Haverhill—"Uncle Ephraim," she used to call him—stories partly

of his own experience and partly, perhaps, relating to the Ephraim Kingsbury who is on record in Chase's History of Haverhill, Mass., as having been killed by Indians in 1676.

Sullivan and Betsey (Staples) Hale were the parents of five children, namely: Eugene, United States Senator; Hortense, who with her husband, Dr. Cushing, a retired physician, now lives on the old homestead in Turner, Me.; Frederick (deceased); Augusta (Mrs. Gifford); and Clarence, of Portland, Me., Judge of the United States Court.

Augusta Hale was fitted for college in the high school of Turner, in the companionship of a beloved brother, Frederick, with whom she shared every sport, overcame every difficulty, and was permitted to accomplish every task. They even studied their lessons from the same book, going to and from school together. His death in 1868 was her first affliction, and it marked the beginning of her literary aspiration. In 1859, at the age of seventeen, she entered Oberlin, then almost the only fully equipped college (with a complete classical curriculum) in the country open to both sexes. Her voice was often heard in the college and the college society parts, delivered in the large church then, as now, connected therewith. But her student life at Oberlin was only the beginning of the self-culture which must necessarily supplement the early education of men and women who accomplish anything worth while for the world.

After graduation she settled in Portland, and in 1869 was married to the Hon. George Gifford, originally a lawyer, afterward a journalist, and finally for many years as at present in the consular service. Mrs. Gifford shared with her husband different fields of foreign labor, and this residence abroad has continued for her somewhat intermittently for more than a quarter of a century, their home being at intervals in London, Paris, various parts of France, and for several years in Basle, Switzerland. She became the mother of three children—Katherine, Clarence Hale, and Marguerite. The younger daughter was born during a long residence of the family in Nantes, France. Many interesting and amusing incidents occurred in Mrs. Gifford's early trips across the Atlantic

with her little ones, at a time when the voyage in stormy weather sometimes extended over a space of fifteen or sixteen days, and the perils and hardships of the ocean had not been ameliorated to the extent which obtains at present.

In her early life abroad Mrs. Gifford imbibed a taste for foreign literature, foreign languages, and foreign travel, which shaped her subsequent career. She has since travelled extensively over Europe and the Orient, many of the countries visited having been but recently made accessible to the traveller. Her plans and tours have been all marked out in advance, and her research has been so thorough that the map of Europe to her is like an illuminated book, even the unaccustomed routes being like the beaten track in her own garden. She has delighted the public with a large foreign correspondence, her vivid imagination making the scenes of these various countries and the customs and habits of the people stand out before her readers like familiar experiences, her interesting and practical relations furnishing much valuable information to other travellers.

Since 1833, after the death of her eldest child, Katherine, born in 1870, a young lady of lovely character, Mrs. Gifford has found great solace in literature. In her first travels through Germany, fascinated by German life and the people, she conceived the idea of putting into form a racy account of the Germans from their beginning; and from this idea was developed the series of books, beginning with "Germany: Her People and Their Story," published by the Lothrop Publishing Company in 1899. It is as readable as a romance, one of its great merits being that its historical facts have an attractive setting. Evidently prepared with reference to the requirements of the general reader, it is something more than an outline of the salient features in the progress of the German nation from barbarism to enlightenment, from a confederacy of loosely allied states to a strongly cemented empire. Legend and anecdote have been skillfully woven into the story, and vivid glimpses are given of the national life, and a clear insight into the national character. It was a difficult task the author had before her of condensing within the limits of a six-hundred-page volume twelve hundred years of a nation's growth.

There was danger on the one hand of making the volume little more than a chronological record, and on the other of inadequacy. The success with which she has avoided both dangers attests a fine sense of proportion, discriminating judgment, and much literary skill.

"Mrs. Gifford's 'Germany' was received with so much favor by both the people and her publishers that she was encouraged to go on with the series. She has now for several years been collecting material abroad for her 'Italy,' visiting that country many times in order to absorb all the phases of Italian life and character; and 'Italy: Her People and their Story,' bids fair even to excel the first of the series in interest."

Mrs. Gifford has also given much time to club work, writing many papers and giving many lectures and talks. Her papers on "German Literature and German Authors," "Mission Work in India" (the origin of the people from the Aryans, their early religious development, etc.), an article entitled "How to Travel," and her very celebrated lecture, "From the North Cape to the Orient," have attracted much attention. Her series of talks on architecture, condensed for students and travellers, is to be the nucleus of a volume entitled "The Architecture of Cathedrals and Castles, for Students and Travellers," when time shall permit her to complete the work.

Mrs. Gifford through all these years of travel has retained her home in Portland, Me., and when in America it has always been her pleasure to spend her time in this beautiful little city by the sea and again get in touch with real New England life. Both at home and abroad her society is sought by people of culture, and she is a welcome presence in any gathering.

KATE E. GRISWOLD, proprietor and publisher of *Profitable Advertising*, a monthly magazine issued in Boston, devoted to the interests of advertisers and publishers, is widely known as a successful journalist, the periodical of which she is the sponsor ranking, it is said, as foremost of its kind in the world. Miss Griswold was born about thirty-five years ago at West Hartford,

Conn. Her father, John Belden Griswold, a native of Newington, Conn., was born in 1828, son of Josiah Wells and Mary A. (Belden) Griswold. Her mother, whose maiden name was Cornelia Arnold Jones, was born at East Hartford in 1830, daughter of Joseph Pantra Jones and his wife, Sarah Comstock.

After pursuing her studies, both elementary and classical, at some of the best public and private schools in Hartford, she turned naturally enough to journalism, entering the office of the *Poultry World* in that city. One of the practical occupations of her girlhood at home had been the raising of poultry, which she had made financially profitable. Her story, as in all cases of genuine success, is a story of hard work and a slow climb from humble beginnings. Her promotion to a responsible position in the office of the National Trotting Association came within a year, and again illustrates the special fitness of things, for she is an enthusiastic devotee of the horse.

At the end of her second year constant application to an ever-increasing burden of duties had worn her out, and for a time she was obliged to give up the struggle. Several years of retirement and rest, however, brought her again to the front with a renewed store of strength.

Flattering offers were at Miss Griswold's disposal, but she turned from them all to take up the management of the organ of a local charitable enterprise. To *The Hartford City Mission Record*, and to the cause in general which it represented, she devoted herself for the next four years. Toward the close of this period of charitable work she entered into several prize competitions for advertising designs, and was perhaps not wholly surprised at carrying off the honors in a number of cases. The attention thus attracted to the fact of a woman's success as an "ad" writer led to an offer from Boston.

A position as general ad writer and correspondent in the office of the C. F. David Advertising Agency, the original promoters of *Profitable Advertising*, soon demonstrated her fitness for the editor's chair. In the course of a year or two she became the proprietor as well as the editor of the publication.

The story of Miss Griswold's subsequent

career is simply the record of a shining success obtained slowly by the exercise of those qualities that alone can ensure fortune. The path has been hard and the difficulties unusual. Up to three years ago the editor as well as the manager of *Profitable Advertising*, Miss Griswold was especially handicapped by the very general doubt as to the practicability of the undertaking. When she began to edit *Profitable Advertising*, the number of women who were making a living in the advertising field could be counted on the fingers of one hand. They are now numbered by scores, and it is not too much to say that the single example of Miss Griswold's grit and sagacity has had more to do with this than any other single cause.

Profitable Advertising is a periodical which stands for and reflects more than most publications the individuality of its owner and manager. In this respect Miss Griswold deserves honorable mention in the same class with such representative American publishers as the Bennetts of the *Herald*, Dana of the *Sun*, and Horace Greeley of the *Tribune*. Her publication has within the past three years attained high-water mark, and, as already intimated above, is recognized by the leading authorities of two continents as the model and standard of its class.

It is needless to add in words a personal tribute to such a record. Miss Griswold numbers many friends in the publishing and advertising fields at large. She is a young woman whose powers have not yet touched their prime.

The ancestry of Miss Griswold has been traced back through various lines to conspicuous early colonists of her native State, she being also a "Mayflower" descendant, a double one, so to speak, deriving through both father and mother from William Bradford, Governor of "Plymouth Plantation."

Her father, John Belden Griswold, was born in 1828, son of Josiah Wells and Mary Ann (Belden) Griswold and a descendant in the eighth generation of Michael¹ Griswold, of Wethersfield. The line is: Michael¹; Jacob,² born in 1660; Major Josiah,³ born in 1700; Josiah,⁴ 1728; Solomon,⁵ 1751; Josiah,⁶ 1775; Josiah Wells,⁷ 1794; John Belden,⁸ Kate E. being of the ninth generation.

Mr. Griswold's paternal grandmother, the

wife of Josiah,⁶ was Abigail Wells, daughter of Robert and Abigail (Hurlbut) Wells and granddaughter of Lieutenant Robert and Abigail (Burnham) Wells, the Wells ancestry beginning with Thomas Wells (or Welles), one of the original proprietors of Hartford and Wethersfield, many years a magistrate and for two years Governor of the colony. Mrs. Abigail Burnham Wells was a daughter of the Rev. William Burnham (William,² Thomas¹) and his wife Hannah, daughter of Samuel³ Wolcott, of Windsor. Samuel³ was grandson of Henry¹ Wolcott, the founder of the distinguished family of this surname, prolific of governors.

Mary A. Belden, wife of Josiah Wells Griswold and grandmother of Kate E., was a daughter of John and Asenath (Darrow) Belden and granddaughter of John Kellogg Belden and his wife Mercy, who was sister to Noah Webster, the lexicographer.

Bradford descent through the Websters is thus shown: Governor William¹ Bradford married for his second wife Mrs. Alice Carpenter Southworth. Their son William² married, first, Alice Richards. Mercy³ Bradford, born of this union, married Samuel Steele in 1680, and resided in Hartford. Their son, Eliphalet⁴ Steele, married Catherine Marshfield, and was the father of Mercy⁵ Steele, born at West Hartford in 1727, who married Noah Webster, Sr., the couple last named being the parents of Mercy,⁶ born at West Hartford in 1749, and of her younger brother, Noah Webster, of dictionary fame.

Mercy Webster was of the sixth generation of the family founded by John¹ Webster, one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Conn., and two years Governor. The line from John¹ Webster was continued through Robert,² John,³ Daniel,⁴ to Noah,⁵ born 1722, who married Mercy Steele, as noted above.

Miss Griswold's maternal grandparents were Joseph Pantra and Sarah (Comstock) Jones, the grandfather, born in 1785, son of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Jones and great-grandson of Nathaniel Jones and his wife, Rebekah Pantra, who was a descendant of William¹ Pantra, of Hartford. Elizabeth Williams was a daughter of Timothy⁴ Williams, great-grandson of William¹ Williams, of Hartford. Her

mother, whose maiden name was Ruth Pitkin, was the daughter of Ozias Pitkin and granddaughter of William¹ Pitkin, founder of the prominent Hartford family of this surname, and brother of Martha Pitkin, who married Simon Wolcott, and was the mother of the first Roger Wolcott in New England. Another ancestor belonging to one of the first families of Hartford was Ozias¹ Goodwin, whose daughter Hannah was the wife of William Pitkin and mother of Ozias Pitkin.

Mrs. Sarah Comstock Jones was a daughter of Perez and Abigail N. (Raymond) Comstock and grand-daughter of Nathaniel⁵ Comstock and his wife, Sarah Bradford, born in the North Parish of New London (now Montville) in 1744, who was of the fifth generation of Plymouth Colony stock. The line was: Governor William¹ Bradford; William² and his second wife, widow Wiswall; Joseph³ and his second wife, Mary, widow of Captain Daniel Fitch; John⁴ and wife, Esther Sherwood; Sarah.⁵

Abigail, wife of Perez Comstock and mother of Sarah, was a daughter of Dr. Christopher⁵ Raymond (Joshua,⁴ ³ Richard¹) and his wife Eleanor. The latter was a daughter of Daniel³ Fitch and great-granddaughter of the Rev. James Fitch, of Saybrook and Norwich, Conn. Her grandfather, Captain Daniel⁴ Fitch, was son of the Rev. James by his second wife, Priscilla, therefore a grandson of the latter's father, Major John Mason, sometimes styled the "Myles Standish of the Connecticut Colony."

Joshua⁴ Raymond, son of Joshua,³ married Elizabeth Christophers, and was the father of Dr. Christopher Raymond, born in 1729. Joshua³ Raymond, grandfather of Dr. Christopher, married Mercy Sands, daughter of James Sands, of Block Island.

EUNICE NICHOLS FRYE.—It was in Portland, Me., that State federation of clubs had its origin, and it was Mrs.

Eunice Nichols Frye who first advocated the formation of such an alliance. Having attended the first meeting of the directors of the General Federation at Orange, N.J., in her official capacity as president of the Woman's Literary Union of Portland (organized in 1889),



MAY ALDEN WARD

she was quick to foresee the benefits which a State organization would confer upon club women in Maine, the State whose motto is "Dirigo." She it was who invited representative club women to meet in her parlors to consult in regard to the advisability of such a step. Three months later, September 23, 1892, the first State federation was formed, with nineteen clubs as charter members and Mrs. Frye its secretary. Other States soon followed this example, and the result has been most happy.

Mrs. Croly (Jennie June) said of Mrs. Frye, "She is the Alma Mater of clubs and club women of Maine, a woman of large heart and broad intelligence, who works toward the best end without any shadow of pettiness or self-seeking." As the press notices and reports of various literary and philanthropic movements in Portland testify to occasions when preliminary meetings were held in Mrs. Frye's parlors, so the subsequent accounts invariably tell of wise plans faithfully carried out for the general good. Mrs. Frye has a genius for organizing, working with indomitable energy and animation for present and future good.

Mrs. Frye was the first president of the Board of Directors of the Mary Brown Home, a highly useful institution founded on broad principles. This is a resting-place for sick and broken-down women, who have always been industrious, self-supporting, and self-respecting. It is unique in having, beside the regular directors, an advisory board of men and women, as well as a co-operative board of helpers from business houses where women are employed. This plan for an invalids' home was originated by a little band of Methodist women. Some members of the Universalist church next became interested, and finally all the churches took hold of the work. Mary Cobb was the pioneer worker, and Mrs. Brown (for whom the home is now called) made a practical beginning possible in the summer of 1894 by giving the use of her cottage at Trefethern's Landing. Later a cottage was purchased at 28 Revere Street, Portland. There was soon a demand for more than its twelve rooms, and a new and larger building has been built on the site of the ancient Bradley Meeting-house, a site which was a gift to the directors for that purpose. During the

nine years over a hundred invalids and broken-down women had shelter and care, and all but seven of this number have been restored to health and have gone back to their work.

The labor, the tact, the time and strength, to say nothing of the open purse which Mrs. Frye has had ready as the occasion has demanded in this particular service, show how much it has been a labor of love. How truly she is a philanthropist! One is not surprised to learn that she comes of strong Quaker stock.

Mrs. Frye was born at Vassalborough, Me., January 8, 1852, being the daughter of Caleb and Maria Nichols. Her father and mother were elders in the Vassalborough Society of Friends, and for years clerks of the business meetings. Always working in the interests of progress in the town, they were trustees from its organization of Oak Grove Seminary, a Friends' school at Vassalborough. Their daughter Eunice was mostly educated in that seminary, being a student there for years. She was for some time the principal of the Unitarian Friends' School at Orchard Park, N.Y., now a normal school. In her girlhood she spent several winters with her brother, Dr. Charles H. Nichols, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D.C.

On June 15, 1880, Eunice Nichols became the wife of Mr. George C. Frye, a chemist and importer of surgical instruments. Her home in Portland has ever been noted for its cordial hospitality; for her husband, like herself, is of a genial nature, and delights in sharing his prosperity with others.

Mrs. Frye is vice-president at large of the National Dorothea Dix Association. Efficient women are always in demand, and because she is efficient she is busy, so busy that it seems "Her life is but a working day, whose tasks are set aright."

MAY ALDEN WARD, author and lecturer, residing in Boston, is now (1903) serving her second year as president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. A native of Ohio, born at Milford Centre, near Columbus, March 1, 1853, as the daughter of Prince William and Rebecca

(Neal) Alden she rightfully inherits the traditions of the Commonwealth founded by the Pilgrim Fathers and the Puritans of the Bay Colony. The first paragraph of her family history was penned by Governor Bradford more than two hundred years ago:—

"John Alden was hired for a cooper at Southampton, where the ship victualed; and being a hopeful young man, was much desired but left to his own liking to go or stay when he came; but he stayed and married here."

From John¹ Alden and the ready-witted Priscilla (whose parents, William and Alice Mullins, and their son Joseph, died the first winter) the line was continued through Captain Jonathan,² Andrew,³ Major Prince,⁴ Andrew Stanford,⁵ Prince William,⁶ to May⁷ (Mrs. Ward).

Captain Jonathan Alden married Abigail, daughter of Andrew Hallet, Jr.² Andrew Alden, their eldest son, married Lydia Stanford. Major Prince Alden married Mary Fitch, daughter of Adonijah Fitch, of Montville, Conn. Her father was a grandson of the Rev. James¹ Fitch, of Saybrook and Norwich, Conn., and his second wife, Priscilla Mason, daughter of Major John Mason, famous military leader of the Connecticut Colony.

A year or two before the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Major Prince Alden migrated with his family from Connecticut to Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, where he became a large land-owner. In 1816 Andrew Stanford Alden, with his wife, Elizabeth Allington, and their children, removed from Tioga County, New York, to Ohio.

Prince William Alden, Mrs. Ward's father, a merchant and banker, born in 1809, died February 27, 1893. He married in 1844 Rebecca, daughter of Henry Neal, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and his wife, Catherine Bigelow, who was a daughter of Isaac Bigelow, of Dummerston, Vt., and a descendant of John Biglo, of Watertown, the founder of the Bigelow family of New England. Mrs. Rebecca Neal Alden, born in 1823, died April 12, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Alden had three children—Henry, Reuben, and May (now Mrs. Ward).

From her father May Alden inherited a taste for history and literature. She began to study

and to use her pen very early, contributing articles to the Cincinnati *Commercial* before she was sixteen. She was educated at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and after her graduation in 1872 she studied some years abroad, devoting herself to French, German, and English literature, later taking up Italian. On June 1, 1873, she was married to William G. Ward, since 1898 professor of English literature at the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, formerly holding the same chair at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., and at an earlier date President of Spokane College. Professor Ward is the author of several books, among them "Tennyson's Debt to Environment" and "The Poetry of Robert Browning."

Since she came to New England, twelve years ago, the rise in club life of Mrs. May Alden Ward has been constant and rapid. At Franklin she organized a club of which she was the first president, and which was afterward named for her the Alden Club. Later while living in Cambridge she was for four years' president of Cantabrigia, one of the largest and most energetic clubs of the country. At the same time Mrs. Ward became a member of the famous New England Woman's Club, in which she is still one of the most valued workers. For two years she was president of the New England Woman's Press Association, and she is strong in its councils at the present time. She is also a charter member and director of the Authors' Club of Boston. She was the first vice-president of the Massachusetts State Federation for two years before becoming its president. She also has interest in various public affairs, and has been appointed one of the Commissioners for Massachusetts at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.

Mrs. Ward began lecturing about twelve years ago, responding to the request of some ladies who asked her to give parlor talks on French literature. As a lecturer and teacher she now does an enormous amount of work, her accuracy, her pleasing address, her directness, and the large amount of information crowded into her lessons and lectures making her one of the most popular club lecturers in New England. Of her efforts in that field the *New York Times* has this to say: "Mrs. Ward

has the historian's instinct, and gives her facts without feeling the necessity of breaking into ejaculations over their picturesqueness. Her good training as a writer tells, as it always ought to tell; and her papers on subjects connected with our colonial history are written in a style both reticent and lively." Kate Sanborn's comment on her lectures is both true and adequate: "At the close of each course the audience feels acquainted with the men and women analyzed, and familiar with their best achievements; for she has the power to vitalize a subject, throwing around it the fascination felt by herself—a rare gift and akin to genius."

Aside from the prestige which the advancement in club circles may lend to her name, Mrs. Ward has won a reputation as a writer that rests on the firm foundation of merit. Among her books are a *Life of Dante*, *Life of Petrarch*, "*Old Colony Days*," and "*Prophets of the Nineteenth Century*." These have received great praise from literary critics. Her "*Dante*" and "*Petrarch*," it is freely conceded, each met the need of a concise life in English never before filled. William Dean Howells says of the former: "While we are still upon Italian ground, we wish to speak of Mrs. May Alden Ward's very clear, unaffected, and interesting sketch of Dante and his life and works. The effort is something comparable to those processes by which the stain and whitewash of centuries is removed, and the beauty and truth of some noble fresco underneath is brought to life again. Mrs. Ward has wrought in the right spirit, and she shows a figure, simple, conceivably like, and worthy to be Dante, with which she has apparently not suffered her fancy to play."

Of the "*Petrarch*" Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton says: "Mrs. Ward has done her work admirably; and from this one book you may glean all that is of real value in the hundreds of volumes of which Petrarch has been the theme. His love, his friendship, his ambitions, his greatness, and his follies, . . . they are written here."

No less an expert than John Fiske thus pronounced upon the merits of "*Old Colony Days*": "The sympathy and breadth of treatment make it a charming series of essays." One of the

best of the appreciations of the book is that of the *Chicago Times-Herald*: "Plain history in fascinating guise is so rare a gift to the perfunctory seeker for knowledge that attention must be called to a charming new book, '*Old Colony Days*,' written in the sprightliest of easy styles for young or old, and displaying the high lights of the history of the New England colonies. It is not that the story is new: it as old as love to Puritans and their descendants. It is on account of a crisp, brisk, and ringing style, and on account of the taste with which the historian discriminates in subject matter, that we like the book so well. The half-satirical, half-serious manner in which all our ancestral worthies are memorized is indeed attractive. There are never too many words, there is always a simple style, and there are invariably points of interest lighted upon."

Mrs. Ward's latest book, "*Prophets of the Nineteenth Century*," is in a sense her most important one, and into it she has put more of her own personality. The "*Prophets*," Carlyle, Ruskin, Tolstoi, stand for humanity. We are sure that the expression of their convictions in the book voices Mrs. Ward's own feelings; that their theories of life have largely influenced her own; that she herself is not only in sympathy with the great movement which her prefatory note says is sweeping over the world, but is a part of it, as her connection with the clubs gives her the opportunity and the right to be. "*The Prophets of the Nineteenth Century*" has received warm endorsement. Caroline H. Dall, in the *Springfield Republican*, thus commends it: "The sketches of Carlyle and Ruskin are masterly. They seize the essential points with a true comprehension, and neither the two volumes of Froude nor any that concerns Ruskin give as clear an idea of the men they celebrate." Several of Mrs. Ward's books have already been translated into other languages, among them being the "*Prophets*," which has made its appearance in Japanese.

It will be seen that Mrs. Ward's work gives her a right to distinction. Yet the woman behind it is more than any expression of herself in her writings and lectures. The sketch of her written by Kate Sanborn for a Boston paper a few years ago is so exact a portrait

that one does not like either to add to or take away from the picture. Miss Sanborn says: "Mrs. Ward possesses a simplicity of manner that comes only with sincerity of purpose, the best breeding, and a backing of desirable ancestry; an executive ability that is never marred by its too frequent accompaniment—a domineering spirit and a desire for control; a straight, clear outlook from eyes that hide no secrets, a hand-grasp that is cordial, without being effusive. One is impressed by the apparent ease with which she accomplishes great tasks. She does not talk of her work, nor take herself too seriously, and is delightfully free from pedantry. What she has done for other women, inspiring a scholarly spirit, giving history and literature in condensed and attractive talks, lifting them above the narrow interests, petty jealousies, and the gossip habit, cannot be told in this brief outline." Of her part in the clubs Miss Sanborn adds: "She is impartial, well poised, never capricious in manner or opinion. She follows the middle path. As hostess, teacher, author, friend, she is always natural, kindly, thinking of others. And so love and appreciation and the truest friendship are given to her by all who are so fortunate as to know her and her work."

To this might be added just one thing more—that Mrs. Ward has the art of drawing from her friends the heartiest and most loyal service. When a piece of work is to be done to which she cannot give time or attention, she knows on whom to call; and those who know and love her feel it a privilege to do her behest, being assured that when they in turn need help she will more than repay their services, or that they have been more than repaid already. It is in such a woman that the Massachusetts clubs have placed their confidence, in her hands the direction of the Federation at present is held.

Her report to the Massachusetts State Federation of the biennial meeting at Los Angeles in June, 1902, is a model of clearness and brevity, and is the best exposition of her spirit under the trying circumstances of the convention. This is its conclusion: "The best gift that can be given to any of us is the privilege of being of some use in the world. . . . The re-

ward is in the work itself, even though we may have to wait years for the tangible results. Let us hope that in this co-operation, with the women of the East and the West, the North and the South, working side by side for the same object, unworthy prejudices and antagonisms may be outgrown and cast aside, so that eventually we shall all stand together for the good of humanity."

MARY SUSAN. GOODALE, former president of the Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps, is a native of Boston. Descended from early colonial and Revolutionary stock, she inherits patriotism. Her father, Joseph Lorraine Goldthwait, merchant and public-spirited citizen of Boston at the time of the Civil War, was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas' Goldthwaite, an immigrant of 1630 or 1631; and through his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Alden, he traced his ancestry to John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. The descent from Thomas' Goldthwaite was through his son Samuel,² who married Elizabeth, daughter of Ezekiel Cheever, the famous master of the Boston Latin School. The line continued through Capt. John³ Goldthwaite, born in Salem in 1678; Major Benjamin⁴, born in Boston in 1704; Benjamin⁵, born in 1743, resided in Malden and Boston; John⁶, married Sally Morris and resided in Boston; Joseph Gleason⁷, born in 1798, married in 1820, Mrs. Hannah Alden Mansfield, daughter of Solomon Alden (Simeon⁸, Samuel⁴, Joseph^{3,2}, John¹) and widow of William Mansfield, to Joseph Lorraine⁹, above named, who was born in Boston in 1821.

Major Benjamin Goldthwaite is reported to have passed most of his life as a soldier. He was a Captain in the Louisburg expedition of 1745 and Major in that of 1758. His death occurred in 1761 in Milford, Mass. His son Benjamin was one of the volunteers from Lynn who responded to the Lexington alarm. Tradition says he was working in the field when the alarm was given, and threw down his hoe and started at once for Lexington.

Joseph L. Goldthwait during the Civil War

organized a society for the care of soldiers' families, contributing liberally to its funds. Being an invalid at that time, he was unable to enlist, but his personal efforts and financial support were of great service. He died in 1868. He married, October 23, 1842, Lydia Ann, daughter of Norton⁷ and Lydia (Christie) Newcomb. Her father was born in Braintree in 1796, was descended from Francis¹ Newcomb through John,² Isaac,⁴ Captain Thomas,⁵ Remember.⁶

Captain Thomas Newcomb, of Braintree, Mass., a great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Goodale, was Second Lieutenant, May 8, 1775, in Captain Seth Thomas's independent company. As First Lieutenant of the company he served at barracks in Braintree, January 1 to November 1, 1776; also in Captain Seth Turner's company, Colonel Thomas Marshall's regiment, at Hull, October 31, 1776, to January 1, 1777. In September, 1777, he was enrolled as a Captain in Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, which marched on a secret expedition to Rhode Island. Honorably discharged October 31, 1777, he again enlisted and was commissioned Captain in a three months company in Colonel Ebenezer Thayer's regiment, which re-enforced the Continental army, a part of the company being stationed at West Point and a part at Rhode Island. On August 15, 1781, he was made Captain in Colonel Joseph Webb's regiment, in which he served four months on duty at Peekskill, N.Y. He also saw service in Paul Revere's artillery.

The Newcomb genealogy states that Captain Newcomb offered to receive his pay in potatoes, and that the offer was gladly accepted by the authorities. He was very successful in raising companies for the war, and would accept no higher position than the grade of Captain. This was in accordance with a pledge he had made, that he would remain in charge of the company as long as permitted by his superior officers. With him in the service were his three sons, the youngest entering the army when he was only fourteen years of age.

Captain Newcomb's wife cheerfully kept the house, cared for the little ones, and wished she had more sons to give to her country. Remember Newcomb, the third son, married

Susannah Brackett, daughter of William Brackett, a Revolutionary soldier. William Brackett's name appears on the Lexington alarm rolls. In 1777 he is recorded as a member of Captain Thomas Newcomb's independent company, and in 1778 he appears with the rank of gunner in Captain Callender's company, Colonel Crane's regiment. His name was on pay-roll dated January 11, 1781. He served almost continuously until September, 1781, first in Colonel Benjamin Lincoln's regiment and next in Captain Seth Thomas's company. He died a soldier's death at Plattsburg in the War of 1812.

Mary Susan Goldthwait (Mrs. Goodale) received her early education in the public schools of Boston, and finished her course of study in Medford schools, her parents having removed to that city in 1854. The lessons of loyalty taught her by a patriotic father were deeply impressed upon her mind. Although only a school-girl when the Civil War began, she was interested in the soldiers, and solicited money with which she furnished a Thanksgiving dinner to their families in her neighborhood. On January 7, 1868, she was married to Captain George L. Goodale.

Mrs. Goodale is a charter member of S. C. Lawrence Relief Corps, No. 5, of Medford, which was instituted May 27, 1879. She served that year as senior vice-president, was installed as president January, 1880, and re-elected three successive years. At the annual convention of the Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C., in 1881, she proved very efficient in committee work, and when the board of directors of the Department met in April, 1881, she was chosen a member of the committee on the Soldiers' Home Bazaar, which was held in Mechanics' Building, Boston, in December, 1881. Mrs. Goodale was secretary of the Union table.

She was chosen by the board of directors of the Department W. R. C. to fill a vacancy in the office of Department Conductor in the latter part of 1881, was re-elected to the office at the annual convention in 1882, and a year later was elected senior vice-president. Mrs. Goodale was chosen Department president in January, 1884. During the first year of her ad-

ministration she instituted sixteen corps. She was unanimously re-elected Department president at the annual convention in 1885, during which year over one thousand members and sixteen corps were added to the roster.

In her address to the next convention (January, 1885) she said:—

"I cannot give you full particulars of my labors during the year, but will briefly say that I have represented the Department on seventy-three different occasions, written six hundred and thirty-eight letters and a large number of postal cards, travelled over nineteen hundred miles (not including the weekly trips to headquarters on Wednesdays).

"The work of the Department has assumed such proportions that I am led to recommend that this convention adopt measures for the appointment of a corps of aides, corresponding to the aides appointed by the Department convention of the Grand Army of the Republic. It would be the duty of these aides to become thoroughly acquainted with all the workings of the order, holding themselves in readiness to act in any capacity."

This system of assigning special duties to Department aides has since been adopted in all the States and also by the National W. R. C.

A gold watch, suitably inscribed, was presented to Mrs. Goodale upon her retirement from the presidency.

Mrs. Goodale has participated in national conventions, served on special committees by appointment of the national president, and represented Massachusetts one year as national corresponding secretary. She served as chairman of the Department table in the Soldiers' Home Carnival, the proceeds of which netted four thousand dollars to the carnival treasury. She rendered efficient service in the kettledrum given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home, and for several years has served as a member of the Committee on Department W. R. C. Rooms at the home. From 1893 to 1899 Mrs. Goodale was secretary of the Memorial Fund Committee, having charge of the work for soldiers' widows and army nurses. Since 1899 she has served continuously as chairman of the Department Relief Committee. This is a position of re-

sponsibility: it not only necessitates the wise expenditure of thousands of dollars, but also a familiarity with pension laws, dealings with the office of the State Aid Commissioner, the Soldiers' Relief Bureau, visits to the sick, the transportation of needy veterans to various cities and towns and to Soldiers' Homes.

The relief work incident to the Spanish-American War has also received valuable aid from Mrs. Goodale. She is interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was the first regent of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, of Medford, serving two years. She is at present (1902) one of the Board of Directors of the Medford Home for Aged Men and Women. She is an interesting and influential speaker, and has addressed many public gatherings.

Mrs. Goodale is prominent in the social and educational affairs of Medford. She was one of the earliest members of the Woman's Club of that city. In 1900 she was elected vice-president of the club, but resigned, as she went to Cuba in November of that year, remaining until April, 1901, at Columbia Barracks, Quemados (eight miles from Havana), where her husband, who had enlisted to serve in the Spanish-American War, was stationed as Assistant Brigade Quartermaster.

Captain Goodale was in the Forty-third Massachusetts Regiment during the Civil War. He is a Past Commander of S. C. Lawrence Post, No. 66, G. A. R., of Medford, also a Past Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Massachusetts. He was chairman of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the national encampment in Boston in 1890, and was Inspector-general on the staff of Commander-in-chief Weissert in 1894. In April, 1901, he was appointed by President McKinley a Captain in the regular army and given charge of important work at Fort Washington, Oregon, with headquarters at Astoria.

Captain and Mrs. Goodale have three children—Agnes, Carrie Louise, and George Mortimer. They are graduates of the Medford High School, and Agnes also attended the Woman's College in Baltimore, Md. George Mortimer Goodale was a soldier in the Fifth

Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in the Spanish-American War. He is now in business in San Francisco, California. Carrie Louise Goodale was married, April 15, 1903, to Nathaniel Perkins Simonds, and now resides in Salem.

LOUISE HUMPHREY-SMITH.—The subject of this sketch was first known to the writer when she was not Mrs. Humphrey-Smith nor even Miss Humphrey, but simply and sweetly Louise. We were not reared in the same neighborhood, yet quite near each other; and as youth and maiden we formed a friendship which, through many years and many vicissitudes, has held fast till now, and which in some degree qualifies me to speak of her.

The town in which she was reared was Turner, Me. Her neighborhood was Bradford Village, through which flows the Nezinscot River. The village, a small and unpretending farming community, was large enough for a considerable circle of neighborly relations, and contained two men, a physician and a minister, of more than strictly local importance. The physician, Dr. Philip Bradford, was of perhaps no high rank in his profession, but he practised it with fair success, and directed to wise ends the influence which his position gave him. The elders certainly looked up to him, and sought his advice on many matters outside his medical studies; and I suspect there were few young people about him who did not incur an extra-professional debt to him. Their interests interested him, and his homely counsel and genial sympathy were ever for them. The minister, the Rev. William R. French—it is ever with a hush of reverence that I speak of him. He was one of those ministers, becoming rarer and rarer, who take small place and abide in it content, and are no less strenuous in their service because their parishioners are poor and few. He might have served as the model of the preacher of the "Deserted Village," or the "Poure Persoun" of the "Canterbury Tales." He had the instincts and the training of a scholar. In the pulpit he was not eloquent, but he was wise, and in his pastoral walk he

conveyed the impression both of holiness and the beauty of it. There floats into my mind, as peculiarly applicable to him, a stanza from an elegy on Sidney included in some editions of the works of Spenser:—

"A sweet attractive kinde of grace,
A full assurance given by lookes,
Continuall comfort in a face,
The lineaments of Gospell bookes;
I trowe that countenance cannot lie,
Whose thoughts are legible in the eie."

He was peculiarly useful to young people. While they revered him, they could be easily familiar with him; and he showed them their possibilities, sympathized with their aspirations, corrected, encouraged, and led them on. If our friend were to undertake a statement of her obligations, I suspect she would confess no greater debt to any other than to him. And of great importance to her early life must have been a considerable group of young people who aspired, some of whom have since acquitted themselves well. Somehow they had caught hold upon the truth that the better portion of the world was beyond their horizon, and that it was only by the highway of culture that they could reach that fairer and ampler realm. The resources for culture were not bountiful, but they were not altogether wanting. The *Atlantic Monthly* and *Harper's Magazine*, though not widely taken, were yet to be seen. The current literature was for most part beyond our reach, but a few classics we had—Pope, Thomson, Goldsmith, Burns, Byron, Milton, Shakespeare, food for noble hungering; and these were read. The minister above mentioned here bore some aid. With an eye to the needs of his young people, he put into his Sunday-school library books of real literary value in place of the current stories of good little boys and girls who died so discouragingly young.

Such was the more general environment of Mrs. Humphrey-Smith's girlhood, wanting many things indeed, but not without its smile upon an earnest life. We come to her home. In its general appearance it was like the homes about her, perhaps, on the whole, a little better than the average. The house, still standing, but tenantless and decaying, is a small cottage upon a hillside. Within it in her day was no

penury, no luxury, but plain comfort and unpretending dignity. The family was considerable, and servants were hardly heard of in that region; so her hands were early trained to manifold domestic toil. Her parents were Henry White and Laura Ann (Turner) Humphrey. Her father is said to have been a descendant of Peregrine White. Her mother was a daughter of Charles Lee Turner and grand-daughter of William Turner, of Scituate, Mass., who at an early period in the Revolutionary War was on the staff of Washington, with the rank of Major, and later was on the staff of General Charles Lee. A pleasant story tells that, a child having been born to him in his absence during a campaign, that general gave him a horse to ride home. This child, a son, was named Charles Lee Turner. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Humphrey-Smith.

As Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey were both from Revolutionary sires, there was some toughness in the grain, which we may suspect descended to our friend ere we are through. Though she may be pleased to acknowledge in herself some of the qualities of her father, it is probable that her more characteristic features are drawn from her mother, of whom accordingly a word. Though the unpretending servant of many cares, she was much more than an ordinary woman. Her early opportunities were poor enough, but through the eagerness of her mind she acquired an education that was considerable. She and another young lady together led the way of womankind in that region in the study of Latin. This was, of course, to the wonder of the practical about her, who could not see how Latin could be of any use in housekeeping, and who perhaps felt with Milton that one tongue was enough for a woman. To be sure, there were other things that she might have studied quite as profitably; the important fact was that she studied something, that her mind reached out for more than the common satisfaction. And what she gained, Latin and whatever else, if of no use in her housekeeping, was of incalculable use to herself. The allotments of her life were not easy, scanty means and seven children were her portion, but through the interests of her mind she counterpoised them. From the pressure of her cares

she might have degenerated into a drudge; through her intellectual interests she preserved the fair estate of a woman. It goes without saying, too, that these interests were most profitable to her children, animating a ceaseless watch and toil and sacrifice for their education.

To Mrs. Humphrey-Smith's education we now come. Her schooling was in the main in the schools of the town. These, however, brought within reach a range of study that was considerable. The district, or common, schools had, of course, their elementary curriculum, to which they were officially supposed to be restricted. But, given a teacher who had knowledge and good nature, the possible achievement was much more than this; and such a teacher was often provided, with a view to the needs of more ambitious pupils. In a brief recitation before school in the morning or a half-hour or so after school in the evening how much could be done! I myself thus brought out of the common school Smyth's treatise on algebra, than which at that day no college in the country would have given me more, some knowledge of geometry, astronomy, physical geography, and two books of Virgil. But we also had a peripatetic high school supported by a fund, which gave us a term every autumn in three districts of the town. This was distinctly for higher studies. In both district and high school our friend comes before me, a happy memory. Her eager mind took whatever there was for it. In all her studies she excelled; in one line, however, she was incomparable. Others might keep pace with her in language or in mathematics; but no one, pupil or teacher, could read as she could. Her reading was without ostentation, but it thrilled and charmed. It comes home to me now as I write—the justness of her emphasis, the faultlessness of her articulation, the melody of her intonation. There are passages of literature floating in my memory, choice in themselves, but doubly valued because associated with the music of her tones. As I look back now, I see that her reading was informed by a nascent dramatic power which in its development has enthralled multitudes since. Mlle. Lundberg did great service to the world

when, discovering the musical genius of Jenny Lind, she urged and, through urging, accomplished her musical education. What might have happened had Charlotte Cushman chanced to visit that village school-house and discovered, as she might easily have done, a genius of her own great art in this village maiden!

She was given a year at the Hebron Academy, a school of no low degree, and with this her schooling ended, though something in the way of private instruction in Latin and in English was given her. Her educational advantages, as here summarized, have a meagre look; but it was not the fashion of that day to send young ladies to college, and, if it had been, perhaps the family exchequer would not have been equal to the outlay. But healthy appetite has a knack of finding food, and her appetite was not only healthy, but insatiable. However it was done, she found her nourishment, and developed on it into a finely poised and cultivated woman.

She taught school for a time with marked success. Marriage, however, came, and soon after she crossed the continent with her husband and settled in Portland, Ore. Her husband, Daniel French Smith, of Turner, the son of Timothy and Jane (French) Smith, a family of good standing in the town, was worthy of her, and all went well for a time. They brought to the task of life high purpose, industry, frugality, intelligence, and in the union of these there is ever good augury. One thing, however, was wanting. Her husband had borne a part in the Civil War, and brought home from it an insidious malady, with which he struggled for a time, but to which he must succumb at last. A child had been given her. It comforted her for a brief period, and died. Her own health gave way; and she rose at last from a protracted illness to find that, whether through legal legerdemain or plain thievery does not matter now, her worldly possessions had been taken from her. Here was exigency in which had she sunk in despair she could have been forgiven. She was not, however, that kind of woman. The Puritan and the Revolutionary strains in her ancestry here manifest themselves. Perhaps she could have sunk into the arms of affection and wept, but not possibly

into the embrace of adversity to grieve and whine. "The best use of Fate," says Emerson, "is to teach us a fatal courage," and this best use she drew to her service. In the decrees of her will and through the energies of her conduct fate was out-fated. She must do something for her maintenance, she would do something for the world; and, not unnaturally, she bethought her of the talent she possessed in such ample measure. She got instruction from acknowledged masters, toiled, struggled—won!

For twelve years she has been a teacher of elocution in the Irving Institute in San Francisco and for seventeen years in the California College in Oakland. Since she first took up her work, she has had rooms in San Francisco, where she has instructed and still instructs such as come—actors, teachers, lecturers, ministers, any who may have interest in elocutionary or histrionic art. Her specialty is dramatic expression, and many who have been her pupils are now on the dramatic stage. She carries into her work a genius that is masterful and an enthusiasm that inspires. It is no trifling circumstance to come under her criticism, for her exposure of faults is—we might say without mercy but for the fact that in its very nature it is merciful. It is ruled, however, by an un-failing tact.

In no department of human interest are superficiality and charlatanry more common than in hers, met in men and women who are impatient of the slow progress and long toil that lead to excellence, or are willing to offer highly colored fustian for royal purple. Against both she puts forth a protest which, if not always heeded, is yet widely felt. The standard of public demand has undoubtedly been lifted by her influence. In and about San Francisco charlatanry is less prosperous because she is there. Her art is not her religion, yet, through her utter devotion, represents it. She believes in her art as a ministry to man's higher needs. It is not merely to entertain, but also to instruct and quicken. But these ends are sacrificed if its standard is mean. Make it high, make it noble, and it shall be cleansing and uplifting. On this theme her eloquence never tires.

It is, however, on the platform that some

of us like best to think of her. Here she is a radiant figure. Presence, manner, voice, all contribute to an impression that is sometimes wonderful.

She is sometimes spoken of as a public reader, why I know not, for she never reads. She carefully memorizes her selections, and this all the way from a lyric of Whittier to a drama of Shakespeare. Thus steeping her mind in them, she can not only interpret them, but incarnate them. Their humor, piety, passion, pathos, smile and aspire and glow and weep in her. She is extremely fond of Browning, has studied him widely and deeply, and in her public recitations done not a little to extend his influence. It seems a daring thing to carry Browning to a popular audience, but she has done this repeatedly with superb success. She has great power of personation, through which the successful presentation of an elaborate drama has been with her a frequent achievement. Browning's "Blot in the 'Scutcheon'" she has rendered to audiences of three thousand, which she enthralled. I once heard her render "The Merchant of Venice," in herself a whole troupe of dramatic stars. Every feature of the rendering charmed me; but the feature that especially impressed me was the facility with which she transformed herself into the likeness of her various characters. That Antonio should come before us was not surprising, for he opens the play, and the personation of one character is achievement with which we are familiar; but Salarino and Solanio and Bassanio and Gratiano were as distinctly there. In the flow of the dialogue so many men could not have preserved the individuality of these characters more successfully. Afterward, in a group of those who had been present, it was interesting to hear them give judgment as to her better part: it occurred to no one to specify her poorer. To me her more successful personation seemed her Shylock. If there be moral advantage in seeing in vice its own deformity, we received a useful lesson that evening. But there was her Portia, and some were sure that her higher achievement was the personation of her. Others saw the finer stroke in some aspect of her recital of the billing and cooing of Lorenzo and Jessica. Through all, however, it was a

discussion of excellences: she had given us nothing else for discussion.

From a mass of press notices of her work I learn that her more recent recitals have been the "Blot in the 'Scutcheon,'" before mentioned, and Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca." From their great variety of character, their delicate shadings of sentiment, their pathos, triumph, tragedy, for one person to present these dramas even passably well would require talent of a high order. Yet these notices are one and all testimonials, not of fair achievement, but of proud success. They come from diverse sources, but there is no difference in the general judgment; and they impart to my mind the suspicion that in these later efforts she has beaten her best hitherto. While, however, there is no difference in the general judgment, there is a difference in the point of emphasis. Prevailingly they witness to the general and popular effect. One or two write, as artists, of the manner, personation, intonation. Neither order of representation can be adequate: for any just account of her, both are absolutely needful. While our friend has studied her art broadly and deeply, its spirit has become life within her. Hence, when she deals with a public assembly, there is no suggestion of artifice. All seems as natural as her most quiet parlor conversation. Nothing is for effect, nothing is exaggerated. Rant, by which like artists of a lower order seek to prosper, and unhappily often do, is far, far from her. There is such harmony of detail with detail, and all so related to the grand meaning of the whole as to make it a scene of life that is offered you. In other words, her art is obscured by its own perfection.

All who know Mrs. Humphrey-Smith talk of her voice, its richness of tone, its range, its flexibility. Its carrying power is a striking feature. An audience of three thousand in a hall of the best acoustic construction will test the powers of a good speaker; yet Mrs. Humphrey-Smith has recited with ease and success to six thousand people out of doors. This suggests a feature of her voice that has interested me. It is precisely the voice I used to hear in that country school-house. In the utterance of the stormiest dramatic passion any schoolmate



EMMA AUGUSTA GREELY

of those distant years would recognize it. It is the same voice with its grand possibilities unfolded.

With fine conversational powers and ready sympathy and the large resource she has gathered in her studies, she is a most agreeable companion and in society a happy presence. Of those who meet her there, few can ever suspect that the magnet of her heart is a couple of graves. Yet it is so. And here we touch another feature of her history that tinges the rest with a tender light. In her dealing with the world, though most prodigal of her smiles, she has been frugal of her tears. Her burdens have been many and heavy, but through all she has carried the hand of help and the word of cheer.

A. W. JACKSON, D.D.

EMMMA AUGUSTA GREELY, the head of the Greely School of Elocution and Dramatic Art, was born in Chelsea, Mass., March 12, 1869, daughter of John Lyman Greely and his wife, Octavia Augusta Stevens. Through her father's mother Miss Greely traces her ancestry back to Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, N.H., signer of the Declaration of Independence, and through him to his immigrant progenitor, Richard Bartlett, Sr., who in 1642 was one of the grantees of Newbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Richard Bartlett is spoken of by historical writers of New England as "one of the Wiltshire colony who came over with the Rev. Thomas Parker in 1634." Of his birthplace and parentage he appears to have left no record, and vain the attempt with the little information available to trace his English antecedents. Mention, however, may here be made of an interesting relic now owned by one of his descendants, namely, a copy of the "Breeches Bible," purchased by Richard Bartlett, as certified in his own handwriting on the margin of one of its pages, in 1612 and brought by him to Newbury. On a blank page is his record of the births of his children—Joane, John, Thomas, Richard, Cris (Christopher), and Anne (New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. xl.).

The name Bartlett is said to be common in Wiltshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, and other parts of England.

From Richard¹ Bartlett, of Newbury, the line descended through Richard² (born in England in 1621) and his wife Abigail; Richard,³ of Newbury, born in 1649, and his wife, Hannah³ Emery—daughter of John² and Mary (Webster) Emery—to Stephen,⁴ born in Newbury in 1691, who married in 1712 Hannah, daughter of John³ Webster, of Newbury and Salisbury. Stephen⁴ Bartlett was Deacon of the first church of Amesbury. He died April 10, 1773, in his eighty-second year.

The Hon. Josiah Bartlett, M.D., the Revolutionary patriot, son of Deacon Stephen and Hannah (Webster) Bartlett, was born in Amesbury, Mass., in 1729. He settled as a physician in Kingston, N.H., where his old home-
stead is still standing, being occupied by members of the family. He became Chief Justice of New Hampshire in 1788, was President of the State in 1790, 1791, and 1792, and in 1793, under the amended constitution of New Hampshire, was Governor. His wife was Mary Bartlett, of Newton, N.H. They had nine children. The sons, Levi, Josiah, Jr., and Ezra, all became physicians. The line of descent to the subject of this sketch is through his daughter Mary, who married Jonathan Greely, and whose son Josiah was father of John Lyman Greely, Miss Greely's father. The Greelys were prominent in public affairs in Kingston, and John Lyman Greely was at one time a member of the New Hampshire Legislature. His wife, Octavia A. Stevens, who was born in Brentwood, N.H., was also of an old New Hampshire family.

Emma Augusta Greely had the misfortune at a very early age to lose her mother, but this sad loss was largely compensated by the devoted care and sympathetic companionship of her father, to whom she owes her broad views of life and the development of some of her higher personal qualities, he being a man of lofty ideals, great sincerity of character, and decided business ability. She was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Chelsea High School in 1887. Even during her school-days her inclination was toward

the study of literature and its correct interpretation, and to this end she took some private instruction in the art of expression, in the autumn of 1888 entering the Boston School of Oratory, under Moses True Brown, principal, and Hamlin Garland, literary instructor. In this school, after completing both the regular course and a post-graduate course, she accepted a position as teacher, and, entering upon her duties in the fall of 1891, continued to teach there until the retirement of Professor Brown owing to ill health. She then became associate principal with Clara Power Edgerly at the Boston College of Oratory, of which Mrs. Edgerly, with whom she had been associated for a number of years, at first as her pupil, was the founder. To this lamented teacher, now deceased, Miss Greely owes much of her inspiration in her own work, Mrs. Edgerly's foundation of common sense, sincerity, and naturalness in interpretation causing her pupil to leave behind the old stilted elocutionary style.

Miss Greely has also taught in her own line of education at the Posse Gymnasium and at different times in various other institutions. She was among the charter members, in 1892, of the National Association of Elocutionists. Since 1895 she has been a member of its Board of Directors, and in 1901 she was made treasurer of the association, which position she held for two years. In October, 1900, Miss Greely felt justified in opening the Greely School of Elocution and Dramatic Art. This school is in Thespian Hall, 168 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. It is now in its fourth year, and its original membership has doubled. The graduates continue their work, some as teachers, others upon the lyceum platform, either as reciters or as members of dramatic companies.

Not running in a single groove, as is the wont in some similar schools, the course in the institution presided over by Miss Greely offers general culture and a liberal education; for the technical work of expression is fast becoming a science. To quote her own words from a chain letter to one of her classes while she was abroad: "In all work and in life no sure advancement comes with little effort. We must each be so sincere in our work and have such faith in it that we cannot fail. Success rests

with ourselves. If we love the work and show people that we do, if we make manifest the difference between the true study of the best literature from the master minds and the school-girl elocution; and, above all, if we have enthusiasm in regard to its application to daily life and soul improvement, I am sure we shall never fail to arouse a corresponding interest in our auditors. Do not think that small things are unworthy your attention. Were it possible to spring at once into the greatest things, perhaps one's development would suffer."

That a woman not yet in her prime should have already accomplished so much augurs well for her future career; for her power seems marked by continuous growth, and, best of all, her character keeps pace, and harmonizes with her intellectual attainments. With the author of "David Grieve," she realizes the "poverty and hopelessness of all self-seeking, the essential wealth, rich and making rich, of all self-spending."

MARY PHINNEY VON OLNHAUSEN, who rendered distinguished services as an army nurse in two wars of the closing half of the nineteenth century—the Civil War in America and the Franco-Prussian in Europe—and was one of the two American women upon whom the Emperor William conferred the decoration of honor known as the Iron Cross, was a native of Massachusetts, her birthplace being the historic town of Lexington. Born February 4, 1817, daughter of Elias and Catherine (Bartlett) Phinney, she was the fifth in a family of ten children. Her father, Elias Phinney, A.M., (Harv. Coll. 1801), was born in Nova Scotia, whither his parents, Benjamin Phinney and his wife Susanna, had removed from Falmouth, Mass., a few years later coming, as the church records testify, to Lexington. He was of the Cape Cod family of Phinney (name sometimes spelled Finney), whose founder, John¹ Phinney, was in Plymouth as early as 1638, and some years later settled in Barnstable. According to "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," by Otis and Swift, the line was continued

through the immigrant's son John,² who married Mary Rogers in 1664; Benjamin,³ who married Martha Crocker; Zaccheus,⁴ born in 1720, who married Susan Davis; to Benjamin,⁵ born in 1744, father of Elias.⁶

Mary Rogers, wife of John² Phinney, was a daughter of Lieutenant Joseph² Rogers, of Duxbury, Sandwich, and Eastham, who came over with his father, Thomas¹ Rogers, in the "Mayflower" in 1620 ("Mayflower Descendant," vol. iii. p. 254).

In 1823 Elias Phinney settled on a farm in Lexington, which he brought to a high state of cultivation. For many years and till his death, in 1849, he was Clerk of the Middlesex County Courts. He married in 1809 Catherine, daughter of Dr. Josiah and Elizabeth (Call) Bartlett, of Charlestown, Mass. Her paternal grandfather, George Bartlett, a sea-captain, was a native of Devonshire, England.

Mary Phinney grew to womanhood in her native town, improving her opportunities for learning by attending an academy, and long after leaving school continuing her studies, especially of modern languages, till she became familiar with French, German, and Italian. She likewise cultivated her native talent for original work in drawing, becoming also an expert in embroidery. At the School of Design for women, started in Boston about the year 1852, of which she was one of the early pupils, "she was considered the best designer in the class," being numbered in subsequent years with Ellen Robbins and Margaret Foley as among those who had "distinguished themselves in art." This is the testimony of Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney in her "Reminiscences," recently published, she having been Miss Littlehale, secretary of the school committee.

For some years she was employed as designer of prints in one of the large cotton-mills in Manchester, N.H. A German political exile, a baron named Von Olnhausen, was a chemist in the same mill. He had been connected with one of the great German universities, and Theodore Parker designated him as "the most profound scholar he had ever known." His feudal castle, which had been the home of his ancestors from the time of the Crusades, and has been described as "one of the most pictur-

esque castles in Saxony, crowning a hill and overlooking the town of Zwickau," had passed into the hands of an alien line. Miss Mary Phinney and Mr. Gustav A. Von Olnhausen were married in Boston by the Rev. Theodore Parker, May 1, 1858. The union was a happy one, but not of long duration, the death of the Baron (to give him his rightful title) occurring September 7, 1860.

Only a few months later began the great Civil War, arousing the patriotism of women and testing the heroism of men. Mrs. Von Olnhausen, deciding to enlist as an army nurse, received a commission through the efforts of Governor Andrew, but was required to pay her own travelling expenses to the South, as the United States government at that time had not sufficient funds for the transportation of additional army nurses. During the four years' conflict she rendered faithful services as a hospital nurse under the direction of Dorothea L. Dix.

It may here be mentioned that in 1873 she was appointed first superintendent of the training-school for nurses in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, a position that she ably filled.

Sailing for Germany in 1870, shortly after the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War, she offered her services to the military authorities there, who were not at first disposed to approve her appointment. After persistent efforts, however, she received a commission as army nurse. In this capacity again she had many thrilling experiences, and her services were appreciated as invaluable.

The first of March, 1871, found her in charge of thirty wounded men in a hospital in Orleans, France. Peace had been declared, and an order had been issued for the German soldiers to evacuate France. Some of the wounded, however, were unable to be moved. When the thirty in charge of this faithful nurse no longer needed her care, she thought that her duties then were completed, and accordingly made arrangements to depart for Berlin. As she was entering the diligence en route for that city, a surgeon came running from the hospital and entreated her to remain, as sixteen wounded men had just arrived. She did not hesitate,

but in the midst of danger promptly resumed her work. The people of Orleans were enraged at the Germans, and the mayor of the city, realizing the danger to "the little Madam," as she was often called, gave her his protection. He accompanied her to the hospital every morning at six o'clock, and, when her duties for the day were finished, at nine in the evening, he called at the hospital and accompanied her to his home. These duties were continued for more than a month, and then the fifteen men who survived (one of the wounded having died) started on their way to Berlin, in charge of the Madam, by order of the military authorities. They were obliged to halt in secluded places for fear of angry mobs.

An interesting sketch of this journey was given in the *Boston Globe*, from which the following is taken: "It was a strange procession that moved through the streets of Vendôme. First came three dump carts, each carrying a man who had undergone an operation the day before, and who lay on the straw groaning with every motion. Behind was a diligence, on the floor of which sat a little American woman, surrounded by twelve badly wounded men, three of whom rested their weary heads in her lap.

"It was bitterly cold, and the men were clothed only in their undergarments, with one blanket each. They shivered and whined with the cold. Twice during the day they stopped, while their wounds were dressed and refreshments were distributed. In the late afternoon they came to a railway station, only to find that the expected ambulance would not arrive until the next day. With great difficulty Madam had her men carried to a half-ruined castle. There they spent the night in the old barracks, which were deserted and forlorn. The rats ran across the bare floors, gusts of wind swept through the lonely corridors. No doors shut out the cold, these having been used for fuel long before.

"First one sufferer and then another cried out with pain and terror. In the midst of it all the little American woman was calm and unterrified. She remained awake the whole night through, comforting her charges. During the next forenoon a messenger came from the

station to announce that the ambulance had arrived. The sick soldiers were carried to the train and placed in an empty baggage car, and she was about to follow, when the station agent pulled her by the arm, saying 'There is no requisition for you. The requisition is for a surgeon.' The little Madam drew herself to her full height of five feet, and answering, 'I am a surgeon,' she seized the paper, and signed it in a bold, masculine hand, 'Von Olnhausen.' Then, before any one could interfere, she was in the car.

"The ride to Orleans was a long, cold one. Rain was falling. It dripped through the roof, and she took off her skirt to cover one of the men. When they reached Orleans, the men were removed to a convent. On the way the mobs in the streets kicked mud at them, and even the women howled and swore at them. The sisters of the convent refused to give Madam either food or lodging. The sick men collected a thaler (seventy-five cents), and with this the brave little woman secured a bed at an inn. She was put in a chamber over the bar-room, was kept awake all night by the noise from below, where men howled and sang and cursed the Germans. She pulled the bureau and chairs against the door, and spent a night of torture. But her seventy-five cents was not enough for food, and, when she returned at daylight to the convent, the sisters still refused her even a mouthful. She had eaten nothing since noon of the previous day.

"Another nerve-trying trip was made back to the station-house, the mob growing so furious that the little band was hurried into the baggage-room to be out of danger. No train was in sight, and the sick men, exhausted by their long journey and discouraged by the delay, cried like children. Little Madam, hungry and disheartened as she was, cheered them with war songs and told her most thrilling stories. At noon she went out and demanded food of the inspector. He loaned her two thalers, and with this she bought bread and sausages and coffee for the men, who ate and drank every bit, forgetting the twenty-four-hour fast of the stanch-hearted little woman to whose watchful care they owed their lives.

"At four in the afternoon two German offi-

cers came and took the little band on stretchers to the ambulance train, which was waiting a quarter of a mile away. For fear of the mob, gendarmes walked beside the wounded, and they reached the train in safety.

"When the men were made comfortable, Madam asked for food. She declares that the great bowl of oatmeal porridge, thick with prunes, which she received, was the most delicious meal she has ever eaten. When they reached Berlin, the men were placed in a hospital, and, thanks to the untiring care of the little American, every one of them recovered."

In recognition of these meritorious services Emperor William presented her with the Iron Cross, she and Clara Barton being the only American women to receive that decoration. It is a handsome Maltese cross, of iron with white enamel, the badge of a Prussian order founded in 1813 for military services, and reorganized in 1870. After her return to her native land the Emperor sent her the Medal of Merit, which is the highest honor conferred in Germany for bravery in war, and has been given to no other American, it is said. Unfortunately, the medal was lost in transmission, but she received the autograph letter written by the Emperor when forwarding the precious gift. During Prince Henry's recent visit to Boston (March, 1902) Mrs. Von Olnhausen, wearing the Iron Cross, was greeted by him most cordially, he expressing his surprise and delight to see the decoration worn by an American woman. "It is a great honor in my country," said he. "Please tell me how you came to receive it." He promised her that upon his return he would see that the Medal of Merit was in her possession, in accordance with his grandfather's wishes. This promise she did not live to see fulfilled. It may be said to have been cancelled by her death, which soon followed, April 12, 1902.

The home of Mrs. Von Olnhausen in her later years was at the Grundmann Studios, Clarendon Street, Boston, where she enjoyed a quiet life with her embroidery work and designing. She was young in spirit, and her host of friends always found a cordial welcome.

They observed her birthdays with gifts and flowers. She was especially interested in Jap-

anese art. She received numerous orders for her work after the interview with Prince Henry, an account of which was widely published.

Loyal, patriotic, courageous, unselfish, a lover of art and literature, a friend of humanity, she will be missed by many who enjoyed her friendship and appreciated her worth. Her funeral was held at Mt. Auburn, and was attended by the Massachusetts Army Nurse Association, of which she was a loved member, and in whose meetings she often participated. The Iron Cross was bequeathed by Mrs. Von Olnhausen to the Lexington Historical Society. Her life, compiled from her letters and journals by her nephew, James Phinney Munroe, has recently been published, by Little, Brown & Co., under the title: "Adventures of an Army Nurse in Two Wars."

IDA SUMNER VOSE WOODBURY was born in Dennysville, Me., December 14, 1854. She is the daughter of Peter Ebenezer and Lydia (Kilby) Vose, and is the ninth in descent from Robert Vose, who came from England to Dorchester (now Milton), Mass., in 1635. Her ancestral lines, some of which, it is said, have been traced to the time of Edward III. of England, include representatives of the families of Thacher, Sumner, Oxenbridge, Prince, Hinckley, Adams, Howard, Hayden, and others, a roll of which one may well be proud. Miss Vose was graduated from the high school at the age of sixteen, and for four years was engaged as a teacher in the schools of her native town, at the same time pursuing an advanced course of study with a private instructor. She was a brilliant scholar and a successful teacher.

In 1876 she was married to Clinton Aaron Woodbury, who was at that time editor of the *Somerset Reporter*. For some years she assisted her husband in editing the literary department of the paper, making valuable contributions to its columns and also to the columns of other journals. She frequently delights her friends by her poems, written for anniversaries and other occasions. A specimen of these may be found in the published volume, "The Poets of Maine." Later Mr. Woodbury en-

tered upon a business career in Portland, and resided there with his family for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury were prominent in educational, literary, and religious work in the city. In 1888 Mrs. Woodbury was elected president of the Maine Woman's Aid to the American Missionary Association. This office she held for twelve years, during which, under her efficient and enthusiastic leadership, the Woman's Aid made steady growth and awakened much interest throughout the State in its special work.

After the death of Mr. Woodbury, in 1894, it became necessary to make a change of residence, and Mrs. Woodbury removed to Boston. In 1895 she was made New England Field Assistant of the American Missionary Association, the society which is doing such a good work in our country among the mountain whites, the Negroes, the Chinese, and the Indians, in its efforts to educate, uplift, and make good citizens of these neglected classes. A grander and more patriotic work than this it would be hard to imagine: it is well worthy the employment of the highest talents.

Since entering upon the duties of her present position, Mrs. Woodbury has been engaged in speaking for the association in churches throughout the East and West, before young men's clubs, women's meetings and conferences, and delivering addresses at G. A. R. memorial services, and so forth. She speaks on an average six times a week, and travels from fifteen to twenty-five thousand miles a year. She is a pleasing speaker, calm, easy, and self-possessed in manner, and dignified in bearing. She has the rare gift of a voice feminine and fine in quality, but full, clear, and far-reaching, easily heard in all parts of a large audience room. Her thorough acquaintance with the work of the American Missionary Association and her personal knowledge of the good already accomplished by it give her full command of her subject, and make her an exceedingly effective speaker. Those of us who have heard her once gladly welcome her again. She is one of the few women who can take up the cause of the oppressed and so present it that no one who hears her can fail of being interested, and of seeing clearly how necessary it is to the life

of the republic that justice should be done to the lowest and weakest within its borders.

A leading clergyman has said of Mrs. Woodbury, "She is easily one of the greatest feminine powers of the early twentieth century in the advocacy of American patriotic Christian philanthropy."

Mrs. Woodbury has had four children. The eldest, Carl Vose, was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1899, and is now a professor in Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. The second, Donald Clinton, died in childhood. The third, Malcolm Sumner, was graduated from Bowdoin in 1903, and is now a medical student in the same institution; and the fourth, Ruth Lincoln, is in the high school at Dennysville, Me.

K. B. L.

ELIZABETH ORR WILLIAMS, journalist and lecturer, resides in Brookline, Mass. She is the wife of Melvin Brooks Williams, grandson of Captain John Williams, of happy memory, of Portland, Me. Mrs. Williams was born in Alfred, Me., being the daughter of the Rev. John and Mary (Moore) Orr. The original home of the Orr family was in Scotland, whence some of their number removed, doubtless in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to Ireland.

John Orr, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Williams, came to this country from the north of Ireland in 1726, in quest of civil and religious liberty, and resided for a time in Londonderry, N.H. In 1750 he was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the town of Bedford, N.H. It is not known whether he was born in Scotland or born in Ireland of Scottish parents. Both he and his brother Daniel, who came with him, are believed to have been teachers by profession. John Orr, it is said, was remarkable for his Scotch wit, and was highly respected as a "fine specimen of a shrewd, pious, plain-hearted Scotchman, much like the one portrayed by Scott in the father of Jeanie Deans, in the 'Heart of Midlothian.'"

Mrs. Williams's great-grandfather, the Hon. John Orr, was for many years an Elder in the Presbyterian church in Bedford, serving also as Justice of the Peace and the Quorum, as



ELIZABETH ORR WILLIAMS

Senator from the Third District, as Counsellor of Hillsborough County, and for several years as Representative at the General Court of the State of New Hampshire. He performed military service in the French War in 1756, and in 1777 he was appointed by the Provincial Council a member of the Committee of Safety. In this latter year also he was commissioned as a Lieutenant, and with his company served under the command of General Stark at the battle of Bennington, where, after exhibiting cool judgment and great personal bravery, he was wounded and rendered a cripple for life. The verdict of one who knew him well was thus tersely expressed: "He was one of Nature's nobility."

His son, the Hon. Benjamin Orr, grandfather of Mrs. Williams, was born in Bedford, N.H., in 1772, and was graduated at Dartmouth College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1798. He became a lawyer and settled in Maine, his home, with the exception of a few years that he resided in Topsham, being in Brunswick. He was eminent as a practitioner in the Supreme Judicial Court both before and after the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. He represented the old Cumberland District in Congress during the Presidency of James Monroe.

At the time of his death, in 1828, Chief Justice Mellen spoke of him "as one who had long stood, confessedly, at the head of the profession of our State; who had distinguished himself by the depth and solidity of his understanding, by his legal acumen and research, by the power of his intellect, the commanding energy of his reasoning, the uncompromising firmness of his principles, and the dignity and lofty sense of honor, truth, and justice which he uniformly displayed in his professional career and in the walks of private life."

He held the positions of overseer, trustee, and treasurer of Bowdoin College in its earlier days. It was while he was a trustee of the college, and when he attended the annual examinations of the classes in the classics, that he was the leading influence in placing the poet Longfellow in the chair of modern languages. Mr. Orr, being an accomplished classical scholar, and the Latin poet Horace being his pocket

companion, was charmed with young Longfellow's translation of the odes of that poet, and at the meeting of the executive board settled the question as follows: "Why, Mr. Longfellow is your man: he is an admirable classical scholar. Seldom have I heard anything more beautiful than his version of one of the most difficult odes of Horace."

Mr. Orr was in politics a Federalist of the old school which maintained the sentiments of "the men who formed and administered for the first twelve years the institutions of the United States." His wife, Elizabeth Toppan, a woman of strong character, refined tastes and manners, and domestic virtues, was well fitted to dispense the generous hospitality of his home in Brunswick, Me.

Mrs. Williams's father, the Rev. John Orr, was a graduate (*summa cum laude*) of Bowdoin College in the large and brilliant class of 1834. The Rev. Mr. Orr was a man of intellectual force and scholastic culture, of great refinement of nature, an independent, clear thinker, a man illustrating in his daily life high moral excellence, a writer of decided merit, able in theological discussion, a student and a Christian gentleman always, as well as a brilliant preacher.

From these thoughtful men, in turn, and from her grandmother Orr and her mother, the late Mary Moore Orr, a woman of active intellect and progressive thought, Mrs. Williams inherited her love for letters, her studious habit, and her power of application. These characteristics evinced themselves early, and the literary turn of her mind found expression in original stories, poems, and essays. She sometimes wrote plays, in which she took the leading parts herself, as in a church festival held in the opera house in South Bend, Ind., and in these dramatic skits she disclosed histrionic talent.

Her original humorous sketches possess the "convulsive element" which is so vital in successful comedy, and in this line she is a born impersonator. A natural wit, skilled in repartee, she is sympathetic and benevolent in spirit. The intellectual bias of her mind has always been toward the classics and the highest order of literature, sacred as well as secular.

Mrs. Williams was educated at the Alfred Academy, the Alfred High School, and Maple-

wood Institute, Pittsfield, Mass. She is a member of the Maplewood Alumnae Association, and at its first reunion she contributed an original poem, which appealed with especial interest to the members of her class who were present.

Mrs. Williams has musical ability of no mean order. She played in public before she was out of her teens, and taught instrumental music for several years with excellent success.

When cooking-schools were first opened for instruction, she wrote on culinary education and the philosophy of good living, from the Boston and New York cooking-schools, for Southern, Western, and Eastern papers, often receiving in reference to them complimentary and appreciative letters from utter strangers.

Mrs. Williams was a newspaper correspondent at Mount Desert Island, Maine, for twelve summers, and was acknowledged as an active force in bringing into notice a section of that country which is now widely known. Her correspondence from Saratoga, at one time the queen of Spas, was considered worthy of being placed on file. It may well be said that, wherever Mrs. Williams set the impress of her facile, graceful pen, it exhibited that subtle quality recognized as "style."

At one time Mrs. Williams was a paid contributor to eleven newspapers. She has been a contributor since 1881 to the Boston *Transcript*. She has also contributed to the *Youth's Companion*, *Arts for America*, the *Household*, and other publications. A series of lectures on literary, historical, and art topics she has presented in many States with gratifying success. In her ceramic art lectures, which are fully illustrated by specimens, she was a pioneer, and, having visited the leading potteries and art museums in this country in pursuing this fascinating branch of study, she is an acknowledged authority on the subject.

Mrs. Williams has treated with consummate skill the mystery of Mary Stuart. Her strong rendering of the Queen's plea, on trial for her life before the English bar, often shakes the belief of those who have always thought the Queen was guilty. More than that cannot be done for a great historic doubt. Mrs. Williams's essay on the subject of Mary Stuart is pronounced by Mrs. Livermore to be a "gem

of literary condensation." A professional and prolific writer thus expresses his appreciation: "Mrs. Williams is one of the most alive and immediate students, not only in the Stuart chronicles, the great masters of art, the literature of the early civilizations, but in the lore of the Queen who 'launched a thousand ships, and burned the topless towers of Ilium,'—Helen of Troy."

Mrs. Williams has given some of her choice entertainments before several notable charities: the Jackson Park Sanitarium for sick babies and the Model Lodging House in Chicago, through the auspices of the famous Archie (Arkay) Club of that city; the Bethel Social Settlement, Aged Couples' Home, and the Saint Barnabas Guild of Nurses, Minneapolis; the Berkshire County Home for Aged Women, Pittsfield, Mass.; and the Educational and Industrial Union, Buffalo, N.Y.

At a moot court, convened in Boston a few years ago, for the trial of the *cause célèbre*, Sir Francis Bacon *vs.* William Shakespeare, Mrs. Williams, after repeatedly declining, consented to espouse the Baconian side, and, as the junior barrister, opened the case in a most eloquent and finished manner. So lawyer-like were her arguments that she was highly praised by the late Judge Nathaniel Holmes (formerly Dean of the Harvard Law School, and ex-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Missouri), the late Professor Smith, of the Dorchester Latin School, and even by the noted Shakespearean commentator, Dr. Rolfe. And yet Mrs. Williams is not a Baconian. Personally she is rather retiring, and the bulk of her work has been done in a quiet way. She is a member of the New England Woman's Press Association.

GRACE LE BARON UPHAM (in the literary world Grace Le Baron) was born in Lowell, Mass., June 22, 1845, the youngest daughter of John Goodwin Locke and Jane Ermina Starkweather Locke. Her father was a son of the Hon. John Locke, of Ashby, Mass., and a lineal descendant of Deacon William¹ Locke, of Woburn, founder of the family in New England. Her mother was a daughter of Deacon Charles Starkweather,

whose immigrant ancestor, Robert¹ Starkweather, was at Roxbury in 1640, and later settled at Ipswich.

The Hon. John Locke (Harv. Coll. 1792) served six years as a member of Congress. He married Hannah⁶ Goodwin, daughter of Nathaniel Goodwin, Jr., of Plymouth, and granddaughter of Nathaniel Goodwin, Sr., and his wife, Lydia³ Le Baron (great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Upham). Lydia was a daughter of Lazarus Le Baron and grand-daughter of Dr. Francis Le Baron, the "Nameless Nobleman" from France, whose romantic story furnished a fruitful theme for the pen of Mrs. Jane G. Austin, and whose grave is to-day held sacred in historic Plymouth. It is said that in Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham are evidenced the manners and looks of her distinguished French progenitor.

To the "Mayflower" and Plymouth Rock Mrs. Upham traces back through three Bartlett generations, thus: The wife of Lazarus Le Baron and mother of his daughter Lydia, above named, was Lydia³ Bartlett, daughter of Joseph³ Bartlett (Joseph,² Robert¹). Robert¹ Bartlett, who came in the "Ann" in 1623, married Mary Warren, daughter of Richard¹ Warren, one of the signers of the Compact in November, 1620.

Mrs. Jane E. Locke, singularly sweet and gracious in character, had a fine mind. She was a writer for the magazines and periodicals of the day, and published several volumes of poems. She was a contemporary and friend of William Cullen Bryant, Nathaniel P. Willis, and Edgar Allan Poe. In the years directly preceding her death, which occurred in 1859, Grace was her constant companion, and was privileged to meet such well-known literary folk as Poe, Lydia Maria Child, Fanny Fern, Mrs. Sigourney, not to mention other authors of lesser note in their day.

Mr. Locke was equally well known in his sphere of intellectual activity. He preserved the family history by compiling and publishing "The Book of the Lockes."

As a girl, and indeed from earliest infancy, Grace had to contend with delicate health. In 1850 her parents moved to Boston, and, since all but the first five years of her life have

been passed in this city, she may be called a Bostonian. She was graduated from every grade of the Boston public schools, primary, grammar, high, and normal. In 1870 she became the wife of Henry M. Upham, son of Captain William and Margaret (Folger) Upham, of Nantucket. The Folgers, his maternal ancestors, were of the same family as the mother of Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Upham, late of the firm of Damrell & Upham, has recently retired from business, having been identified for thirty-six years with that ancient landmark of Boston, "The Old Corner Bookstore," which has borne his name. Thus by her marriage was another incentive given Mrs. Upham to use the talent inherited from her parents.

When she first began to write, she did not anticipate making authorship a profession, and so abbreviated her name. But the instantaneous success of her first book, "Little Miss Faith," published in 1894 by Lee & Shepard, Boston, encouraged her to go on. In the same year "The Ban of the Golden Rod" was published by a New York house. Following these came "Little Daughter," 1895; "The Rosebud Club," 1896; "Queer Janet," 1897; "Told under the Cherry-trees," 1899; "Jessica's Triumph," 1901—all published by Lee & Shepard. In 1898 Little, Brown & Co. issued "Twixt You and Me." She has now in preparation the last of the "Janet Series" for children and a novel for their elders. The latter has been urged upon Mrs. Upham by readers who have enjoyed her short stories, which have appeared at intervals in the current periodicals and magazines. Mrs. Upham says, however, that she shall always give her best strength to the young, who have been her most sincere friends from the first. Her stories are written with a purpose, the purpose of purifying and ennobling the lives of children. And she has richly earned her title, "The Children's Friend." Many are the letters she has received from her youthful admirers, letters filled with such earnest gratitude and appreciation that she counts herself rich indeed, to have inspired them. That she might be sure of doing work uncolored and unbiassed by others in a similar line of literature, she has entirely abstained from reading juvenile books. This may, in a meas-

ure, account for the distinctive style which is all her own.

Mrs. Upham's vivacity and warmth of heart make her a favorite, and, while not a club woman, she has a wide acquaintance with such. It is in patriotic societies that she feels her keenest interest, and she is a member of the following: Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of 1812, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Huguenot Society of America, belonging also to the Society of American Authors and Boston Authors' Society, and being an honorary Member of the League of American Penwomen and the Ladies' Physiological Institute.

A sketch of Mrs. Upham's work would be incomplete without reference to her poems and carols, many of the latter, written years ago, still being sung annually, notwithstanding the new ones offered every season.

Two short poems are given below, and many will recall the tender beauty of "Questionings," which appeared originally in the *Boston Transcript*, but which was widely copied and appreciated.

The Memorial Day poem has appealed to comrades' hearts all over the country:—

ROSES, LILIES, AND FORGET-ME-NOTS.

Roses (Lancaster), red	War
Lilies	Purity
Forget-me-nots	Enduring Memories

HALT!

Comrades, bow with uncovered head,
And deem it not weakness to shed
Tears o'er his grave.
Strew flowers with Memory's hand,
Float o'er him the flag of our land
He died to save.

*The red for the blood he shed,
The white for his soul so pure,
The blue for the sky o'erhead,
Where his name shall aye endure.*

He was only a stripling, young,
But ne'er hath the poet sung
Of one so brave.
In the carnage of shot and shell,
With the broken staff, he fell,
And found a grave.

Oh, then, scatter ye roses red,
Red, red as the blood he shed,
And lilies white.
Weave in the forget-me-not's hue,
A garland, red, white, and blue,—
Our emblem bright.

*The red for the blood he shed,
The white for his soul so pure,
The blue for the sky o'erhead,
Where his name shall aye endure.*

Nothing could be more finished or spirited than the few comprehensive lines to John Boyle O'Reilly:—

In Memoriam.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

AUGUST, 1891—AUGUST, 1894.

(Written for *The Catholic World*.)

Patriot and Poet! Martyr! Exile
From out a land that should have owned thee king!
Disciple of thy Lord in suffering!
Like Him, a ransom paid, that thy green isle
Might burst its bondage chains and live to smile
In Freedom's sunlight. Sadly we do bring
To-day the shamrock's drooping leaf, and sing,—
Not as of yore, when thou wert here the while,
As knight and leader of the Muses' choir:
The harp of Erin plays sad discords now,
And we, too, chant a requiem for thee.
O Jubilate! Nay, we'll tune the lyre
To wild rejoicing, and to Wisdom bow!
No fetters bind thy soul on either sea!

MARY JANE PARKHURST, a past president of Colonel Allen Woman's Relief Corps, of Gloucester, Mass., and prominent member of several fraternal organizations in that city, is a native of Cape Ann, and comes of old Essex County colonial stock. The daughter of Nathaniel and Martha (Brooks) Lowe, she was born in Rockport, August 22, 1843. The death of Mrs. Martha B. Lowe when Mary was only two weeks old led to the child's adoption, without change of name, by John Woodward and Sarah (Stanwood) Lowe, of Gloucester. Tenderly and carefully nurtured by her foster-parents, whose memory she cherishes with filial affection and gratitude, Mary J. Lowe grew to maturity amid pleasant surroundings



MARY J. PARKHURST

and under home influences favorable to the development of sterling qualities of womanhood. She was educated at a private school in Gloucester and at Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass., where she was a student, boarding at Smith Hall, for three years, 1856-58. In her first year the principal of the academy was Maria Brown; in her second and third, Emma L. Taylor, sister to Samuel Taylor, LL.D., of Phillips Andover Academy. One of her classmates and chums was "Georgie" Stowe (youngest daughter of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," then residing in Andover), a slender, fair-haired, attractive girl, "looking," it was said, "so much like Eva!" in her mother's famous story, but whose (assumedly) naïve drolleries rather suggested the character of Topsy. Another fellow-pupil at the academy for a short time was Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, of whom it is remembered that her very early school-girl compositions, while always prepared with neatness and care, gave no evidence of unusual literary ability.

On account of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Stanwood Lowe, Mary left the academy in 1858, without completing the full course of study, as she otherwise would have done. Mrs. Lowe died September 4, 1862. She was a daughter of Captain Theodore Stanwood, of Gloucester, and sister to Amelia Stanwood, the wife of the Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D.

John Woodward Lowe, a native of Ipswich, Mass., was for many years a merchant in Gloucester and a highly esteemed citizen. He died in 1867.

On the 22d of March, 1864, Mary J. Lowe was married to Charles Edward Parkhurst, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Andrews) Parkhurst. Mr. Parkhurst is a prosperous business man of Gloucester, being a proprietor of marine railways. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst have one daughter, Mamie Bessie. She was educated in the public schools of Gloucester, and in recent years has travelled extensively with her mother. Mamie B. Parkhurst is a member of Lucy Knox Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Parkhurst has been a member of Colonel Allen Relief Corps, No. 77, auxiliary to the

Colonel Allen Post, No. 45, G. A. R., of Gloucester, since December, 1886, when the corps was organized.

She has held various positions of responsibility in the corps, and in 1894 was elected president, performing the various duties of that office with efficiency. The office of department aide has several times been conferred upon her by department presidents; and she has also been an assistant inspector, serving in that official capacity in Ipswich, Salem, and Danvers. In 1899 she was department press correspondent for the *National Tribune*. She has written many articles for the papers. Mrs. Parkhurst has attended nearly all the State conventions of the Woman's Relief Corps during the past fifteen years, and has served in official positions and on committees during the sessions. She has several times been elected a delegate by the Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C., to national conventions of the order; and she was a participant in the national convention held at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1893, at the one held the following year in Pittsburg, Pa., also at Louisville, Ky., in 1895, at St. Paul, Minn., in 1896, and at Chicago, Ill., in 1900. In February, 1903, she was elected a delegate to the national convention in August, 1903, in California. On account of illness she was unable to attend that convention. Referring to her patriotic work, she says, "My interest in the soldiers' cause is unabated."

Mrs. Parkhurst is a charter member of the Whitney Club, a social organization composed of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, and other friends, who journeyed together to the National Encampment, G. A. R., at Indianapolis in 1893, and thence to the World's Fair in Chicago. Semi-annual reunions of this club have since been regularly held.

Mrs. Parkhurst is actively interested in fraternal and charitable objects of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Past Noble Grand of Sea-shore Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, No. 14, of Gloucester.

The United Order of Independent Odd Ladies is an organization that has received her hearty support. She has been elected to all the principal offices of the Golden Rod Lodge, No. 35,

of Gloucester, and as a Past Senior representative is entitled to membership in the State body. This order is entirely independent, and not connected with the I. O. of O. F., although its objects are similar. It is one of the oldest women's societies in New England, having been instituted at East Boston, July 14, 1845.

Mrs. Parkhurst also has membership in the Order of Pocahontas and in the Ladies of the G. A. R. in Salem, Mass. She is also a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and is in full accord and sympathy with the work of this organization.

She has a numerous circle of friends, and entertains many guests at her home, a spacious dwelling on Middle Street, in a most hospitable manner.

She is a member of the Congregational church in Gloucester and of the Abbot Academy Club, which holds its meetings in Boston. Kind-hearted, liberal, and public-spirited, Mrs. Parkhurst is a worthy representative of loyal New England womanhood.

HELEN LOUISE GILSON, one of the noble band of army nurses who ministered to the soldiers of the Civil War in the hospitals and on the battlefields of the South, was born in Boston, November 22, 1835, and was educated in the public schools. Her parents were Asa, Jr., and Lydia (Cutter) Gilson; her paternal grandparents, Asa, Sr., and Susan (Gragg) Gilson. Her grandfather Gilson was a native of Groton and a lineal descendant of Joseph¹ Gilson, who was one of the original proprietors of that town.

Miss Gilson's mother died, a widow, in 1851, aged fifty-three. She was a daughter of Jonathan⁵ and Lydia (Trask) Cutter, of West Cambridge (now Arlington), who were married in Lexington, September 15, 1788. Jonathan⁵ Cutter was a descendant of Richard¹ Cutter, of Cambridge (through William,² William,³ and Jonathan⁴). He died in 1813. He was probably the Jonathan Cutter of Charlestown who was registered as a private in Captain Harris's company at different dates in 1775. He died in 1813, and his widow in 1818 became the

wife of one of his kinsmen, William Cutter, a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner.

Helen Louise Gilson was graduated from the Wells School on Blossom Street in 1852. In September of that year she entered the Girls' High and Normal School, one of the first pupils. She there continued her studies till her appointment as head assistant to Master James Hovey of the Phillips School. After teaching five years she resigned her position on account of ill health. Subsequently she was engaged as a private teacher for the children of the Hon. Frank B. Fay, then Mayor of Chelsea. She was of a deeply religious nature, imbued with the cheerful faith of Universalism, and was a member of the church in Chelsea, then under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Charles H. Leonard, now Dean of Tufts Divinity School.

The breaking out of the Civil War enkindled her patriotism, and it was through conversation with Dr. Leonard that she was led to form the purpose of becoming an army nurse. Her application to be allowed to serve in this capacity did not at once meet a favorable response, Miss Dorothea L. Dix, superintendent of army nurses, considering her too young to go to the front. She waited for a time, and directly after the evacuation of Yorktown Mr. Fay was prominently connected with the Sanitary Commission; and, realizing that she would be a valuable assistant in that service, he secured her a position on one of the hospital boats. She went from his house in Chelsea to the war, and was with Mr. Fay at all the principal battles. For several months her duties were confined to these boats, stationed at different points.

On September 18, 1862, a few hours after the battle of Antietam, she reached the field, remaining on duty there and at Pleasant Valley until the wounded had been taken to the general hospitals. November and December of the same year found her at work in the camps and hospitals near Fredericksburg, Va., during the campaign of General Burnside. In the spring of 1863 she was there again, being also at the battle of Chancellorsville and in the Potomac Creek hospital.

As stated in "Our Army Nurses," a volume compiled by Mary A. Holland, "when the army moved, she joined it at Manassas; but,



HELEN L. GILSON

finding that her special diet supplies had been lost on the passage, she returned to Washington, and went to Gettysburg, arriving a few hours after the last day's fight. She worked here until the wounded had all been sent to Base Hospital. In October, November, and December, 1863, she worked in the hospitals on Folly and Morris Islands, South Carolina, when General Gilmore was besieging Fort Sumter. Early in 1864 she joined the army at Brandy Station, and in May went with the Auxiliary Corps of the Sanitary Commission to Fredericksburg, when the battle of the Wilderness was being fought."

She served in the tent, on the field, or in the hospitals at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. In the terrible campaigns of the Wilderness and in all the other engagements of the Army of the Potomac in 1864 and 1865 she labored unceasingly. She was often under fire and suffered many hardships, but with unselfish devotion, her only thought being that of duty.

William Howell Reed, in his book upon "Hospital Life in the Army of the Potomac," has much to say of Miss Gilson and her work, his first reminiscence being connected with Fredericksburg: "One afternoon just before the evacuation, when the atmosphere of our rooms was close and foul, and all were longing for a breath of cooler Northern air, while the men were moaning with pain or restless with fever, and our hearts were sick with pity for the sufferers, I heard a light step upon the stairs; and, looking up, I saw a young lady enter who brought with her such an atmosphere of calm and cheerful courage, so much freshness, such an expression of gentle, womanly sympathy, that her mere presence seemed to revive the drooping spirits of the men and to give them new power of endurance through their long hours of suffering. First with one, then at the side of another, a friendly word here, a gentle word and smile there, a tender sympathy with each prostrate sufferer, a sympathy which could read in his eyes his longing for home love and for the presence of some absent one, in those few moments hers was indeed an angel ministry. Before she left the room she sang to them, first some stirring

national melody, then some sweet or plaintive hymn to strengthen the fainting heart; and I remember how her notes penetrated to every part of the building. Soldiers with less painful wounds, from the rooms above, began to crowd out into the entries, and men from below crept up on their hands and knees, to catch every note and to receive of the benediction of her presence, for such it was to them. Then she went away. I did not know who she was, but I was as much moved and melted as any soldier of them all."

When the steamer containing the wounded and the members of the Auxiliary Corps left Fredericksburg (it being necessary to evacuate the town) and reached Port Royal, they were besieged by negroes. They came in such numbers and were so earnest in their appeals for rescue that a government barge was appropriated for their use. Mr. Reed says: "A thousand were stowed upon her decks. They had an evening service of prayer and song, and the members of the corps went on board to witness it. When their song had ceased, Miss Gilson addressed them. She pictured the reality of freedom, told them what it meant and what they would have to do. No longer would there be a master to deal out the peck of corn, no longer a mistress to care for the old people or the children. They were to work for themselves, provide for their own sick, and support their own infirm; but all this was to be done under new conditions. . . . Then in the simplest language she explained the difference between their former relations with their master and their new relations with the Northern people, showing that labor here was voluntary, and that they could only expect to secure kind employers by faithfully doing all they had to do. She counselled them to be truthful, economical, unselfish, and to guide their lives by kindly deeds."

Cold Harbor and City Point were scenes of Miss Gilson's labors, and then in company with Mrs. Barlow, wife of General Francis C. Barlow, she went to the front of Petersburg. They ministered there to the wounded of the Second and Eighteenth Army Corps. Afterward for several months Miss Gilson was at the Base Hospital at City Point.

"Up to this time," says Mr. Reed, "the colored troops had taken but a passive part in the campaign. They were now first brought into action in front of Petersburg, when the fighting was so desperately contested that many thousands were left upon the field. The wounded were brought down rapidly to City Point, where a temporary hospital had been provided. It was, however, in no other sense a hospital than that it was a depot for wounded men. There were defective management and chaotic confusion. The men were neglected, the hospital organization was imperfect, and the mortality was, in consequence, frightfully large. Their condition was horrible. The severity of the campaign in a malarious country had prostrated many with fevers; and typhoid, in its most malignant forms, was raging with increasing fatality.

"These stories of suffering reached Miss Gilson at a moment when the previous labors of the campaign had nearly exhausted her strength; but her duty seemed plain. There were no volunteers for the emergency, and she prepared to go. Her friends declared that she could not survive it; but, replying that she could not die in a cause more sacred, she started out alone. A hospital had to be created, and this required all the tact, finesse, and diplomacy of which a woman is capable. Official prejudice and professional pride had to be met and overcome. A new policy had to be introduced, and it had to be done without seeming to interfere. Her doctrine and practice always were instant, cheerful, and silent obedience to medical and disciplinary orders, without any qualification whatever; and by this she overcame the natural sensitiveness of the medical authorities.

"A hospital kitchen had to be organized upon the method of special diet; nurses had to learn her way, and be educated to their duties; while cleanliness, order, system, had to be enforced in the daily routine. Moving quietly on with her work of renovation, she took the responsibility of all changes that became necessary; and such harmony prevailed in the camp that her policy was vindicated as time rolled on. The rate of mortality was lessened, and the hospital was now considered the best in

the department. This was accomplished by a tact and energy which sought no praise, but modestly veiled themselves behind the orders of officials. The management of her kitchen was like the ticking of a clock—regular discipline, gentle firmness, and sweet temper always. The diet for the men was changed three times a day, and it was her aim, so far as possible, to cater to the appetites of individual men.

"Her daily rounds in the wards brought her into personal intercourse with every patient, and she knew his special needs. At one time nine hundred men were supplied from her kitchen. The nurses looked for Miss Gilson's word of praise, and labored for it; and she had only to suggest a variety in the decoration of the tents to stimulate a most honorable rivalry among them, which soon opened a wide field for displaying ingenuity and taste, so that not only was its standard the highest, but it was the most cheerfully picturesque hospital at City Point."

It was more than an ordinary task to take charge of the colored hospital service, and the burden was greater than many men could endure. But Miss Gilson was equal to the emergency, and gained the love and respect of all who associated with her. Mr. Reed, who was a witness of her work, said: "As she passed through the wards, the men would follow her with their eyes, attracted by the grave sweetness of her manner, and when she stopped by some bedside, and laid her hand upon the forehead and smoothed the hair of some soldier, speaking some cheering, pleasant word, I have seen the tears gather in his eyes, and his lips quiver, as he tried to speak or touch the folds of her dress, as if appealing to her to listen while he opened his heart about his mother, wife, or sister, far away.

"And in sadder trials, when the life of a soldier whom she had watched and ministered to was trembling in the balance between earth and heaven, she has seemed, by some special grace of the Spirit, to reach the living Christ and draw a blessing down as the shining way was opened to the tomb. I have seen such looks of gratitude from weary eyes, now brightened by visions of heavenly glory, the last of many recognitions of her ministry. Absorbed in her

work, unconscious of the spiritual beauty which invested her daily life—whether in her kitchen, in the heat and overcrowding incident to the issues of a large special diet list, or sitting at the cot of some poor lonely soldier, whispering of the higher realities of another world—she was always the same presence of grace and love, of peace and benediction.

"I have been with her in the wards where the men have craved some simple religious service—the reading of Scripture, the repetition of a psalm, the singing of a hymn, or the offering of a prayer—and invariably the men were melted to tears by the touching simplicity of her eloquence."

In June, 1865, she was performing service in a hospital at Richmond, Va., and subsequently she worked with the same earnestness in schools for white and colored people in that city.

Returning to Massachusetts broken in health, she spent some time in a sanitarium. She was married October 11, 1866, to Hamilton Osgood. She died in Newton, Mass., April 20, 1868. The commemorative services, held in the Universalist Church in Chelsea on Sunday, April 26, were interesting and impressive, and attended by many friends, including soldiers and other army associates. Dr. Leonard, in his sermon from the text, "She hath done what she could," spoke of her beautiful life as complete in three stages—preparation, work, rest. Two hymns—"Nearer, my God, to Thee," and "Rest for the Weary"—were hymns that had been favorites with Miss Gilson: she had often sung them in the hospitals.

Among the appreciative words called forth by her passing were these, dated May 13, 1868, written by the Rev. Clay MacCauley, who had been an army chaplain. They are here copied from the *Christian Register*: "How well I remember her! We first met in Pleasant Valley, Md., October, 1862, soon after the battle of Antietam. She was then giving the wealth of her mind and heart to the sick and wounded soldiers in an old, cheerless log barn we tried to call a hospital. What a beautiful minister of goodness she was! There on that hard threshing-floor she could be seen constantly, often sitting beside the sick, speaking those words of comfort, smiling those sisterly smiles, read-

ing those 'words of life,' singing those songs of home, country, and heaven, which gave to her the name, 'Sweet Miss Gilson.' We all loved her. I am sure she made home dearer, life purer, and heaven nearer to every one of us. When, as it happened so often, some spirit was about to be released from its bonds, she always took a place beside the dying one and received the farewell messages. Then, with her pale, uplifted face, always beautiful, but never so beautiful as when it lay back looking into the world to which she has herself now gone, she bore the departing soul by the power of faith to its rest. They were no false tears she shed. They were no false words she spoke. Never seemed touch more gentle than hers. Never seemed step so light. It was brightness at her coming and sadness at her going.

"She was brave as she was loving. I have seen her sit unmoved and silent in the midst of a severe cannonade while soldiers were fleeing for refuge. I have seen her almost alone in a contraband camp and hospital. In the midst of ignorance ill-suited to her, vice that must have been repugnant, and squalor in all its repulsiveness, she moved, an angel of mercy, loving and loved. She gave, in all her ministrations, health to the diseased, comfort, inspiration to the dying, strength to the timid, knowledge to the ignorant, and to the depraved the beauty of purity. . . . Her earthly life seemed but a type of the heavenly."

The author of the following heartfelt tribute, dated April 22, 1868, here quoted but in part, wrote from the privileged standpoint of long and intimate acquaintance.

"H. L. G.

"To the memory of one whose years, measured by the sands of time, were few, not so when reckoned by the value of the loyal and royal service she performed.

"The writer knew her well, in the home, in society, and in the more trying experiences of the army hospital and the field; and in each position and in each relation he felt her goodness of heart and her greatness of soul. He loved her for what she has been to those near and dear to him, for what she has done for

others, and for what she has tried to be to all. With his family there was no kinship of blood, but there grew up in those years of association with them in that home a higher relationship of reciprocal affection, appreciation, and trust.

"Her thoughtfulness, her gentleness, her dignity, and her playfulness showed the strong contrasts in her nature, which so singularly combined the child and the woman. She was charitable in judgment, ready to forgive those whose lips had questioned her fidelity or the purity of her motives, and equally ready to confess her faults. She often said, true affection does not make us blind; but, although keenly alive to the errors of those we love, we can the more readily pardon. With confidence in her ability to work in responsible positions, she was humble, and did not desire notoriety, declining always to furnish for publication any history of her army life.

"Her faculty in arranging a hospital, her tact in managing the patients and the soldier nurses, her ability to pray and sing with dying men, to conduct religious and funeral ceremonies, her adaptation to circumstances, her courage in hours of danger—all fitted her for the service she performed. . . . In her presence the profane lip was silent, and she won the respect and love alike of friend and stranger, of the aged, of whom she was so thoughtful, and of the young, whom she so readily instructed and amused.

"Loving her Saviour, she loved the divinity in our humanity, and believed that all good thoughts, words, deeds, are divine; that we are but the channel through which they flow, and that the divine current is sure to deposit in our hearts the seeds of constant joy. This was the only reward she sought." . . . — F. B. F.

The monument erected over her grave in Woodlawn Cemetery, Chelsea, bears this inscription:—

HELEN L. GILSON

A TRIBUTE FROM SOLDIERS
OF THE WAR OF 1861 TO 1865
FOR SELF-SACRIFICING LABORS
IN THE ARMY HOSPITALS

On each Memorial Day the monument is decked with flowers, and an appropriate service is conducted by the Woman's Relief Corps of East Boston. Truly a martyr to the Union cause, it is meet that she should be held in grateful, loving remembrance.

MARY SEARS McHENRY, past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, while a resident of Denison, Ia., is a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and comes of old colonial stock. She was born in New Boston village, in the town of Sandisfield, December 30, 1834, daughter of David G. and Olive (Deming) Sears. Her father was son of Paul⁶ and Rachel (Granger) Sears, of Sandisfield, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Richard Sears (or Sares, as formerly spelled), of Yarmouth, Mass., the line being: Richard,¹ Paul,² Joshua,⁴ Paul,⁵ David G.⁷ The name of Richard Sares was on the tax list of Plymouth Colony in March, 1633. In 1639 he settled with others at a place on Cape Cod which they named Yarmouth.

His grandson, Paul³ Sears, of Yarmouth, married in 1693 Mercy Freeman, daughter of Thomas³ Freeman and grand-daughter of John and Mercy (Prence) Freeman, Mercy Prence being a daughter of Governor Thomas Prence, of Plymouth Colony, by his wife Patience, who was a daughter of William Brewster, Elder of the church of Scrooby, Leyden, and Plymouth. Patriots, scholars, and philanthropists have been numbered among the posterity of Richard Sears of Yarmouth. The late Barnas Sears, D.D., LL.D., sometime President of Brown University and afterward superintendent of the Peabody Educational Fund, was a son of Paul⁶ Sears and an uncle of Mrs. McHenry.

David G. Sears, after the birth of his daughter Mary, resided successively in Hartford, Conn., and in New York City, engaged in mercantile business, and subsequently settled in Ogle County, Illinois, where he purchased a section of land and applied himself to farming. Mary Sears completed her school studies at the seminary (now college for women) in Rockford, Ill. On the 28th of January, 1864, she was married to William A. McHenry,

who was orderly Sergeant of Company S, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and was then at home on a veteran's furlough. He continued in the service of his country, returning to Washington after his marriage and rejoining his regiment. His brother held the office of treasurer of Crawford County, Iowa, and Mrs. McHenry was appointed his deputy. When her husband returned from the war, they settled in Denison, Ia., where they still make their home. Mr. McHenry is a banker and a breeder of Angus cattle. He is interested in the Relief Corps and also in other patriotic and charitable work in which his wife is a leader.

He was Department Commander of Iowa G. A. R., 1886-87, and represented that order in San Francisco at the National Encampment, G. A. R., in 1886. The local camp of Sons of Veterans bears his name, W. A. McHenry Camp, S. of V., No. 53.

In July, 1883, at the convention in Denver, Col., of all the women's societies in the country that were working for the Grand Army of the Republic, Mrs. McHenry was an unauthorized representative from Iowa. The Denver convention resulted in the organization of the National Woman's Relief Corps. Upon Mrs. McHenry's return to Denison a local corps was formed under her leadership. She was elected President thereof, and was active in the work throughout the State. After serving in various other capacities, she was chosen Department President of Iowa, and later served as Department Treasurer. At the convention held in Tremont Temple, Boston, in July, 1890, Mrs. McHenry was elected National President, to succeed Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer. Her administration was conducted in an able manner, and in her travels in several States of the Union she gave such a favorable impression of the order that many corps and members were added to its rolls. At the next national convention, in Detroit, Mich., in August, 1891, Mrs. McHenry gave a detailed and interesting account of the year's work. "The year has been to me," she said, "full of responsibilities heretofore unknown, yet I have enjoyed the work and found a rare pleasure in the performance of varied and oftentimes complicated duties. The months as I recall them seem but as days, and

the time has flown too quickly for me to accomplish all I had hoped and desired to do. . . . The membership of our order has steadily increased in number and influence during the year, and is represented in every State of the Union but one—Alabama—and all the Territories except Indian, Idaho, and Alaska. Even Canada claims its post and auxiliary corps (General Hancock Post and Corps of Montreal), which are attached to the Department of Vermont. Three hundred and sixty-two corps have been instituted during the year, with a membership of seven thousand two hundred."

The net gain during the year was reported as twelve thousand six hundred seventeen members, and the total membership as one hundred seventeen thousand fifty-eight. Referring to work among the colored people, Mrs. McHenry stated that there were Relief Corps in Virginia, the Carolinas, in Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi, auxiliary to colored posts. Seven of these were instituted during the year. "Their ritualistic work may be imperfect," she said, "but their zeal and loyalty are unabated, and they accomplish much good in their own way among their own people." Referring to Memorial Day, she stated that many appeals for this object were received from the several Department Commanders within whose jurisdiction were located national cemeteries with their tens of thousands of Union soldiers. She acknowledged the liberal donations of corps in departments where comrades suffered from severe drought during the past season.

A part of her address related to the National Woman's Relief Corps Home, of which she spoke in congratulatory terms, as follows: "This first year in the history of our National W. R. C. Home has been one of unwonted prosperity and success. The sympathy and co-operation of the people have been expressed in every possible manner, and their gifts for its equipment and support have been generous even to lavishness. . . . A most princely gift is the appropriation by the Ohio Legislature of twenty-five thousand dollars for the erection of a cottage upon the home grounds. We asked for twenty-five hundred dollars, and the State gave us twenty-five thousand dollars. This is

the highest recognition of the Woman's Relief Corps and its work that has ever been given, and is truly a crown of glory to this administration and the seal of future possibilities." Quoting from the report of the Invalid Pension Committee of Congress, to whom the bill for pensions for army nurses had been referred, she continued: "I trust the work of securing special pensions will be pushed to the utmost. The greatest obstacle in the way seems to be the defective record of army nurses in the War Department. Twenty-six thousand names of women have no record whatever. Six thousand two hundred and eighty-one are mentioned as army nurses, but four thousand six hundred and ninety-four of these have no statement as to the authority by which they were appointed. It is not probable that Congress will pass a general pension law for army nurses until a satisfactory record is made. Therefore I believe it is of the utmost importance that this record of the War Department be corrected and, if possible, completed. This will require a vast amount of time, patience, work, and influence, an immense correspondence, and some money. But the women who served their country amid the perils of war deserve something at our hands; and, if we cannot secure for them pensions while living, let us build for them a monument of deeds, recorded in the military register of the nation. Many, very many of them are dead. All will soon be gone. Then let us not allow their heroic services to sink into oblivion, but take immediate action toward the accomplishment of this work."

In closing her address, Mrs. McHenry presented several recommendations of value to the work, and expressed thanks to many friends for courtesies received.

On motion of Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, past National President, the convention extended thanks to Mrs. McHenry "for her exemplification of all the womanly qualities enjoined by the obligations of our order while presiding over this convention." Mrs. McHenry responded: "Ladies, I thank you. Time is too precious for me to use it in telling of my appreciation of all the kind things you have said and done for me, not only here in convention,

but during the whole year. I trust the friendships thus formed will grow warmer as our years increase. Parting is the one 'sweet sorrow' of our conventions; but, as I claim you all as 'my daughters,' I trust each one will remember me with the same fraternal love I bear you, and in that lovely 'somewhere' we shall all meet to 'go out no more forever.' "

Mrs. McHenry has continued her active interest in the work of the National Woman's Relief Corps, and has been a liberal contributor to various charities, expending her money freely for benevolent objects. Enjoying the quiet of her home life, she is interested in public work only for the good she can accomplish. Mr. and Mrs. McHenry have four children, two sons and two daughters, who are perpetuating the principles of patriotism by membership in the societies of S. of V., W. R. C., and Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

LOUISE C. PURINGTON, M.D., National Superintendent W. C. T. U., Department Health and Heredity.— Mary Louise Chamberlain, as Dr. Purington was christened, was born near Madison, N.Y., in one of the lovely hamlets, or "hollows," of the Empire State. The youngest child of Isaac and Harriet (Putnam) Chamberlain, she traces her descent through her mother from the Putnam family of Danvers, originally known as Salem Village, Mass.

* The immigrant progenitor of this family, John Putnam, died in 1662, some twenty years or more after his arrival in the colony. Three sons of John¹ handed down the family name. They were: Thomas,² grandfather of General Israel Putnam; Nathaniel²; and John, Jr.,² who fought in King Philip's War, and was afterward a Captain of militia. Eleazer³ Putnam, born in 1665, seventh child of Captain John² and his wife, Rebecca Prince, was a deacon of the church in Danvers. The farm on which he settled lies north of the General Israel Putnam house. Henry⁴ Putnam, born in 1712, son of Deacon Eleazer³ and his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Apphia (Hale) Rolfe, of Newbury, removed in middle life from Danvers to Charlestown, where he kept

school, and thence about the year 1763, it is thought, removed to Medford. A staunch patriot, seizing his gun on the alarm of April 19, 1775, he set forth to meet the foe, and was killed at the battle of Lexington, being then in his sixty-fourth year. He was Dr. Purington's great-great-grandfather. Eleazer⁵ Putnam, born in Danvers in 1738, son of Henry⁴ and his wife Hannah, was a farmer, and resided in Medford. In April, 1775, he served five days as a private in Captain Isaac Hall's company.

Dr. Elijah⁶ Putnam, Dr. Purington's maternal grandfather, son of Eleazer⁵ and Mary (Crosby) Putnam, was born in Medford, Mass., in 1769. He died in January, 1851, in Madison, N.Y., where he had practised medicine many years. His wife was Phebe, daughter of Captain Abner Ward. They had ten children—Frances, John, Phebe, Samuel and Sidney (twins), Hamilton, Harriet (Mrs. Chamberlain), Mary (Mrs. Adin Howard), Caroline, and Henry Locke. Two of the sons were physicians.

Dr. Purington was early orphaned, and owes her liberal education to her aunt Mary and uncle Adin Howard, who, with rare philanthropy, adopted seven children. From the beautiful village home of the Howards at Madison, N.Y., Louise, a child of twelve years, was sent to the Utica Academy. At nineteen she was graduated from Mount Holyoke Seminary and ten years later from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, supplementing the course with advanced study and clinical experience in the hospitals and dispensaries of New York City. It was the same bent that led the young girl, just out of school, to offer herself as a hospital nurse in the service of the United States Christian Commission. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, was at the head of the department, and had given to each member of the class of 1864 at Mount Holyoke, in which she was graduated, a silver pin, appropriately inscribed, in recognition of their self-denying gift of money—the price of the customary class badge—to the work of the commission.

At the Hahnemann College Dr. Purington took first rank, with one other student leading her large class, its only woman graduate. A powerful motive prompting her to this study,

at a time when the world looked askance at the woman doctor, was her cherished belief in the equality of the sexes and her desire to see women not only entering every open door, but pushing open those that stood ajar. One who vividly remembers the graduating exercises of her class and the applause that greeted the one woman, young, beautiful, and poised, who rose to receive her diploma, says of that bit of history, "It set forward perceptibly the woman's hour." It by no means closed Dr. Purington's student life. Her scholarly habits were formed and crystallized in life and character. A signal service rendered to her sex, which resulted in preventing Hahnemann College from taking the backward step of excluding women from its courses, brought her into close relation and finally intimate friendship with Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, a social and intellectual leader in Chicago, the founder and promoter of the Fortnightly, one of the leading literary clubs of women in America. Dr. Purington served as chairman of its classical committee, and wrote several scholarly papers.

But literary and professional interests could not long suffice a spirit touched to finer issues. The temperance crusade reached Chicago. Frances E. Willard came in from Evanston to address a mass meeting. The young doctor heard her ringing words, responded to the bugle-call of spirit to spirit, sought her leadership, and became her co-worker and lifelong friend. The association of that year with the great leader of temperance reform was invaluable to Dr. Purington, opening new perspectives for an aspiring nature. She regards Miss Willard's influence as among the dominant forces in her life, and especially owes to it her ultimate devotion to the temperance cause. An immediate result was the formation of the first "Y," or Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at her home in Chicago.

In the mission field, also, Dr. Purington specialized in young women's work. As an active member for twelve years of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, she originated and carried forward the young ladies' work. She was playfully called "Bishop of the Girls of the Interior" and popularly known as "Engineer of the Bridge," an ingenious device in

mission work by which she aroused enthusiasm and secured unity of action in the societies she formed. Her interest in foreign missions can be traced to a favorite teacher at Mount Holyoke. To that teacher, Ann Eliza Fritcher, afterward a missionary under the American Board, founder and long-time principal of the Girls' School at Marsovan, Turkey, Dr. Purington feels the deepest spiritual obligation.

Life, almost all life, has its tragic side. This one was not exempt. A nervous breakdown came, the consequence of anxiety and overwork; and for two years or more there was a physical, mental, and spiritual "walk in the dark with God." The disability had its compensations in a long residence at Clifton Springs Sanitarium and the help and blessing of Dr. Henry Foster. Out of pathos unspeakable, disaster, and defeat, came a knowledge of things unseen and eternal, and a buoyant faith in God that has been the mightiest factor in Dr. Purington's spiritual life. A gradual restoration was followed by change of scene and surroundings and a new home in the serener atmosphere of Boston. With Miss Ella Gilbert Ives, the friend who is one with her in motive, interest, and aim, Dr. Purington has been associated since 1885 in a school for girls, at the same time giving herself without stint to philanthropic work. For ten years she has held an influential position in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, running the gamut of local and county president, local, State, and national superintendent, and of late editor of the State paper. She served several years as national superintendent of franchise, and compiled for Miss Willard the facts used by her in her annual addresses to exhibit the progress of women. In 1895 Dr. Purington was transferred to the department of health and heredity, which, as national superintendent, she has thoroughly organized and developed, rallying to her assistance State superintendents and a host of earnest workers in her great constituency.

The aim of her department is the development of the highest life, physical, mental, and spiritual, and not only this, but also the cleanest, healthiest civic life. It includes co-operation with boards of health in the enforcement

of health ordinances; school hygiene and sanitation, instruction in the laws of health in relation to dress, food, air, exercise, cleanliness, mental and moral hygiene. The department is active in trying to secure the passage of pure food bills, legislative enactments relating to public health, milk and poultry inspection, etc., all of which work covers a wide field of endeavor, and is attended year by year with increasingly good results.

In 1903, at the World's Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Geneva, Switzerland, Dr. Purington was appointed World's Superintendent of the department co-operation with missionary societies; thus being enabled to unify her life-long work in two great fields of Christian activity.

In both missionary and temperance lines Dr. Purington's contributions to leading periodicals, her manuals and leaflets, have won recognition and hearty praise. Especially valuable are her life studies in the field of health and heredity. Her character and literary style are forceful, original, and clear-cut. She says of herself, "The open secret of my life is the same as Charles Kingsley's: I have a friend, not only the One above all others, but in the sweetest human sense, as interpreted by Jeremy Taylor: 'By friendship I suppose you mean the greatest love, and the greatest usefulness, and the most open communication, and the noblest sufferings, and the most exemplary faithfulness, and the severest truth, and the heartiest counsels, and the greatest union of minds of which brave men and women are capable.'" Her intellectual awakening she dates from the early beginning of this friendship, which has been to her a chief source of happiness as well as of stimulus to growth. She believes with Evelyn, "There is in friendship something of all relations and something above them all."

ALICE KENT ROBERTSON, now known in private life as Mrs. Truman Lee Quimby, is the only child of the Hon. William Henry and Rebecca (Prentiss) Kent, late of Charlestown, both deceased.

Alice Kent was born on Staniford Street,

Boston, October 16, 1853, when the old West End was the residence of some of the leading citizens. A few years later the Kent family moved to Belmont, Mass., and thence to Charlestown, where, in the old and spacious house, 25 Monument Square, the daughter still lives with her present husband, Truman Lee Quimby, to whom she was married November 21, 1901.

Her education was acquired in private schools, the one from which she was graduated having been Miss Catherine Wilby's, afterward Miss Ellen Hubbard's, at 52 Bowdoin Street, Boston.

From her early childhood Alice Kent's love for reading and recitation was pronounced, and this taste was carefully nurtured during the last three years of her school life by her teacher in literature, the late Theodore Weld. His enthusiasm for the study of Shakespeare he was successful in transmitting to his pupils, being especially so in her case. She first appeared on the amateur stage in Boston in 1871, taking the rôle of Lady Viola Harleigh in "Dreams of Delusion," and showed unusual promise for a girl of eighteen. The part of Sir Bernard Harleigh was played by George Riddle.

Some time afterward Miss Sarah Starr (aunt of the renowned Starr King), a woman of marked individuality and culture, and possessed of discriminating literary taste, urged her young friend Alice Kent to interest herself in Robert Browning. The poet was then generally considered too obscure for comprehension, and was not widely read in this country. Miss Starr, who was an ardent admirer of Browning, little thought that this suggestion would, after her death, be so richly fruitful. The immediate result was the purchase of two second-hand volumes of Browning, which the girl read with lukewarm interest from time to time.

Alice Kent was married in Charlestown, in 1879, to William Duncan Robertson, M.D., and until his death, in 1883, resided with him at Stanstead, P.Q., returning then to the Charlestown home of her parents. The marriage was without issue.

In the years directly following, Mrs. Robertson carried on by herself a serious study of Browning, so that when the Boston Browning

Society was formed in 1885 she was ready to take great interest in its work. At one of the early meetings her interpretation of "James Lee's Wife" was received with marked favor, being the forerunner of her later success in this line. Until 1889 Mrs. Robertson's work was in ever-increasing demand, and she read entirely for charity on numberless occasions.

In 1890 she made a departure in her work by giving a subscription course of readings from Shakespeare and Browning in Boston drawing-rooms. Her immediate success warranted her continuance, and she appeared before many women's clubs in and about Boston until 1897, when, on January 20, she gave her first public reading at the Christian Association Hall, Boston.

During Mrs. Robertson's school-days Mrs. Julia Ward Howe started a girls' club in the Back Bay district, Boston, to meet Saturday mornings to read and discuss literature, with the idea of fostering the literary passion which her youngest daughter and her friends had acquired at school. This Saturday Morning Club gave occasional theatricals for charity, and in a production of Tennyson's "Princess," in May, 1885, Mrs. Robertson for the first time essayed a man's part, playing the Prince with much skill. At another time the club produced Browning's "In a Balcony" in Charles Adams's little hall on Tremont Street, Mrs. Robertson taking the part of the Queen. This proved so successful that by urgent request the performance was repeated in New York, for charity, at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre. Mrs. Robertson has played the Queen many times. Mr. Edward H. Clement, editor-in-chief of the Boston Evening *Transcript*, says of her in an editorial, April 3, 1897: "To judge only by her truly thrilling performance—at once graceful and tender and overwhelmingly powerful—of the Queen in Browning's Balcony, if Mrs. Robertson should go upon the professional stage and play the great tragic rôles, the Saturday Morning Club would gain permanent fame as the Alma Mater of the finest genius of tragedy since Ristori."

The next noteworthy performance of this club was the Sophocles "Antigone," with Mrs. Robertson as Creon the King. The play was

given at Bumstead Hall, Boston, March, 1890, and was a great artistic success. In the difficult rôle of Creon, Mrs. Robertson showed the possibilities that were later to win her fame in the "Winter's Tale," which was given in February, 1895. The extraordinary interest awakened by this performance will not soon be forgotten. Historically it was absolutely correct, dramatically it was a revelation. Boston was familiar with the play only through Mary Anderson's production of it during her last visit here. Her Leontes was a man of no great dramatic power, whose work was mediocre and colorless. Mrs. Robertson had fairly to create the part. The *Boston Transcript* referred as follows to her undertaking: "To conquer Leontes with tone and dress and stride and manner is, to begin with, an apparently impossible task, but it was accomplished.

" 'The king himself has followed her
When she has walked before.'

Then to win sympathy to the measure of the dramatist's desire for the tyrant who doomed fair Hermione to death is a trial for an actor. Mrs. Robertson has added to the capabilities revealed in Creon, and shows a depth of passion and power of unqualified merit. Criticism of her work must mean chiefly an attempt at appreciation."

Henry A. Clapp, dramatic critic of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, in the issue of January 21, 1897, says: "Mrs. Robertson has a fine stage presence, an earnest, dignified, and unaffected manner, and a noble voice, the reach and sympathetic adaptability of which are remarkable, the range being from a great depth of note, with the quality of a profound masculine bass, up to a fair mezzo-soprano altitude. Her enunciation is excellent, and her pronunciation very near perfection, both having the constant mark of cultivation. Thus richly furnished with the tools of her art, Mrs. Robertson's performance demonstrated (what her friends have claimed for her) that her powerful and clear intelligence, pure taste, sound judgment, and dramatic sensibility would bring her great natural gifts to noble results. Her reading of the balcony scene from 'Romeo and Juliet' put it once more where it belongs—in

the Garden of Eden before the fall. Mrs. Robertson's interpretation of Arlo Bates's 'The Sorrow of Rohab' is to be singled out for exceptional praise. Its heroic aspects were shown with full fire and potency, and its love lyrics were so given that their exquisite music seemed to proceed from an accomplished singer, accompanied by an orchestra, rather than from a mere reader using the reader's tones. Many of the audience will find the repetitions of 'Sweetheart, sweetheart,' as strains of passionate music which shall long haunt the memory and surge up from it to stir the heart. The best word yet remains to be said: Mrs. Robertson practises none of the teasing and trivial trickeries of vocal gymnastics which are the opprobria of vulgar elocutionism; she eschews superelaboration and over-accent, which clog the wheels of the great authors. In short, her reading is a triumph of intelligence and sympathy skilfully applied to great natural gifts.

"To fully appreciate the depth and power of Mrs. Robertson's work it must be borne in mind that she has never received any instruction in so-called elocution. To be sure, in the Saturday Morning Club performances she, with the others, was coached by Mr. Franklin Haven Sargent, of New York, and she gratefully acknowledges deep indebtedness to the late William H. Ladd, of Chauncy Hall School, for criticism of some of her Shakespeare readings; but, in the large, it may truthfully be said that she is self-taught. This very lack of conventional training it is which gives to her work the delightful freshness and originality for which it is remarkable. Moreover, Mrs. Robertson has not only the voice and personality to help her in her work, but also the sympathy and the intellectual qualities which worthy interpretation of great poets like Browning, Tennyson, and Shakespeare demands. Her fervor has been compared to Fanny Kemble's, and her power of carrying her audience with her is certainly masterful. Though it is perhaps as a reader of Browning that she has appeared most often in drawing-rooms, Mrs. Robertson finds her fullest opportunities in Shakespeare."

Her repertory of readings also includes Hauptmann's "The Sunken Bell," Stephen Phillips's



MARIE D. FAELTEN

"Paolo and Francesca," and the French Canadian dialect poems of Henry Drummond.

MARIE DEWING FAELTEN, one of the foremost of the young piano teachers of Boston, was born in San Francisco, Cal., April 26, 1869, being the eldest child of the Rev. Charles Shumway and Louie E. (Collins) Dewing. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, his parents, Edward and Susan Dewing, having removed to that State from their old home in Salisbury, Conn. The Rev. Charles S. Dewing was for a number of years a teacher of Hebrew and Greek in Princeton College, of which he was a graduate. Later he became a Presbyterian minister, and preached in the West. He came to Massachusetts in 1886. He established a church in Somerville, which became self-sustaining before he left to accept the broader duties of minister at large. Afterward he established churches in Brookline, Brockton, Hyde Park, Haverhill, Waltham, and Springfield. Mrs. Dewing, who survives her husband, is now living in Boston. She was born in Washington, D.C. Her parents were James and Catherine (Osborn) Hoagland, natives of New Jersey and descendants of early settlers. Mr. Hoagland lost his life while on duty in the United States war-ship "San Jacinto" in Chinese waters some time in the fifties of last century. Mrs. Hoagland afterward married C. E. Collins, of California, and her little daughter, legally adopted by him, became Louie E. Collins. Colonel James Osborn, the father of Catherine (Mrs. Hoagland), and his brother, Colonel Abraham, native-born residents of the old Osborn homestead near Manasquan, Monmouth County, N.J., were officers of the American army in the War of 1812, serving with honor. Their father, Samuel Osborn, fought in the Revolution. He was taken prisoner, but made his escape, with a neighbor named Allen. His farm was seven times raided by the British.

The earliest bearer of this surname in New England was probably Thomas Osborn, who in 1635 was at Hingham, Mass., whence he removed to Connecticut. In 1649-50 he was

one of the founders of East Hampton, L.I. His sons Joseph and Jeremy settled in Elizabeth, N.J.

A similar name is that of William Fitz Osbern, that is, William son of Osbern (spelled with an e), who went to England in 1066 with William the Conqueror and after the battle of Hastings was made Earl of Hereford.

At the age of eight years Marie Dewing began her musical education under Miss A. L. Benson in Binghamton, N.Y., and later continued her studies at Tuscarora Academy in Pennsylvania. After the removal of her parents to Boston in 1886, she entered the New England Conservatory of Music, taking up her studies under Mr. Carl Faelten, and graduating in 1890, while he was director of the Conservatory. In the fall of the same year she became one of the teachers in pianoforte and hand culture and superintendent of the normal department. During this period she introduced the fundamental training course in the children's classes and established a children's matinée. Weekly lectures upon pedagogical subjects to teachers in the normal department also became a regular feature through her efforts. In the meantime she was organist at her father's church in Somerville, taking charge of musical affairs and giving her hearty support to all church work.

During the season of 1894 she met Mr. Reinhold Faelten, brother of the director and a teacher in the Conservatory. On June 23, 1896, they were married, both remaining on the staff of Conservatory teachers for another season, when they resigned to associate themselves with Mr. Carl Faelten in the Faelten Pianoforte School, which he established in 1897, after resigning his directorship in the Conservatory, at the close of seven successful years. The Faelten Pianoforte School, to the work of which both Mr. and Mrs. Faelten have devoted themselves assiduously, soon outgrew its quarters on Boylston Street, and now occupies a complete floor in the new Huntington Chambers. Its steady growth proves the merits of the principles on which it is reared. Class work is a feature of the school. The pupils are assembled in large class-rooms, with several pianos in each, and are drilled in the prin-

ciples of music, including sight playing, keyboard, written harmony, touch, and technique. The piano lessons proper are given privately or in small classes of from two to four students.

A pupil studying at the Faelten Pianoforte School finishes his course a well-rounded musician, not only skilled in technique, but with an understanding of the great masters, great compositions, and musical history, which gives him a right to claim to be thoroughly educated in music. This instruction week by week is the best thing to supply that musical atmosphere which makes the German conservatories so valuable to students of music. One feels that Mr. Faelten has surrounded his pupils with a musical spirit which is a stimulus to growth; and their public recitals prove that "concentrated attention, positive knowledge, intelligent ear, reliable memory, fluency in sight reading, and artistic pianoforte playing are developed simultaneously."

Mrs. Faelten with her original ideas, cheerful nature, and love of music, although yet a young woman, has made a place for herself in the foremost rank of music teachers. Her teaching and playing are an inspiration to both pupil and audience. She has a large circle of friends in both the social and musical world, and is much sought after outside of her profession.

ANNIE GERTRUDE MURRAY, president, 1901-1902, of the New England Woman's Press Association, is a Bostonian by birth and education. Her father, William Devine, who died in 1878, was one of Boston's pioneer dealers in North River flagging stone. Mrs. Murray resides with her mother, at the old homestead 525 East Fifth Street, South Boston. Her brothers are: John A. and James V., engaged in the real estate business in South Boston and Dorchester; and William H., who is a popular medical practitioner in South Boston; Dr. Devine, late Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Massachusetts Brigade, who served in the Spanish-American War.

In 1890 Annie G. Devine became the wife of George F. H. Murray, who bears the title of

Major, won by services in the Spanish-American War.

Educated in Notre Dame Convent, Roxbury, Mass., Mrs. Murray early showed a talent for literary composition, her stories appearing in the early eighties in various magazines and papers under the *nom de plume* "Annetta."

In late years articles from Mrs. Murray's pen—stories, sketches, and poems, have appeared in the *Boston Transcript*, *Herald*, *Traveler*, *Post*, the *Pilot*, the *National* and *Donahoe's Magazine*, and many out of town papers and other magazines. Mrs. Murray has composed many songs.

In 1901 Mrs. Murray was unanimously chosen to serve as president of one of the leading associations of women in New England—namely, the New England Woman's Press Association, which was formed in 1885 and incorporated in 1890. Its object is "to promote acquaintance and good fellowship among newspaper women, and to forward by concerted action, through the press, such good objects in social, philanthropic, and reformatory lines as may from time to time present themselves." During its existence of eighteen years this association has given receptions to many distinguished people. The "gentlemen's nights," held each year in February, have been notable affairs. A journalists' fund gives aid to "distressed newspaper people, in need of temporary help, whether in or out of the association." The two years under Mrs. Murray's administration were years of added prosperity and harmony. The N. E. W. P. A. is a member of the National Federation of Women's Clubs and of the Boston Committee of Council and Co-operation of the State Federation. Its honorary members are Julia Ward Howe, Margaret Deland, Louise Chandler Moulton, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Mary A. Livermore, and Ednah D. Cheney.

Mrs. Murray was appointed by Mayor Quincy and re-appointed by Mayor Hart as one of the Trustees of the Children's Institutions of Suffolk County. This position, an unpaid one, makes steady demand upon time and attention, embracing as it does the care of fourteen hundred wards in the several divisions of the Children's Department.

Mrs. Murray is a life member of the New England Women's Club, of the Boston Brown-ing Society, the Boston Business League, and the Boston Women's Press Club.

BERTHA VELLA BORDEN, a recog-nized and efficient leader in Sunday-school work, for nine years previous to her marriage the Primary Secretary of the Massachusetts Interdenominational Sun-day-school Association, is a native of Lynn, being the eldest of the five children born to Joseph Franklin and Emma Frances Vella, both natives of this State.

Her father, Joseph Franklin Vella, of Eng-lish and French descent, died in 1899. He was known throughout the city of Lynn as a business man of sterling integrity, great-heartedness, faithfulness, and charity, being a thorough Christian gentleman.

Her mother, Mrs. Emma Frances Vella, of English and Scotch descent, a woman of en-ergy, kindness, and piety, is still living in Lynn.

In 1877, after completing her course of study in the excellent public schools of Lynn, Bertha Vella entered upon a thorough training for the work of a teacher in the State Normal School at Salem. Here she displayed such unusual aptness for object teaching that, although the youngest member of her class, she was chosen by her instructor to represent that part of the graduation exercises in June, 1879.

Two years of successful teaching followed in historic, classic Concord, and then, to the great regret of the Concord School Board, she accepted an appointment to teach in her home city, where later she became the honored and beloved principal of one of its largest primary schools, and developed remarkable tact in controlling and interesting the children under her care.

It was in the Sunday-school connected with the Lynn Common Methodist Episcopal Church that she had begun her work as a teacher at the age of fifteen, at the age of sixteen being elected superintendent of its Primary Depart-ment. She resigned this position when in Concord, but after she returned to Lynn was

annually re-elected until her resignation at the close of 1900. She reorganized this de-partment into Kindergarten, Primary, and Junior Departments, and supervised the teach-ing of the two hundred and forty-five pupils.

Richly endowed with strong intellectual powers, possessed of deep religious experience and remarkable teaching abilities, while thus earnestly devoting herself to her duties in Sunday-school and day school she was, un-consciously, fitting herself for a wider field of usefulness. In 1892 she received a call which appealed to her as a divine vocation, not to be resisted. She accordingly resigned her posi-tion as principal of the Lynn Primary School, and under the direction of Mr. William N. Hartshorn, of Boston, recently elected chair-man of the International Executive Commit-tee of Sunday-school Work, became the Pri-mary Secretary of the Massachusetts Inter-denominational Sunday-school Association, being the first woman in the United States elected as an acting State Primary Secretary.

In this office Miss Vella displayed good abil-ities as a public speaker, clearness and help-fulness as a writer, and genius as an organizer. In her public addresses she aroused, capti-vated, and held her audiences, often stirring them to profound gratitude toward God for his love, and sincere determinations to utilize to the best of their abilities their opportuni-ties to teach his truths to their children. Her influence over children she taught seemed irre-sistible. The irrepressible were checked, the listless aroused, all became absorbed in her words and spiritual pictures. She made the Bible to the little ones a perfect delight; to their seniors, a new revelation from God; to all, the love of Christ a living reality and the desire to serve him controlling.

She was a potent factor in organizing the evangelical Sunday-schools of Massachusetts into district associations that hold annual con-ventions and other gatherings, unifying, har-monizing, and intensifying all the vital inter-ests of the Sunday-schools of Massachusetts. She also organized and supervised the work of thirty-five primary teachers' unions, taught weekly the Boston Primary Union, and super-intended her own primary Sunday-school in

the historic Lynn Common Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to her work in Massachusetts, she gave great impetus to the Sunday-school cause by her addresses at annual State conventions in all the New England States, at primary teachers' institutes in the New England and Central States, at the annual Provincial conventions of Montreal, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the International Conventions held at St. Louis in 1893, at Boston in 1896, at Atlanta in 1899, and at the World's Convention held at London, England, in 1898. At St. Louis in 1893 Mrs. Borden was elected Secretary of the International Primary Department, but refused to accept re-election at Boston in 1896, because of greatly increased calls for addresses and correspondence in the State work. She was elected Vice-President of the International Primary Department, and re-elected in 1899. Meanwhile she kept busy a ready pen, being a frequent and highly valued correspondent of the *Sunday-school Times*, the *International Evangel*, the *Sunday-school Journal*, and other periodicals. She is also the author of several popular Sunday-school concert exercises and of two books, "Song and Study for God's Little Ones" and "Bible Study Songs." These books are a veritable storehouse of good things, from which primary teachers, leaders of mission bands and of other children's gatherings, may obtain helpful Bible exercises and suitable songs.

At the close of 1900 Miss Vella resigned her position as State Primary Secretary of Massachusetts, and soon after she was married to Mr. Charles F. Borden, a merchant of Fall River. Mr. Borden is a member of the State Board of the Young Men's Christian Association and president of the Fall River District for Sunday-school work.

Since her marriage Mrs. Borden has lost none of her interest in the forward movements of the Sunday-school cause. Amid the many duties of her home life she finds time to discharge with great efficiency the superintendency of the Junior Department of the Central Congregational Bible School in Fall River, to serve as a wise and energetic member of the

District Executive Committee, and as president of the Fall River Primary and Junior Sunday-school Teachers' Union. The following extract from resolutions adapted unanimously by the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Sunday-school Association show the high appreciation felt for Mrs. Borden and her work. This Executive Committee is composed of leading Massachusetts Sunday-school workers, and represents one thousand nine hundred and nineteen Sunday-schools and three hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-three Bible students.

"She has organized the primary teachers into associations for mutual and helpful intercourse and for the interchange of plans and purposes in department effort, and has, by her lesson studies, her literary work, her song-books—that have effectively touched many young lives—and her spirit of devotion and unselfishness and her exalted Christian character, lifted the Primary Department to a high plane of active and useful living; and she has awakened a new and abiding interest in the general work as represented by the State Association.

"Her influence in the work for the children has not been confined to our own State, but has extended far beyond our borders, reaching all parts of our country. The wealth of her resources, her ripe experience, and her sympathy have been freely and generously distributed where the most good could be accomplished. We extend to her our best wishes for the future, and pray that God's choicest blessings may ever attend her and her work."

ELIZA BUCKMAN CAHILL, M.D., was born February 22, 1862, in Woburn, Mass.; being the daughter of Leander and Ruth M. (Buckman) Cahill. Her father, Leander, and her paternal grandfather, Barnaval Cahill, were natives of Sackville, Cumberland County, New Brunswick, Canada, and belonged to one of the oldest and most widely known families in that country. Barnaval Cahill, born in 1804, was the son of John R. Cahill and grandson of John Cahill, a native of Ireland, who married Teresa Barnaval, an



ELIZA B. CAHILL

English woman, and lived in London, England, engaged in business as a merchant and ship-owner.

Dr. Cahill's great-grandfather, John R. Cahill, died in Sackville in 1852. He was born in London, England, in 1777. His father, deciding to educate him for the church, sent him to college. During a vacation he crossed the Atlantic as supercargo of one of his father's vessels. The vessel was wrecked on the return voyage, while off the coast of Nova Scotia, and all on board were taken to Halifax. For reasons not now known young Cahill remained in the British Provinces, and for a time taught school. From his father's estate in England he received regular remittances as long as he lived. He married a Miss Lesdernier, a sister of Mrs. Richard John Uniacke, and settled in Sackville, N.B. They had eleven children.

Leander Cahill, Dr. Cahill's father, elder son of Barnaval and Rebecca (Chase) Cahill, was born in 1834. Coming to Massachusetts at twenty-three years of age, a wheelwright and carriage-maker by trade, he lived for a time in Middlesex County and afterward in Boston, where he engaged in the business of carriage-making. Ruth M. Buckman, whom he married September 12, 1860, was born in Woburn, January 7, 1839, the daughter of Dennis and Ruth Brown (Richardson) Buckman. Her paternal grandparents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Munroe) Buckman, of Lexington, Elizabeth being a daughter of Marrett and Deliverance (Parker) Munroe and a descendant of William¹ Munroe, of Lexington (who came, it is said, from Scotland in 1652), and of Thomas¹ Parker, an early settler of Reading.

Dennis Buckman was brother to the Hon. Bowen Buckman and Willis Buckman. Ruth B. Richardson, his wife, was a daughter of Jesse⁵ Richardson, a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Samuel Richardson, one of the three Richardson brothers who were among the founders of the town of Woburn. The line was: Samuel,^{1,2,3} Zechariah,⁴ Jesse,⁵ the latter a soldier of the Revolution. Zechariah, born in 1720, married Phebe Wyman, a descendant of Lieutenant John Wyman, of Woburn. (See Richardson Genealogy.)

Mrs. Ruth Buckman Cahill was a woman of

character and cultivation, large-hearted and clear-headed. She was the mother of three children. The second child, Annie R., died in infancy; and Frank Albert, born in 1867, died in 1883. Eliza, the eldest born, was named for her uncle Bowen's wife, who had recently passed away, beloved and lamented. In 1866, when Eliza was four years old, Mr. and Mrs. Cahill removed to East Boston, where she attended the public schools till she reached the age of twelve. In 1874, on account of the mother's failing health, the family removed to California. The warm climate proved beneficial to Mrs. Cahill, evidently prolonging her life, and they remained there till after her death, which occurred August 24, 1879. In response to her wishes, Mr. Cahill, who was of a kind and loving nature, and remained ever faithful to her memory, returned East to make a home for his children in Boston, where they would be not far from their mother's kinsfolk. Seven years later, his daughter being then established in her profession, he went back to his birthplace, the old homestead in Sackville, N.B., to be with his younger brother, then in failing health. In Sackville he continued to reside till his death, in 1897, cared for tenderly in his last years of invalidism.

While on the Pacific slope, Eliza had continued her studies under private teachers. When she returned to Boston, she was seventeen, and looking forward to a life of usefulness. With the memory of her mother as a prime motive power in every noble aspiration and endeavor, she chose an arduous profession. Entering Boston University School of Medicine in 1883, she received her diploma in 1886. A week before her graduation Dean Talbot of the University called her into his room and said: "Miss Cahill, there is a request before me for a resident physician for the New England Conservatory of Music. You fulfil every demand they make of the incumbent save your age." This was very encouraging to an ambitious young novitiate. She accepted the position, and at the end of the first year Dr. Tourjée asked her to sign a five years' contract. She declined, on the ground of wishing to be free to change the scene of her labors if found desirable. She did, however, remain for fourteen

years, spending her summers in Sackville, N.B., with her father, ever attentive to his comfort and happiness as long as he lived. At the expiration of five years she had leave of absence, and went to Europe for hospital work. At various times she has taken post-graduate courses in New York and other cities. When she had been at the Conservatory nine years (during which time she had acquired a large outside practice, not being in any way restricted by the trustees of the Conservatory), she became lecturer on diseases of women at Boston University. As her duties increased in other directions, she wished to resign her position at the Conservatory, but was obliged to wait three years before her resignation would be accepted. She is ever grateful and appreciative of the unfailing courtesy which was shown her at that institution. In 1900 she took up her residence at the Westminster, Copley Square.

Doctor Cahill is a busy and happy woman, loving the profession in which she has been so successful. She is president of the Twentieth Century Medical Club, second vice-president of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, first vice-president of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Electro-Therapeutical Society, Society for University Education of Women, and the Actors' Alliance, and first vice-president of the Alumni Association of Boston University School of Medicine. Although too busy to be often present at the meetings, she is a member of the New England Women's Club and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and a stockholder in the Woman's Club-house Corporation. From girlhood she has been a member of the Methodist church.

ELIDA RUMSEY FOWLE, philanthropic worker, one of the founders, in 1863, of the Soldiers' Free Library and Reading Room in Washington, D.C., has been for the past fifteen years, with her husband, Mr. John A. Fowle, a resident of Dorchester, Mass. She was born in New York City, June 6, 1842, daughter of John Wickliffe and Mary Agnes (Underhill) Rumsey.

In 1861 her parents removed to Washington. Her mother was constant in works of love among the soldiers of the Civil War, and Miss Rumsey (now Mrs. Fowle) soon began visiting the hospitals with a desire to add sunshine to the dreary days of the sick and wounded. Realizing that her musical talents could be of service, she sang to them songs that were an inspiration. Men released from Libby Prison and located temporarily at the Soldiers' Rest she aroused from a state of apathy and gloom to one of courage and hope. Forming plans for improving the condition of the convalescents and other soldiers stationed at Washington, she received the co-operation of Mr. John A. Fowle, who held a position in the Navy Department at Washington. They established a Sunday evening prayer meeting in Columbian College hospital, an upper room in "Auntie Pomeroy's" ward being assigned for the purpose. It was crowded every night, and overflow meetings were held in a grove near by. A report of these gatherings in "Our Army Nurses" says: "The interest steadily increased, the boys often doing double duty in order to be present. The enthusiasm of the soldiers could not be repressed when Miss Rumsey's sweet voice stirred their souls and rekindled the noble, self-sacrificing spirit that had brought them to such a place; and cheers shook the very walls."

Miss Rumsey also saw active service among the wounded and dying on the battle-field. Mr. Frank Moore, in "Women of the War," gives the following account of her work after the second battle of Bull Run, fought August 30, 1862: "Mr. Fowle obtained an ambulance, and Miss Rumsey loaded it with some four hundred and fifty loaves of bread, meat, spirits of all kinds, bandages, lint, shirts, and other stores. Leaving Washington late on Saturday afternoon, they drove out by way of Bailey's Cross-roads, and reached Centreville very early on Sunday morning. They halted at a little building near the road, which was already nearly full of the wounded. . . . For some time Miss Rumsey remained in the ambulance, giving out bread to the famishing boys, who crowded around as soon as it was known there was anything to be eaten there. Most of them

had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours, and were hopelessly separated from their supply trains. After she had given out most of the bread and other eatables, she stepped down from the ambulance, and went inside to see if she could be of any use to the suffering." The terrible odor and scenes of suffering caused her to faint, but upon recovering she chided herself, saying: "To think that I have come all this way from Washington to bind up the wounds of these soldiers, and here the first case of running blood I see I have to become helpless. I won't faint. I will go back, and work among these poor fellows. That's what I came for, and I'm determined to accomplish something."

During the year 1862 a great many books, papers, and magazines, received from friends in the North, were distributed by Miss Rumsey and Mr. Fowle in their hospital visits. In a little more than a year they thus disposed of two thousand three hundred and seventy-one Bibles and Testaments, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five books and magazines, forty thousand tracts, thirty-five thousand papers, twenty-five reams of writing paper, nine thousand envelopes, also quantities of clothing, sheets, wines, and jellies. In the same period they conducted nearly two thousand singing meetings at hospitals or in camp.

There were times when thirty-four thousand sick, wounded, or convalescent soldiers were gathered in Washington, nearly all of whom could read. Many were able to travel through the streets on crutches, and others could walk a short distance unaided. For the benefit of these disabled patriots Miss Rumsey, Mr. Fowle, and Mrs. Walter Baker, of Dorchester, Mass., conceived the idea of establishing a free library. To this end Miss Rumsey and Mr. Fowle gave in Washington, Boston, and other places, a number of patriotic vocal concerts, the principal feature of which was the songs of Miss Rumsey, and particularly those stirring and patriotic airs which she had sung to so many of the soldiers.

In the meantime a petition was sent to Congress asking permission to erect a library building on land in Judiciary Square. The result is seen in the following resolution: "Resolved by

the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby authorized to grant to John A. Fowle and Elida B. Rumsey the use of a portion of the land owned by the United States and known as 'Judiciary Square,' to erect thereon, free from charge to the United States, a suitable building for a soldiers' free library and reading-room for soldiers; provided that the same can be done without prejudice to the public interests, and provided that the expenses shall be borne by said Fowle and Rumsey, and that all benefits and privileges of such library and reading-room be granted to our soldiers free of charge, and that said building be removed whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall require the same to be done.

"Approved January 13, 1863."

Mr. Fowle and Miss Rumsey continued their concerts, the proceeds of which, with one hundred dollars contributed by Mrs. Walter Baker and sums from other friends, enabled them to erect the building. It contained a library room, a room for hospital stores, and a reading-room, and was dedicated Sunday evening, March 1, with appropriate ceremonies. A circular appealing for funds and books received a generous response. The first books were received from four little girls in Dorchester, Mass. Mrs. Walter Baker sent eight hundred volumes, and through the efforts of other friends, together with receipts from concerts, six thousand volumes of good reading matter were in the library before the close of the war. Miss Rumsey served as librarian for a while, but later convalescents from the hospitals were detailed for this position.

Miss Rumsey's daily journal of March, 1863, gives information of interest: "Number of books about five thousand, all covered, numbered and catalogued. Reading-room opened daily from 9 A.M. State papers kept on file. The decorations of the hall the donations of soldiers' friends at the North. Writing paper, pen, and ink always to be found on tables for use of soldiers. On an average fifty letters sent to the post-office daily.

"A soldiers' prayer and conference meet-

ing Sunday afternoons. Room accommodates about four hundred with comfortable settees. Soldiers take an active part. Citizens, too, attend these meetings, and the citizens cheer the soldiers. Tuesday evenings a soldiers' concert, the room always crowded. The use of the building free to all soldiers, State associations, and all benevolent objects. The privilege of fifty volumes or more is offered to the chaplain and friends, to be distributed in hospitals out of the city, to be returned or exchanged for others within two weeks.

"The store-room in the building always contains a goodly supply of articles suitable for the soldiers' use, and is often replenished by the noble women of the North."

A soldiers' church was formed, having about two hundred members, of all denominations; and to each soldier member of the little free library church was given a small certificate, having a picture of the library and bearing the name of the soldier, his company and regiment, the State where he lived, and these three simple articles: "(1) I will try to the best of my ability to be a Christian. (2) I will take the Word of God for my guide and trust in Christ alone for salvation. (3) I solemnly pledge myself to abstain from profane language, from alcoholic drinks as a beverage, and from all vices of the army and camp, and will be a true soldier of my country and the cross." This certificate was signed by Mr. Fowle and Miss Rumsey, with date. More than one soldier boy was identified on the battle-fields by this little certificate, found in his pocket.

Miss Rumsey was married on Sunday, March 1, 1863, to Mr. John Allen Fowle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, Chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Regiment and pastor of the Congregational Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass., where Mr. Fowle attended. The bride and bridegroom were leaders of the Capitol Choir, which furnished the music for the Sunday services established in the House of Representatives in 1862; and their work, which had given them a national reputation, was appreciated by their friends in Congress. Representatives' Hall in the Capitol was offered them, and the announcement that the wedding would take place there re-

sulted in an attendance of four thousand people. President Lincoln, who had signified his intention of being present, but was unexpectedly detained, sent a magnificent basket of flowers.

Mr. Fowle was born April 4, 1826, son of George Makepeace and Margaret L. (Eaton) Fowle. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of George Fowle, who was born in Scotland in 1610, and was admitted a freeman in Concord, Mass., in 1632. He has been a dry-goods and wool merchant in Boston since 1855, with the exception of some years after the Civil War, when they lived in Brooklyn, N.Y. They were active in the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church. In Dorchester they are interested in the Pilgrim Congregational Church. Mr. Fowle is a member of the Dorchester Historical Society and the Improvement Association. Of the "Bungalow," the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Fowle at North Scituate, a newspaper correspondent has said, "Not to have known the 'Bungalow' is to have missed one of the quaintest nooks on the South Shore."

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Fowle in Dorchester contains many valuable relics. "There on the wall is an old flag with its thirteen stars, which saw service in the War of 1812 as well as in the Civil War. Here over the case is a Confederate flag, one of the first captured, and presented to Mrs. Fowle by Admiral Foote, now intertwined with the stars and stripes. Among other relics are a Washington plate and a china saucer, both of which were presented to Mrs. Fowle by Aunt Sally Norris, who was a slave in the family of General Lee; some pieces of shell taken from the battle-field; an autograph album containing the names of thousands of soldiers; several letters from S. F. Smith, the author of 'America'; one from Oliver Wendell Holmes, with his additional verse to the 'Star-spangled Banner'; a directory of the soldiers and the hospitals, issued by Mr. Fowle in Washington." Mrs. Fowle has the writing-desk which was sent her from Dorchester and which she used during the war; an old chair made ofhardtack boxes used in camp of the Fourth Delaware Battery; also a melodeon, used in camp, hospital, and library; and many other interesting and valuable souvenirs of those

dark years. On the walls is a copy of the above mentioned resolution of Congress. This copy was signed by Abraham Lincoln in the presence of Mrs. Fowle.

Mrs. Fowle and her mother, Mrs. Rumsey, were among the earliest workers in Mrs. Burnap's Free Home for Aged Women, on Hanover Court (North End), Boston; in Mrs. Charpiot's Home for Intemperate Women, on Worcester Street; the New England Helping Hand Home for Working-girls, on Carver Street; Home for Aged Couples, on Shawmut Avenue; and the Charity Hospital, on Chester Park. At present both Mr. and Mrs. Fowle are interested in establishing a library and reading and recreation room for boys and girls on old Boston Street, near Upham's Corner, Dorchester. She has been connected with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Dorchester; is a member of the Woman's Charity Club; of the Massachusetts Army Nurses' Association; of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home; and of Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Fowle claims the honor of having been the first person to sing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" at a public meeting in Washington. Its previous use was by a secret society as a club song. The Rev. Dr. Sunderland read it to her one afternoon in his home, and at her request gave her a copy, that she might include it among the war songs she was to sing in the evening at a meeting of the New York State Society in one of the churches. The meeting was presided over by Senator Ira Harris. Toward the close she sang the inspiring words of Mrs. Howe to the old familiar tune of "John Brown," and "as the audience joined in the chorus, especially after the last verse, beginning with 'In the beauty of the lilies,' the very foundation stones of the church," she says, "seemed to vibrate with applause."

JANE W. HOYT.—Among those who, in the early part of the nineteenth century, anticipated by personal application to study the later movement for the higher education of women was Miss Jane W. Hoyt.

She was born in Phillips, Franklin County, Me., August 26, 1827, the youngest of a family of nine children. Her parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Tower) Hoyt, were of early New England stock, her father, a native of New Hampton, N.H., being a lineal descendant of John¹ Hoyt, one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass., and her mother belonging to the family founded by John¹ Tower, who came from Hingham, England, and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1637. From John¹ Tower the line continued through Ibrook,² Richard,³ Elisha,⁴ Elisha,⁵ all of Hingham, Mass., to Sylvanus,⁶ born in 1766, who married Mercy Card, settled in Farmington, Me., and was the father of Elizabeth⁷ (Mrs. Samuel Hoyt) and her brother Daniel.

As a child, Jane Hoyt evinced a love for study which grew with her years. This was gratified in her native town and at Farmington, which was then, as now, the educational centre of the county. She afterward was graduated with honor from the New Hampton Literary Institution, in New Hampton, N.H., and became a successful teacher and principal of some of the higher schools then open to women, as the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston, the seminary at Olneyville, R.I., and Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., where she was dean of the women's department. In 1871 and 1872 she took an extended trip to Europe, and made a special study of German under private teachers and in the schools of Hanover. On her return she was elected to a professorship in Center College, Pennsylvania, and later was at the head of a boarding and day school in Goshen, N.Y. In 1874, her health becoming impaired, she resigned the position and returned to Farmington. Here her home life was exceptionally happy, her brother Daniel, her sister Ann, and herself making a most hospitable household. The death of the brother in 1899 was a great grief to the sisters; but, dwelling not on their own sorrow, they sought to comfort others. Though fond of books and much engaged with pupils, Miss Hoyt was ever ready to give her time and strength to aid neighbors and friends.

Soon after her return to Farmington and before taking her much needed rest, she sought two friends and proposed the formation of a

women's club. This was in the very early days of clubs for women: in all New England there were only a few. The new club entered at once upon its work, and continued for many years one of the oldest women's clubs in Maine. In its origin it was true to the German proverb, "All good things go in threes": it had but three members. That there might be no favoritism, each member was to bear the Pickwickian title P. P. Miss Hoyt was made Perpetual President, and the two remaining members were made Perpetual Poet and Perpetual Penman. There was no treasurer, as there were no club dues. As the membership was at first exclusive, one who was not invited to join remarked that she thought the ladies were rather "hifalutin." The term so pleased the members of the club that they concluded to adopt it; and the Hifalutin Club, with an increase of membership, continued until Maine agitated the federation of its women's clubs, when the Every Monday Club of Farmington was organized, and the Hifalutin fell asleep. It was the original idea of the club to read at home and discuss the matter read in the club. It was in every sense a working club; every play and many of the sonnets of Shakespeare were studied, also Spenser's "Faerie Queene," Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, Milton, Dante, and other classic writers. With a retentive memory and vivid imagination, Miss Hoyt delighted to review for the benefit of the club the leading fiction of that day. The writer recalls "Uarda" and "The Egyptian Princess" and many other books thus graphically portrayed. Miss Hoyt believed in keeping abreast of the times, and was a wise reader of the daily newspapers. The consideration of current events formed an important feature in the Hifalutin Club.

On May 18, 1901, there came a hush over the village of Farmington, when it was announced that Jane W. Hoyt was dead. For twenty-five years she had lived her useful, unostentatious life in that community, loved and respected by all classes of society. As a private tutor she had given direction to the college life of many young men and women by imparting to them an enthusiasm for work. They lingered long over their recitations, that between

the lines they might catch glimpses of the spirit that actuated her. Few of her pupils will fail to remember the talks on practical ethics and moral philosophy which she loved to interweave with the higher mathematics, Latin, French, and German. In addition to her labors as a teacher Miss Hoyt carried on other literary work. She wrote for the press, and was much sought after as a lecturer before women's clubs and the Chautauquan assemblies, especially those at Ocean Park. Her church affiliations were with the Free Baptist denomination.

Miss Hoyt was a woman of unusual mental powers and of a highly spiritual nature. She had rare literary taste and an ability to assimilate knowledge that gave her abundant resources. The excellent school advantages of her early days were supplemented by constant application to study throughout her life. European travel still further broadened her mental scope. Her love of study was not confined to secular subjects: she devoted a great deal of attention to the Bible, and lived much in the contemplation of things that are unseen and eternal.

EMMA JANE MAREAN RIPLEY, philanthropist, wife of Sewall C. Ripley, president of the Thomas P. Beals Company of Portland, was born in Durham, Me., April 8, 1848, the daughter of Charles Livermore Marean and Mary Sherwood Drinkwater Marean. She comes from patriotic stock. Her maternal grandfather, Perez Drinkwater, second, served as Lieutenant on the privateer "Lucy" in the War of 1812, and was a prisoner in Dartmoor Prison, England, for thirteen months. His father and her great-grandfather, Perez Drinkwater, was an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Ripley is a graduate of the Casco Street Seminary in the city of Portland, where the most of her life has been spent, and has been an attendant of the Second Parish Church, the Payson Memorial, from her childhood. She is a prominent member of the Ladies' Circle and the Missionary Auxiliary. The poor of the city know her, for she never turns



ANNIE COOLIDGE RUST

a deaf ear to their appeals nor sends them away empty-handed. She not only gives liberally to recognized charities, but helps with generous and wise consideration families and individuals who need assistance. Her quiet deeds of charity are as numerous as those which are generally known. For fourteen years she has represented the church as director of the Diet Mission, in which she holds the offices of room committee and ward visitor. This society supplies food and dainties to the impoverished sick of the city. Mrs. Ripley has also been a working member of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. for many years and a member of the Female Samaritan Association, which is the oldest charitable association in Portland, and celebrated its seventy-fourth birthday on March 4, 1901. She is one of the oldest members of the Portland Associated Charities as well as a ward visitor. She belongs also to the Portland Provident Association, and is a worker in the Fraternity House, a social settlement. Mrs. Ripley is likewise a member of the Conklin Parliamentary Club, the Cresco Literary Club, the Woman's Literary Union of Portland, the Equal Suffrage Club, the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Portland, Me., and the National Society of U. S. Daughters of 1812, State of Maine.

Guy Livermore Ripley, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Ripley, died at the age of twenty years, four months. A handsome memorial to him has been placed in the Portland High School.

ANNIE COOLIDGE RUST was born in Richmond, Va., one of a family of nine children. Her father, Thomas Adams Rust, a very successful hardware merchant in Richmond, was a native of Salem, Mass. His wife, Miss Rust's mother, in maidenhood Phœbe Cutler Chamberlain, was born in New Hampshire, but had removed to Boston with her parents when she was a child. She was well educated and very active in church affairs in Boston, being a mem-

ber of the parish of the Rev. Robert C. Waterson, by whom their marriage ceremony was performed in 18—.

Richmond in those days seemed a long distance for the bride to be going from her home and mother, and it was agreed by the husband that a part of each year should be passed in "dear old Boston." The house in which they lived in Richmond, and in which Miss Rust was born, was a typical Southern house of many large rooms, the servants' quarters and kitchen being in a separate building. In this Southern home many Boston friends, also friends and business associates from England, were hospitably entertained.

While their children were still young, Mr. and Mrs. Rust, being anxious that they should have the best educational advantages, removed to Cambridge, Mass., and, after some of the children were graduated from the Cambridge schools, the family removed to Boston. The mother believed that it would be of great advantage to every young woman to have a knowledge of the Froebelian principles of education, known as the Kindergarten System, which applies to the life of the little child, but knew not of any such school in this vicinity. While visiting a friend in Cambridge one day, the conversation turned upon a "play school" that had been opened in Boston, where the children had no books. The term "play school" interested the mother. She looked into the matter, and learned that the name was given in irony by those who did not know what it was. To her great delight, it was a Kindergarten and Normal Class, which Madame Kreigè and her daughter, Alma Kreigè, from Berlin, had opened in Boston, they having been requested by their teacher, Baroness von Marenholtz Bülow, to come to America and introduce this system of education. Mrs. Rust was much pleased to find just what she had been looking for, and at her earnest request her daughter entered the school as a pupil in one of the first Normal Classes. Miss Rust brought to this work, besides an aptitude for it and the enthusiasm of youth, rare insight into child nature, a cultivated mind, and deep religious feeling. Moreover, ideas gained from conversations with her teacher were so unlike those by which she had been governed

when in school that she was deeply attracted, and wished to learn more of this beautiful system, which made the life of the child and its studies so delightful. Therefore it was with great pleasure that she entered upon the work, which grew for her more and more interesting and absorbing.

Previous to this time Miss Elizabeth Peabody had gone to Europe for the purpose of learning more of this system and its true meaning, and she was much pleased when the Baroness informed her that Madame Kreigè and her daughter had already started for America for the purpose of opening a school there. On the return of Miss Peabody, both she and her sister, Mrs. Horace Mann, rendered all the assistance to Madame Kreigè and daughter that was in their power, materially aiding the progress of the school and work as a whole.

After a successful course of study Miss Rust was graduated in June. She was in good health and very anxious to put her knowledge of the system into practice. A summer kindergarten was offered her, which she accepted, she being one of the first pupils of Madame Kreigè to teach.

In the following autumn through her instructor, Madame Kreigè, a fine opportunity to teach a private kindergarten with a large salary was offered her in the West, which she accepted. There she was most pleasantly located, both educationally and socially, and by the many attentions offered her was made at once to feel at home in a strange city. Access was also given her to the private libraries of the most influential people of the city. The fact of this school being supported by the most influential people was what gave her these advantages.

At the approach of spring Miss Rust, much to her regret, found that the climate did not agree with her, and felt obliged to give up her position and return to Boston. Not long after a lady came to Boston to secure a teacher for a private school near New York. Miss Rust being recommended to her, she was engaged for this promising position with more healthful surroundings. Here, also, she gave satisfaction. One of the mothers, a patron, sending three children to the school, was so

pleased that she invited Miss Rust to come to live in her home, for the sake of her soulful influence over the children, which she did, and remained through one school year, teaching the older children music on kindergarten principles, at the same time that she was holding her position as teacher of the private school. At the close of this school year Miss Rust was invited to visit the family at their summer home on the seashore.

From that place she was called South by her father and mother, to assist in the disposition of their property, as her opinion was always desired by them in all matters of business. She remained South through a part of the summer, until this was accomplished, the family returning in the autumn to their own house in Boston.

A parent who had heard of Miss Rust through Madame Kreigè desired that she should open a private kindergarten at her (Miss Rust's) own house, saying she would secure pupils for her from her own friends, which she did. Miss Rust was extremely happy in this kindergarten; she was able to do so much more for the children in her own home. One morning a mother entered, saying she would like to send her children to the school for a half-year, "not expecting them to learn anything," but from selfish motives, as she wished the children kept away from her in the morning, as she was a writer. One morning six or eight weeks later, instead of the maid, the mother came to the kindergarten with the children, offering an apology for the remark she had made at her first visit, and bringing words of appreciation from the father of what the children had voluntarily expressed at home, also asking the favor of coming every morning for the week, to realize what was being done for them and what it all meant. A few weeks after a lengthy article appeared in the *Boston Transcript*, written by this mother and relating to Miss Rust's work, then not a year old in Boston. This article was an elucidation of the system from a mother's standpoint, treating not only of the work done by the children, but of the influence of the kindergartner upon the life of each child, which is the soul of the kindergarten. Instead of the children remaining the half-

year, as first agreed, they remained in the school for four years. As a result of the article in the *Transcript* there were many visitors to the kindergarten each day, both residents of Boston and strangers. A gentleman from Chicago, an educator, after a visit to the school, pronounced it education in its highest sense, and said that he would like to take some of the material as a means of rendering instruction to his young ladies in some of the higher branches.

And thus the interest grew, and the class increased in numbers, until a larger room was taken in their house. Here a Mothers' Class was started; and, as Miss Rust considered herself too much of a novice to assume the responsibility of this class, at her request Miss Peabody took the charge. She was a great inspiration to the work, and this Mothers' Class and also this home was blessed by her presence, as she often remained after the hour of the class, and thus the family passed many happy hours with her socially.

One of the patrons of this school now removed to Brookline, and, desiring her children to remain under Miss Rust's instruction, made arrangements for an afternoon kindergarten to be established in her home, the location of which was unusually adapted to such a purpose, the house, with pine woods near, being surrounded by nature in all its beauty. This kindergarten was carried on until the city classes had grown to such a size that they required Miss Rust's full attention, time, and strength. Not long after this the health of Mrs. Rust failed, her strength not being equal to having the school (which with its advanced classes it had now become) in the house; therefore it was removed from the home. These advanced classes were beyond the kindergarten age, but none were allowed to enter them who had not had previous preparation either in this kindergarten or in another, equally genuine, thus making the school a strong, connected whole, without disturbance or confusion for the pupils' minds, one class, as it were, evolving from another. Children were received from three or four years of age, as the child's health allowed, until the age of twelve. All the instruction was given upon Froebelian principles. Usu-

ally children at six years were started in the so-called primary work, which, with their previous preparation, was easily grasped, the children being just as eager about their arithmetic, for example, as they had been about the attractive kindergarten gifts and occupations. The originality of each child had been preserved, and now was most beautifully manifested along the lines of art, music, games, and so forth. Music was taught on kindergarten principles, and in this way it is a possession to the pupil not easily forgotten. Pupils returning to the school in the fall went right on with their music as if there had been no vacation. The folding occupation, previously taught, prepared the flexible little hand for music, making the fingers deft and securing the right position of the hand, thus saving two or more terms of instruction. In fact, the analytical and synthetical method of the child's previous instruction made all its after work and study a pleasure, and proved that it was fully grasped, being its own possession.

Miss Rust had desired to have the extreme pleasure of proving the benefit of the system by taking the children on in these advanced classes after the kindergarten stage, and it is now a great source of delight to her to look back upon this experience, and also to receive voluntary testimonials like this from pupils who have passed on through other schools to the Boston Institute of Technology: "We did not know what was being done for us, Miss Rust, when we were little fellows in your kindergarten, but now we realize what it meant for us all along the line and here in our instruction." In order to have justice done to this system, the child must have it as a whole. Thus much time and waste of nervous energy are saved in the higher grades.

In the meantime the school had grown to such a size that a house was taken, and Miss Rust associated herself with a kindergarten-trained mother; they together undertaking the establishment of a Kindergarten Normal Class for young ladies. Miss Rust modestly felt that this mother, being older and more experienced in life, was better fitted than herself to undertake the responsibility of training young ladies, although urged to do it. She, however,

assisted this mother. After a while the health of the mother failed, and the class was continued for one year, being finished by the assistance of one of its older pupils.

At this time it was deemed advisable to establish a school in a new location out of the city, with larger grounds and surrounded by the beauties of nature. A location quite near Boston was decided upon as being the most desirable and delightful one for a class of this kind. A kindergarten was soon started by Miss Rust, and after three years' time here again were the different classes above the kindergarten department. It was impossible to secure suitable rooms for the size of the school, and for this reason for a time the school was limited to nearly one-half, consequently the patrons decided to build a model building, with the understanding that Miss Rust should hire the building and carry on her school, as before, in a much improved way, and more in harmony with her ideas of a model Froebelian school, as all the work was based upon the Froebelian principles of education.

During the summer Miss Rust was often consulted as to the best arrangement of the building, and helped in its plans, she coming for this purpose several times from the seashore at Magnolia, where she usually passed her summers, having nature-study classes, thus collecting specimens of sea flora, minerals, and so forth, for the fall classes of the new school.

This building was soon accomplished, the promoters using the name of Miss Rust in selling shares. Sixty shares at one hundred dollars each were soon sold, mostly to patrons of the school, with the understanding that the money was to be used for her school. Unfortunately, one who had financial rather than educational interests at heart, and who had with a view to this purpose bought up a number of shares of the stock, decided that other arrangements should be made, and that, while Miss Rust should occupy the building, she should be allowed to do so on a salary, and they would own the school. This Miss Rust in a dignified manner positively refused to do, saying she had built a school and they had built a building, and she preferred to have nothing

to do with it, unless she could carry on the school in the building as first agreed. With their plans her hands would be completely tied, as it was upon a financial basis rather than an educational, and her reputation as a teacher of these principles was far more to her than the salary offered.

At this decision of hers, generous offers were made by parents to retain her, saying they would make up the deficiency in salary if she would but remain; but Miss Rust, while grateful to these patrons for their sympathy and kind offers, said she saw no reason for accepting presents, it being with her a matter of principle; as, under the proposed conditions, she would be unable to make it the model school she desired, or add to it her Kindergarten Normal Classes.

About this time an urgent appeal came to Miss Rust from a Western city to accept the position of head instructor in a Kindergarten Normal Class, which had been started by the Free Kindergarten Association, and also as instructor in one of the free kindergartens, numbering one hundred children, started that autumn, both of which she accepted. It is a great pleasure to her to refer to this large work with the less fortunate little ones. She was also very successful with the Normal Class. But the climate of that city, with its strong lake winds, was too severe for Miss Rust, and she was suddenly stricken down by pneumonia, for several days her life hanging upon a thread. Upon her recovery she was unable to resume her work there, and felt the need of returning to Boston, which she did. After a short rest she was advised to go to an inland city, and having an opportunity to purchase in Worcester a private school, of children from three to twelve years of age, she accepted, naming it the Froebel School, at the same time starting a Kindergarten Normal Class, being urged to do this by a member of the State Board of Education, as there was no such Training School in Worcester. Her work there also was very successful, graduating large classes, employing some of our best special lecturers for the instruction of the classes as well as for the graduation exercises. Miss Rust, in addition to her school work in Worces-

ter, gave talks before different clubs in that city and elsewhere.

After several years of successful work in Worcester, Miss Rust, being closely confined by the amount of labor required in her schools, realized that she was shut off from many things with which she needed to keep in touch in order to grow. She therefore felt that she must return to her former home, Boston, where she would have all desired advantages, and here re-establish herself in her Kindergarten Normal Classes.

Although urged by former pupils, being now parents, to again organize a kindergarten and school for children, she has decided to give her time to the instruction of Normal Classes only and to talks before clubs. Miss Rust has now returned to this city for her permanent home, and has her Kindergarten Normal Classes well established at the New Century Building. She was a member of the American Froebel Union started in Boston by Miss Elizabeth Palmer Peabody. This became the Kindergarten Department of the National Educational Association. At this time she was urged by Miss Peabody to join the New England Woman's Club. She is a member of the Eastern Kindergarten Association, the National Education Association, the International Kindergarten Union, and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. She was formerly a member of the Worcester Woman's Club, and helped to organize the Women in Council Club, Roxbury, Mass. In all the years since she started as a Kindergartner, she has never lowered her high standard, nor hesitated to make any sacrifice demanded by the cause to whose advancement her life is consecrated. She belongs to Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Boston.

She has lived to see the children of her earlier classes develop in noble men and women, several of the number having distinguished themselves in literature, science, and art.

The strongest testimony to her ability as an educator is given in these results of character and achievement, which in a special way have marked Miss Rust's work in Boston and elsewhere in her Froebel School and Kindergarten Normal Classes. It is just and right, however, that those of a later generation who

now reap from fruitful fields should acknowledge their debt to the pioneer kindergartners who prepared the ground and planted the good seed.

MARY ELIZA KNOWLES, Past National Chaplain of the Woman's Relief Corps, was born in Boston, February 14, 1847. Daughter of Jacob and Emmeline (Reed) Cloues and one of a large family of children, she was brought up at the North End, in a locality rich in historic and patriotic associations, her home being in the vicinity of Christ Church and Copp's Hill, and was educated at the Hancock School. After her graduation she made a special study of elocution, of which she has been a successful teacher. She is also a popular public reader. The marriage of Mary E. Cloues and Zoeth Rich Knowles took place June 14, 1866.

Mrs. Knowles's father was the third Jacob Cloues in direct line residing in Boston. His grandfather Cloues died in 1799. His father, Jacob Cloues, 2d, who married Phebe Ann Low, daughter of William Low, died in 1815. William Low, great-grandfather of Mrs. Knowles, was a Revolutionary soldier, belonging to a company of militia that was called into service at the time of the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775.

Mrs. Knowles is a charter member of Abraham Lincoln Corps, No. 39, auxiliary to Post No. 11, Charlestown. She was installed April 22, 1884, as its first Senior Vice-President, and in January, 1885, accepted the position of President, serving continually in office and on committees. Her first participation in a Department Convention was in 1886, when she was invited to present a banner procured by contribution from members. The pleasing manner in which she performed this duty made such a favorable impression that she was elected Department Chaplain, and re-elected in 1887. In her second annual report as Chaplain she recommended that a special service in honor of the unknown dead and of deceased army nurses be prepared for use on Memorial Day.

Mrs. Knowles was elected Department Junior Vice-President in 1888, and in this capacity

attended the National Convention at Columbus, Ohio. In 1889 she was chosen Department Senior Vice-President, and in February, 1890, received the highest office in the Department of Massachusetts, that of Department President. It was in August of this year that the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Boston, and many extra duties devolved upon her. She was a vice-president of the general committee and a member of the executive committee of arrangements for the National Convention, also chairman of the reception committee and an active worker on the committee on finance, press, and invitation. In her general order to the corps some time previous she said: "This year promises to be the most important one in the history of this Department. This dear old State of ours will be honored above all others during the month of August. From all parts of the country the veterans of the G. A. R. and our sisters of the W. R. C. will come to us. Prove to them that the Mother Department of our order can be as royal in her hospitality as she is generous and tender in her care and protection of her country's defenders."

Mrs. Knowles, in her official visits to corps and at public meetings, earnestly referred to the plans for encampment week in Boston, and awakened great interest in the object. She had a prominent part in the festivities of the week, and assisted in welcoming to Boston the President of the United States and other distinguished citizens. The liberal response of the corps and the able management of the committee enabled all bills to be paid, with a surplus of one thousand dollars on hand. Therefore the sum of three thousand dollars appropriated by the G. A. R. for the expenses of the Woman's Relief Corps during the week was returned to the Grand Army committee.

In presenting her annual address to the Department Convention of 1891, Mrs. Knowles thanked the members for their hearty interest, and said: "When the word was brought back to us from Milwaukee that the eighth National Convention would be held in Boston, every member in the Department began to feel that she would do her part toward welcoming those who would come from all sections of our be-

loved land, wearing the little bronze badge. The work of preparation for this memorable event occupied many months of careful and untiring labor, and the grand results accomplished elicited words of praise and gratitude from the visiting members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps."

Captain George L. Goodale, chairman of the executive committee of the G. A. R., when forwarding the official thanks of the committee, extended congratulations upon the grand success of the efforts of the W. R. C., and added: "No feature of the week of duty and of pleasure was more enjoyable than the camp-fire at Tremont Temple on the evening of Friday, August 15." Three thousand people attended this Relief Corps gathering in Tremont Temple, and three thousand more were turned away, disappointed that they were unable to gain admittance. Governor Brackett, Mayor Hart, General W. T. Sherman, Commander-in-chief Wheelock G. Veazie, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer (National President), Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and other distinguished speakers were present. One of the attractive features of the programme was a reading by Mrs. Knowles of a poem entitled "The Massachusetts Woman," written for the occasion by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, of Canton, Ohio, a past National President.

In an address at the Department Convention in Boston, February, 1891, she gave a summary of the year's work, from which the following extracts are taken: "The growth of our order in Massachusetts during the past year has been most encouraging. At the end of the official year of 1890 our roster bore one hundred and twenty-five corps with a membership of nine thousand and ten. To-day we have one hundred and thirty-seven corps, with a membership of ten thousand six hundred, a gain of one thousand five hundred and ninety. The sum of seventeen thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-four cents represents the value of relief expenditures and money turned over to posts.

"On the 7th of last June I was honored with an invitation from the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home to participate in the dedication of the new part of the home. The in-

teresting exercises and incidents of the occasion will be remembered as long as life shall last. I have visited the home whenever it was possible for me to do so.

"The official correspondence of the year has required much time and thought. I have written more than a thousand letters, and have issued eight general orders and one circular letter. Many invitations to fairs, camp-fires, anniversaries of posts and corps, have been accepted and thoroughly enjoyed. I have always been received at these gatherings with much courtesy and cordiality. I have assisted at the opening of four fairs, attended four receptions, eleven anniversaries, instituted two corps, installed the officers of twenty-four corps, visited many other corps and delivered the Memorial Day address at Leominster. Have been present at headquarters every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with but two exceptions."

Mrs. Knowles served as Department Counsellor in 1891, and continued her active interest, visiting corps, participating in camp-fires, and other patriotic gatherings. By invitation of Grand Army posts she has delivered Memorial Day addresses in many parts of the State and in New Hampshire, and has been an eloquent missionary for the order. She continues her active work in the Department W. R. C., and has great influence in the conventions.

Her portrait hangs upon the walls of the Department headquarters in Boston. It was presented by Abraham Lincoln Corps, of Charlestown, in which she is still an active and honored member. Colonel Allen Corps, of Gloucester, the first corps instituted by Mrs. Knowles, has placed in its room at the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea a beautiful banner bearing her name.

She was assistant secretary at the National Convention at Detroit in 1891, and at Washington, D.C., in 1892, was unanimously elected National Chaplain for the ensuing year.

As a professional elocutionist, Mrs. Knowles has filled engagements in many halls and churches in Massachusetts and other New England States, and has thus aided financially many churches, posts, corps, and other societies. Mrs. Knowles is one of the vice-presidents of the

Executive Committee of Arrangements for the National Convention in Boston in August, 1904. One of the most eloquent addresses ever given at a public gathering of the order was her presentation of a flag to the Girls' High School of Boston on behalf of the Department of Massachusetts at its anniversary observance in the People's Temple, Boston, February 10, 1904. She is sure of appreciative audiences whenever taking part in any service.

She was a member of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home, and now belongs to the New England Helping Hand Society. She is State treasurer of the Independent Order of Odd Ladies, and was for several years secretary of the relief fund of this order. Her reports to the insurance commissioner of Massachusetts were complimented by that official, who regarded them as the best reports received from any fraternal insurance organization.

Mrs. Knowles is actively interested in church and Sunday-school work. For many years connected with the Bulfinch Place Church (Unitarian) in Boston, she is now a member of the Winter Hill Universalist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Zoeth Rich Knowles have lived in Somerville since 1894. They have no children. Mr. Knowles was in the signal service of the Union army during the Civil War. He is a Past Commander of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of Charlestown, where they formerly resided. Mr. Knowles was one of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic who early in its history advocated forming Relief Corps, auxiliary to posts.

ETHEL HYDE.—The earthly sojourn of Miss Ethel Hyde, comprised within the brief period of twenty-eight years, was a healthy, contented, happy life, that reflected the sunny radiance of a pure soul, and, measured by quality, may be said to have been rounded out and complete.

Miss Hyde was born in Bath, Me., on the thirtieth day of August, 1871. Her father was General Thomas Worcester Hyde, and her paternal grandparents were Zina and Eleanor (Davis) Hyde. As a leading merchant of Bath in his day, Zina Hyde held an influential posi-

tion in the community. He was a man of scholarly and artistic tastes, and travelled extensively in Europe. Thomas Worcester Hyde was born in Florence, Italy, January 15, 1841, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1861. In the summer of that year he raised a company of volunteers for the Seventh Maine Regiment. Appointed Major in August, he had the honor, in the absence of the colonel and lieutenant colonel, of leading the regiment to the field. He commanded the Seventh Regiment at Antietam and in other engagements. Later he was commissioned Colonel of the First Maine Veteran Volunteers, and at the age of twenty-three years he was commander of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. He was mustered out in the summer of 1865, after four years of gallant service, and was brevetted Brigadier-general. Later on he received from Congress a medal of honor. Returning to Bath, he purchased the Warden Foundry, which soon, owing to his energy and business ability, developed into the famous Bath Iron Works, of which he was president. He also established the Hyde Windlass Company.

General Hyde endeared himself to all by his manly bearing, business integrity, courteous manner, and cultivated conversation. He was frequently chosen to fill high political offices in both city and State. His classical attainments and literary abilities are evinced in a translation of some of the odes of Horace, published by the Bibliophile Society of Boston, and in an interesting book of reminiscences of the Sixth Corps, entitled "Following the Greek Cross." He died greatly mourned in November, 1899.

His wife, Mrs. Annie Hyde, who survives her husband, was well qualified to be the companion of such a man. Her father, John Hayden, was, to quote a newspaper account of him, "an astronomer, a mathematician, and a profound scholar." He was one of the early abolitionists, and he, too, held some of the highest political offices in the city and State. Mrs. Hyde's mother, Mrs. Martha Brown Hayden, was noted for her beauty and wit. Mrs. Hyde herself, finely educated, sympathetic, kindly, of polished manner, keen intelligence, and gracious presence, has maintained her position as chate-

laine of Elmhurst, her beautiful home in Bath, with dignity and happy hospitality. To her mother's influence Ethel owed much of her charm of manner and brilliance of conversation. The relation between Mrs. Hyde and her children is ideal.

Miss Ethel Hyde went through the usual routine of the schools in Bath, the instruction there received being supplemented by private tuition. At the age of eighteen, with her aunt, Mrs. Eames, mother of the famous vocalist, Emma Eames, she went to Europe to "finish her education," as the expression is, although, as a fact, her education never was complete. She was always learning, not satisfied with that which she had already acquired, but eager to gain knowledge in all directions. The result was the possession of a well-balanced, resourceful mind, which appreciated the higher impulses of life while not disdaining its lighter claims. Blessed with a fine physique and graceful in form, she united in her person the classic requirements of the healthy mind in the healthy body. She was fond of outdoor life, and excelled in all athletic exercises. Her artistic sense was highly developed. This was characteristically displayed in her love of flowers, of which the beautiful beds at Elmhurst were her especial care. Her fine perception and good judgment as an amateur of art were attested by her fine collection of pictures from European galleries.

But, of all the gifts with which nature had endowed her, none was more marked than that of music. It was born in her, inherited to a large extent from her mother, who is a finished and artistic musician. Early promise of a musical voice was detected by the mother, who fostered and cared for it until the time came for higher cultivation. Miss Clara Munger, of Boston, was her first teacher. She subsequently studied under Olivieri in Boston and Madam Picciotto, Van den Heuvel, and Manouri in Paris. The promise of early days was more than fulfilled. A voice of exquisite beauty and purity of tone had been trained in the highest and most artistic method, and a brilliant singer appeared. Had her ambitions tended in that direction, Miss Hyde would have won laurels on the operatic stage; and, indeed, she was

often urged to devote herself to this career. Eminent critics who had heard her were unanimously of the opinion that she would adorn the lyric profession. Anton Seidl declared she had "a voice of velvet," while Jean de Reszke pronounced it the best amateur voice he had ever heard. But her own tastes did not lie in that way, and she voluntarily gave up an opportunity that many might covet.

The gift, however, was not hidden; and Miss Hyde was ranked among the highest of amateur singers. Not only in her own home, but in social circles of New York, Boston, Newport, and Lenox, as well as in Paris, Venice, and other places abroad, she delighted all who heard her. In Washington she was a guest of the British and German Ambassadors, and on more than one occasion was specially invited to sing at the White House. In accordance with her habitual desire of making good use of her accomplishments and acting up to the beneficent instincts of her nature, she devoted her talents largely to the cause of benevolence and charity. To this end she frequently organized concerts or gave recitals, in order to be able to minister to the wants of needy and deserving people, and there are many to-day who owe education and all that they are to her thoughtful consideration.

Confirmed in Grace Church, Bath, Miss Hyde was sincere and unostentatious in her religious life. The Christian virtues and graces beautified her character. She took an active part in church work, and her own parish gratefully recalls the practical and financial assistance she rendered. Thus, adorning her station in society, pursuing a life of unselfish goodness, she was respected and loved by all.

It was in the midst of such a life, so bright and useful, that Miss Hyde was suddenly stricken down with incurable disease. Tenderly ministered to with all that loving hearts could supply, for three months she bore her sufferings with beautiful patience and Christian fortitude. Then God called her to higher service on Sunday, August 27, 1899. On the twenty-eighth anniversary of her birth all that was mortal of Ethel Hyde was laid to rest amidst a sorrow that was universal. Many glowing tributes have been paid to her memory. The

regard in which she was held by those among whom she lived may be gathered from the words of her rector at the funeral service, when, speaking of the wonderful voice, he said, "It seemed as if it were the very expression of her life, tuned to a higher key—as all her life was—sweet, true, pure, inspiring," and from the opening and closing sentences of an editorial in the local paper: "The entire city mourns to-day for the sad death of Miss Ethel Hyde. . . . She will be held in long and grateful remembrance for her many deeds of charity and loving kindness."

PAULINE J. WALDEN, LUCY JAMESON SCOTT, AND LOUISE MANNING HODGKINS are officially connected with the monthly publications of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Walden may be considered the dean of the journalistic corps, she having occupied the responsible position of publisher for more than twenty years. Mrs. Scott accepted the editorship of the *Children's Friend* in 1890; and Miss Hodgkins, on the occasion of the annual executive meeting of the society at St. Paul, Minn., in 1893, was elected editor of its official organ, now known as the *Woman's Missionary Friend*, originally the *Heathen Woman's Friend*. These publications and two others, *Frauen Missions Freund* and *The Study*, are issued monthly at 36 Bromfield Street, the Boston office of the above named society.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America was organized in the Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston, on a stormy March day in 1869 by eight women who responded to a call sent to thirty churches. A window in the Tremont Street Church commemorates the event and preserves their names. The first public meeting of the society was held in the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, May 26, 1869. The speaking was quickly followed by decisive action. At a business meeting held by the women at the close of the public occasion it was voted to raise money to send as a missionary to India

Miss Isabella Thoburn, sister of Bishop Thoburn. An appeal for a medical woman soon followed. As a result of prompt and efficient measures to procure funds, the services of Miss Thoburn and of Clara A. Swain, M.D., were secured. These two women sailed from New York for India, via England, on November 3, 1869, reaching their destination early in January, 1870. These first laborers of the new society in a foreign field were cordially received, and soon entered upon a good work, Miss Thoburn organizing schools and superintending the work of Bible readers, and Dr. Swain's medical ability gaining for her admission to many places that were closed to others. This society sent to India, China, Korea, and Japan the first woman medical missionary ever received in those countries. Now, in its thirty-fourth year (1903) it has two hundred and sixty-five missionaries carrying on its work in far India, China, Japan, Korea, Africa, Bulgaria, Italy, South America, Mexico, and the Philippines, by means of women's colleges, high schools, seminaries, hospitals, dispensaries, day schools, and "settlement work," as it is called in America.

The society was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1884. Its receipts during the first year were four thousand five hundred forty-six dollars and eighty-six cents, and in the year 1903 four hundred ninety-one thousand ninety-one dollars and seventy-five cents, with a total from the beginning of six million eight hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred fifty-three dollars. Six Branches were organized the first year. There are now eleven, the first the New England, and the eleventh the Columbia River Branch.

The first number of the society's first periodical, the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, appeared in June, 1869. Mrs. Warren, wife of William F. Warren, D.D., President of Boston University, was its editor for twenty-four years, beginning at the time when women editors were so rare as to make the position one of isolation. Financially it was a plunge into the unexplored wilderness, there being no money behind the paper and no influence, except that of a handful of women whose hearts and brains were devoted to sending to foreign fields their first missionaries. But the result proved to

be a financial success, for in thirty years it not only paid its own expenses, but contributed over thirty thousand dollars for the publication and scattering of leaflets and other missionary literature which has proved to be the "leaves of the tree for the healing of the nations." Mrs. Warren penned her last editorial, "The Bugle-call," on Thursday, January 5, 1893, two days before the close of her earthly life.

HARRIET CORNELIA MERRICK WARREN, daughter of John M. and Mary J. Merrick, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., September 15, 1843, and was educated at Wilbraham Academy, of which her father was a trustee. Married April 14, 1861, to the Rev. William F. Warren, she went with him to Bremen, Germany, where he served for some time as a professor in the Missions-Anstalt. Possessed of scholarly tastes and capabilities, Mrs. Warren while abroad continued to cultivate her mind, successfully pursuing advanced studies in history, languages, literature, music, and art, also spending some time profitably with her husband in travelling. "She returned after five years a large-minded and thoroughly equipped woman, full of resources, and with good practical judgment and tact that admirably fitted her for the position she was to occupy as the wife of a man at the head of one of the most important educational enterprises in the church and in the country." She was an untiring worker in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, its first recording secretary, and for years president of the New England Branch, and an accomplished editor.

LOUISE MANNING HODGKINS, M.A., Mrs. Warren's successor in the editorial chair, has won for herself a name in both literary and educational fields. Born in Ipswich, Mass., August 5, 1846, daughter of Daniel Lummus and Mary (Willet) Hodgkins, she is a descendant of early settlers of that historic town. For two years in her girlhood she attended the Ipswich Seminary, then under the charge of Mrs. Eunice P. Cowles. At Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, where she was next enrolled as a pupil, she was graduated in 1870. For six years (1870-76) she was connected with

Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., both as a teacher and student. She received from the institution her degree of Master of Arts in 1876. In 1877, as professor of English literature at Wellesley College, she entered upon her next notable educational work, beginning a term of efficient and highly appreciated service, that lasted fourteen years. The enterprise was a new one, and upon her devolved the task of arranging a course of study in her department suited to the needs of the times. In 1891 she resigned her professorship, that she might give her time solely to literary work. She has been successful both as an author and lecturer. Among the books that she has written may be named "Nineteenth Century Authors of Great Britain and the United States," "Study of the English Language," and "Via Christi," the last a fascinating volume of missionary annals, published by Macmillan in October, 1902, which in less than two years had reached a sale of nearly fifty thousand copies. Miss Hodgkins has edited Milton's Lyrics and Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum."

To the *Woman's Missionary Friend* Miss Hodgkins, it is said, "has given a fresh impetus on many lines, and it is not surprising that its subscription list lengthens each year."

Miss Hodgkins has visited Europe four times for special studies, attending lectures at the Collège Français in Paris, studying in the Girls' Normal School at Hanover and with private tutors in Leipzig and Berlin, also in the University of Oxford. Her present home is in Auburndale, Mass.

LUCY AMELIA JAMESON, now Mrs. Lucy Jameson Scott, was born in Irasburg, Vt., November 27, 1843, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Locke) Jameson. She completed her school studies at the Vermont Conference Seminary, and was graduated as the valedictorian of her class. On July 17, 1867, she became the wife of the Rev. Orange W. Scott, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after the organization of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Mr. Scott was pastor of a church in Haverhill, Mass. Joining an auxiliary, Mrs. Scott served for some time as its corresponding secretary, later as the first sec-

retary of the New Hampshire Conference. In 1874 she represented the New England Branch at the executive committee meeting. As the years went on, she became more and more widely known as a worker in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and Woman's Christian Temperance Union and as a contributor to the *Youth's Companion* and other popular papers, as well as to religious periodicals, also as a writer of books for Sunday-school libraries. The latest of her productions is "Twelve Little Pilgrims," published by Revell, an interesting story and a valuable book to interest children in missionary work. Since this writer of children's books and stories became, in 1890, editor of the *Children's Missionary Friend*, this publication has reached a circulation of nearly thirty thousand. Time has shown that she is the right woman in the right place. Mrs. Scott is the mother of three sons and two daughters.

PAULINE J. WALDEN, chosen at the meeting in Philadelphia in November, 1882, to succeed Mrs. Daggett as the publishing agent of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, entered at once upon the duties of this position. As publisher of the four periodicals above mentioned and general manager of affairs at the Bromfield Street office, she has shown herself thoroughly qualified to administer the trusts committed to her charge, and can perhaps be best described in the words of a Boston business man of forty years' experience, "Why, according to her opportunity, she's one of the best business men in the city." She, too, is a New England woman. Born in Lynn, Mass., she is of mingled Methodist and Quaker ancestry. In the summer of 1897 she visited England and Europe for the purpose of studying missionary work, giving considerable time to the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Rome. In the spring and summer of 1903 she made a tour to the Pacific coast, visiting California, Oregon, and Washington, embracing the Columbia River and Pacific Branches of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in the interests of the work. The total monthly output of the four periodicals is now (December, 1903) over ninety-five thousand,

with eighty-eight thousand nine hundred seventy-six paid subscriptions. Miss Walden, with her genial manners and her cheering business budget, has been a welcome official visitor at annual executive committee meetings. With her clear head, her lofty aims, and earnest spirit, she is an appreciated force in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GULIELMA PENN SANBORN was born in Readfield, Me., February 20, 1839, a daughter of Samuel and Joanna (Pierce) Sanborn. Among her ancestors on both sides were some who held responsible positions in early colonial life and some who served in the war for independence. She is therefore eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Dames. Miss Sanborn acquired her elementary education in the little red school-house of the district in which she lived. Her family moving to the suburbs of Augusta when she was ten years old, she had a few years of such teaching as the country schools then afforded. During this time she had plenty of good books and newspapers to read at home.

Stress of circumstances sent each child of the household as a wage-earner, and at the age of fourteen the cotton-mill in Augusta became the scene of her labors. Wearying of the monotony and small pay in that locality, she went to Lawrence, Mass., where she was employed in the Pacific Print Works. The free library connected with this place afforded Miss Sanborn the greatest pleasure. She speaks enthusiastically of the benefits derived from its use.

The year 1861 found her at home in Augusta with her mother and the younger children, as the men had all "gone to the war." For a few months she worked on soldiers' coats; but this labor was not satisfactory, and plans were made for learning type-setting, then a comparatively new business for women. With fair success this occupation was followed for five years, when failing health compelled its abandonment. Circumstances opened a way for sew-

ing. Orders were received from the best and most influential families, among them the Blaines. Mr. Blaine was Speaker of the House at Washington in 1872; and Mrs. Blaine, needing some one to accompany her thither, as family assistant in various ways, proffered the situation to Miss Sanborn, who welcomed the pleasant change. This proved a most delightful winter, as the generous and kindly ways of the family accorded her many privileges not usually vouchsafed to an employee. She went everywhere, saw everybody and everything worth seeing, joining the family at their table and meeting their guests, a bit of education novel and broad. At the end of the session Mr. and Mrs. Blaine gave her a pass from Baltimore to California and return. She left at once for the sunny land. Making her home there with a brother and finding immediate employment at her trade, she earned enough to travel the length and breadth of that State, visiting among other places of note the Yosemite Valley and the big trees. She made these journeys on horseback, after the manner of those days. In October of the same year she spent three months in the frontier settlements of Kansas, and tarried in several other States, reaching Maine in the early part of 1873. In March she opened dressmaking rooms, with dreams of the Centennial in her mind, a dream that was realized and so thoroughly enjoyed that the larger plan for attending the Paris Exposition in 1878 seemed feasible. As her aged parents on the farm were then in comfortable circumstances, the trip was taken; and the three and a half months in England, Scotland, and France were a never-to-be-forgotten pleasure.

Craving something beyond the walls of her busy dressmaking establishment, and having no special journey in view, in 1880 she took up the Chautauqua literary and scientific course of study by correspondence. Working busily in her rooms all day, this meant study for evenings and Sundays. In 1884 the two weeks' vacation found her at Chautauqua ready to be graduated in a class numbering fourteen hundred. Dr. Lyman Abbott delivered the address and awarded the diplomas. In this immense class Miss Sanborn ranked well.



GULIELMA PENN SANBORN

Again application to business until her father and mother needed her personal attention. In 1891 she bought a beautiful home on a high hill in Augusta, which she named "Ben Venue." Here her parents came from the lonely farm to live with her, and here, when the summons came, they "lay down to pleasant dreams."

For the past ten years, having built green-houses, she has carried on a most successful florist's business. Each year she has done something to improve the land and surroundings, not the least of her enterprises being the drilling of an artesian well, five hundred and sixty feet deep, and the erection of a tower, tank, and windmill, the whole costing not less than three thousand dollars.

Miss Sanborn was a pioneer in the ten-hour system for working women, being the first to run her business on that rule. In all ways she has tried to better the condition of wage-earning women. Busy as she is, she has been active in W. C. T. U. work, has been a club woman since the birth of clubs, and a tower of strength in the Sunday-school and church. She counts it among her greatest privileges that she has been favored with the opportunity of listening to cultivated and eminent preachers, as the Rev. Drs. Webb, and McKenzie, Birmingham, Ecob, and others.

Looking back upon a long and busy life, that has been a happy one, she is still actively engaged as a florist, and cherishes the hope that her declining years may be useful, helpful to others, and not a burden to herself.

Miss Gulielma P. Sanborn joined Koussinoc Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the autumn of 1902, and has since joined the National Society of that patriotic order, her application for membership in the latter having been accepted by the board of management in Washington, D.C., April 27, 1903, and her name placed on the list of members. Her eligibility in these two instances, as well as her qualifications for uniting with the Society of Colonial Dames, comes from the public services of some of her maternal ancestors, briefly recorded below.

Miss Sanborn's parents, Samuel Sanborn, of Yarmouth (born May 17, 1806, died February 11, 1893), and Joanna Pierce, of Westbrook,

Me., were married in 1828. They had eight children—Elizabeth Dunbar, Joseph Pierce, Albion Irving, Gulielma Penn (the subject of this sketch), Thomas Tristram, Samuel Porter Elwell, Benjamin Franklin, and Cora Frances—the eldest born in Westbrook in 1830, and the youngest in Augusta in 1855. The four now living are Albion and Porter in California, Gulielma in Augusta, and Cora near Boston. Albion and Thomas served in the Civil War as third assistant engineers on gunboats in the navy.

The mother, Mrs. Joanna Pierce Sanborn, who died October 13, 1895, was born in Westbrook, Me., November 29, 1810, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Storer) Pierce and a descendant in the seventh generation of Daniel Pierce, of Newbury, Mass. The Pierce line is: Daniel,¹ Benjamin,² Thomas,³ the Rev. Thomas,⁴ Thomas,⁵ Joanna.⁷

Daniel¹ Pierce, the immigrant progenitor of this branch of the Pierce family, joining the Massachusetts Bay Colony at an early date, resided for three or four years in Watertown, and about the year 1638 removed to Newbury, Mass., where he died in 1677.

Daniel² Pierce served as Deputy from Newbury to Massachusetts General Court, 1682-83; member of the Council of Safety, 1689; Representative to General Court, 1692; Councillor, 1693-1703; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Essex, 1698-1703. He was made Captain of the Newbury foot company, October 7, 1678, and appointed Colonel of the Second Essex County Regiment soon after the organization of the Provincial government under the new charter in 1692. He died in 1704.

Benjamin³ Pierce, born in February, 1668-9, son of Colonel Daniel, resided in Newbury. He married Lydia Frost (born in 1674), daughter of Major Charles² Frost, of Kittery, Me., by his wife, Mary Bolles.

Thomas⁴ Pierce, born in 1706, son of Benjamin and Lydia, married in February, 1732-3, Abigail Frost, born in 1712, daughter of Lieutenant Charles³ Frost (son of Major Frost) and his wife, Sarah Wainwright. The Rev. Thomas⁵ Pierce, born in Newbury in 1737, was ordained in Newbury as a Presbyterian minister in Sep-

tember, 1762, and settled as pastor of the church in Scarboro, Me., where he died in 1775. Coffin mentions him as a graduate of Harvard in 1759, evidently an error, as his name is not in the college catalogue. He probably studied at Harvard for a time before going to Gloucester, Mass., where he taught school previous to entering the ministry, and where he found his wife, Anna Haskell, whom he married in November, 1762. She was the daughter of Captain William⁴ Haskell, of Gloucester, the fourth of the name in direct line. William¹ Haskell, the immigrant progenitor, settled in Gloucester. He was made Lieutenant of the train-band in 1661, and afterward was Captain. In 1672 and in several later years he served as Representative to General Court.

Thomas⁶ Pierce, born in October, 1763, son of the Rev. Thomas and his wife Anna, married about 1783 Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Joanna (Graves) Storer, of Westbrook, then Falmouth, Me. Of this union were born eleven children, Joanna, who became the wife of Samuel Sanborn, as recorded above, being the youngest.

Major Charles² Frost, father of Lydia, the wife of Benjamin Pierce, was born in England, and came to this country with his father, Nicholas Frost, in 1634. He was killed by Indians in 1697, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He served as Deputy from Kittery to Massachusetts General Court in 1658 and in five later years. He was commissioned Captain in July, 1668; was made Commander-in-chief of the military forces of Maine, with the title of Sergeant Major, in August, 1689; and served as a Councillor or Assistant, 1693-97.

Sarah Wainwright, wife of Lieutenant Charles³ Frost and mother of Abigail, wife of Thomas⁴ Pierce, was daughter of Captain Simon Wainwright, of Haverhill. Her father commanded a garrison during the Indian troubles, and was slain in an attack on the town, August 29, 1708. His wife was Sarah Gilbert.

Joseph Storer, of Falmouth, father of Elizabeth, Miss Sanborn's maternal grandmother, was a soldier of the Revolution. He enlisted for three years in the latter part of 1776, but died at Fishkill, in the State of New York, in 1777. In the Revolutionary Rolls of Massa-

chusetts, in the State archives, "Joseph Storer: Appears in a list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Col. Peter Noyes's (1st Cumberland Co.) regt. Town belonged to, Falmouth. Town enlisted for, Falmouth. Term of enlistment, 3 years. Joined Capt. Blaisdell's co., Col. Wigglesworth's regt." (vol. xliii. 43 c.).

Again: "Joseph Storer: Appears with rank of Corporal on Continental Army Pay Accounts of Capt. Smart's co., Col. Smith's regt., for service from Jan. 6, 1777, to July 19, 1777. Residence, Falmouth. Reported, 'died.'" (Vol. xliii., part 1, p. 152.) Lieutenant Colonel Smith succeeded Colonel Wigglesworth.

Joseph Storer was survived by his wife Joanna, whom he married in Falmouth in 1764. Nearly half a century after his death, in accordance with a resolve passed by the Legislature of Maine in March, 1835, entitled a "Resolve in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the widows of the deceased officers and soldiers," and in answer to her application made in June, 1835, Joanna Storer received a grant of State bounty land. She lived to the age of ninety-nine years and three months.

ANNE WHITNEY, Boston's most noted woman sculptor, is a native of Watertown, Mass. The daughter of Nathaniel Ruggles Whitney, Jr., and his wife, Sarah Stone, she was born on September 2, 1821, the youngest of a family of seven children. Her father was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of John Whitney, a native of Westminster, England, who settled in Watertown in 1635.

As revealed by genealogical research, John Whitney was the third son of Thomas and Mary (Bray) Whitney, and was baptized July 26, 1592. Thomas Whitney, his father, was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster, April 14, 1637. He was a son of Robert Whitney and grandson of Sir Robert Whitney, member of Parliament in 1559. "The Ancestry of John Whitney," compiled by Henry Melville and published in 1896, mentions the names of heads

of Whitney families in England for fourteen generations, tracing the line of John of Watertown and his father, Thomas of Westminster, England, back to a Sir Robert de Witteneye, living in 1242, who is spoken of by Mr. Melville as the "first historic Whitney."

From John Whitney, the English immigrant, and his wife Elinor, to Anne, the American sculptor, the line was continued through John, Jr.,² Benjamin,³ Daniel,⁴ Simon,⁵ Nathaniel Ruggles,⁶ and Nathaniel Ruggles, Jr.,⁷ the father above named.

Daniel⁴ Whitney married Dorothy, daughter of Deacon Simon and Joanna (Stone) Tainter, of Watertown. Simon⁵ Whitney married Mary Ruggles. Nathaniel Ruggles Whitney, born in 1759, served as Town Clerk of Watertown, Justice of the Peace, and schoolmaster. His wife, Abigail Frothingham, born in 1760, was a daughter of James⁶ and Abigail (Bradish) Frothingham, of Charlestown, and aunt to the artist, James Frothingham, third of the name, born in 1788, who ranked seventy years ago as "one of our best portrait painters," being thus mentioned by Dunlap in 1834.

Nathaniel R. Whitney, Jr., born in 1782, married in 1806 Sally (or Sarah) Stone, who was born in 1784. Her father, Jonathan Stone, of Watertown, Miss Whitney's paternal grandfather, was a descendant in the fifth generation of Deacon Simon Stone, who came from England with his wife Joan and four children in the ship "Increase" in the spring of 1635, and, settling at Watertown, became the founder of a prominent branch of the Stone family in New England. The record of the baptism of Deacon Simon Stone, of Watertown, has been found in the parish register of Much Bromley, now Great Bromley, Essex County, England, thus: "1585-6, 9 Feb., Simond, son of Davie Stone & Ursly his wife." His marriage record, also at Much Bromley, is as follows: "1616, 5 Aug. Symond Stone and Joan Clarke."

To return now to Miss Whitney, the sculptor. Twenty years ago, in a book on "Famous Women," appeared a sketch of the life of Anne Whitney, which, though incomplete, later biographers and paragraphists writing on the same subject have failed to surpass in sympathetic delineation of character and achieve-

ment. "Fortunate in her parentage and in her early training," says this sketch, "Anne Whitney passed through childhood and youth into womanhood under most favorable conditions. The simplicity and nobility of nature which strongly marked the parents are traits in the daughter, as are their individualism, their strength of character, their loftiness of moral tone. She has also inherited an interest in public affairs and reform, an unconquerable aversion to any and every form of injustice, and a vital belief in human betterment."

"As a child she was bright and joyous, overflowing with animal spirits." In the school-room she was a general favorite. "Said one of her teachers, 'She always brought in with her such a sense of freshness and purity that instinctively I thought of the coming in of the morning. Every teacher in the school observed her, and all rejoiced in her. . . . A gentle gravity, a sweet intelligence of infrequent speech, or a pervasive kindliness of manner marked her intercourse with her fellow-students, it being always apparent that she was with, but not of, them.'"

Slowly her girlhood passed into womanhood. With soul growth came new susceptibility to outward impressions, whether of beauty and of joy, or of sorrow and pain, while far above the possibility of attainment soared her cherished ideals. Fortunately the gift of expression was not denied. She wrote as prompted from within, wrote as the spirit gave utterance. A modest volume of poems, published in 1859, was the result. Poems of "remarkable quality," says Mrs. Livermore. Not that they made their author famous: rather may it be said, "Fit audience they found, though few." It was Samuel Johnson, himself a poet in the same order, who wrote of them, "They send the repose of absolute truth and spiritual intuition through the aspirations and conflicts of life, and give us its poetry and highest philosophy."

An extended critique, both admiring and judicial, appeared in the *North American Review*, contributed by Harriet Prescott Spofford. "The publishers," she remarks, "did not give it [the book] their best style. The advertisement was limited, the criticism casual. . . .

'Earnest' and 'thoughtful' have been the only adjectives to spare. Earnest and thoughtful! What verses, if otherwise, would deserve a notice? Was there no more to say for poems overflowing with beauty, serene and calm, yet instinct with the fire of a proud, passionate nature? . . . But neither keen eye nor sympathetic heart makes a poet. . . . A lyrical and dramatic power is needed, together with that sway over language which welds a fancy immutably into its own sentences. This last the author has in the highest degree: every word strikes home; every line is clear, distinct as if cut in stone; the pen in her hands becomes so like the sculptor's chisel that one questions if poetry be the fittest exponent of her genius. Her logical power is entirely beyond question, but the dramatic element is entirely wanting." "A Last Dream," the dream of an arctic hero—Kane—is characterized as a "wonderful poem, which climbs with strong and stately steps to the last line."

"The 'Hymn to the Sea' is full of felicitous phrasing, also rich in picturesque effects. That this Hymn loses no jot of its regal resonance in the presence of its subject, but interprets and is interpreted best there, is its highest praise. It is certainly the finest single piece among the poems, though 'Camille' (first published in the *Atlantic*, vol. i.) affects us more, from its warmer humanity and the better developed power it exhibits. There is no fault to be found with 'Camille.' It is the work of an artist. Its pathos is unsurpassed. . . . The keynote of this poem is struck most clearly in the fourth stanza:—

"To swell some vast refrain beyond the sun,
The very weed breathed music from its sod:
And night and day, in ceaseless antiphon,
Rolled off through windless arches in the broad
Abyss. Thou saw'st I too
Would in my place have blent accord as true,
And justified this great enshrining, God!"

"The three chief faults of these poems are obscurity, lack of euphony, and defect of artistic polish." However, "there are no words woven to conceal the absence of thought: on the other hand, the line teems with more significance than it can express. . . . We ought

in justice to say that the artist's soul is keenly represented, especially in the 'Five Sonnets Relating to Beauty,' most worthily so entitled. In these the love of beauty is a passion. . . . In beauty is found the reconciliation of pain and joy, the riddle of the earth, the secret of the sea."

Referring to the sonnets entitled "Night" as "the heart of the book": "All through the preceding pages has run the golden cord on which these gay, many-colored beads are strung—a pure, high, and profound religious love. . . . A truth, never so keenly felt as at the present day, revolves in all its phrases here—the necessity of joy in faith, the quintessence of the text, 'Rejoice evermore.'"

Higher attainments in verse were looked for by Miss Whitney's friends, but, so far as the world knows, she had sung her last note. Her genius called her in another direction. A heap of wet sand in the greenhouse responded to a thought in her brain to which she at once sought to give visible form. The success of this attempt at modelling was so gratifying that she resolved to devote herself thenceforth to sculpture. For a long time, in the absence of teachers, she was self-taught. Working at home in a studio in the garden, she made portrait busts of her father and mother and of several friends. Her first ideal work was a statue in marble of Lady Godiva of Coventry, a beautiful figure. Her next creation—during the period of the Civil War—was a symbolical work, "Africa," a colossal statue of a woman who has been sleeping for ages, and is now half-awakened by the tramp of armies, the roar of artillery, and the din of battle. In her look of startled wonder and hope, as with her right hand she shades her eyes from the too powerful light, is foreshadowed the deliverance of a race held in bondage, the illumination of a dark continent. Exhibited both in Boston and in New York, "it received," says Mrs. Livermore, "some intelligent and some extravagant praise, as did the Godiva, and also much criticism, which its author welcomed."

Not long after the production of a third statue, the "Lotos Eater," she carried out a long-cherished plan of going abroad. With her friend Miss Manning, devoted to another

branch of art, she spent four years in Europe, studying ancient sculpture, drawing, and modelling, chiefly in Rome and Paris. In this period she made many sketches and modelled several statues, among them the "Chaldean Astronomer," "Toussaint L'Ouverture," and "Roma." In the latter Miss Whitney personified the Rome of Pio Nono's time, "Childless and crownless in her voiceless woe," a beggar "whose aged and wrinkled face shows traces of early, majestic beauty. She sits on a broken Corinthian capital, with her head bowed in profound reverie."

After her return, with increased technical skill, enlarged conceptions of art, and the inspiration born of years of contact and communion with the great masterpieces of the world, Miss Whitney resumed her work in the studio, and continued to design and model. She executed several commissions for portrait busts, which gave entire satisfaction to the large constituencies interested. Among these were busts of President Stearns of Amherst College, President Walker of Harvard, of Garrison, of the poet Keats, of Mrs. Livermore, Lucy Stone, Alice Freeman Palmer, and many others. One of her best works is the statue of the Revolutionary patriot, Samuel Adams, which she was commissioned by the State of Massachusetts to execute for the National Gallery in Washington, D.C. Of this statue a reproduction in bronze was ordered for the city of Boston; and, having been put in place, it gave the name to Adams Square.

Of later date is Miss Whitney's portrait statue of Harriet Martineau, representing her in the prime of life, sitting in a garden chair, her face raised, her thought far-reaching. This statue was exhibited in Boston in 1888, and is now at Wellesley College.

An ideal figure in bronze, commended as a "work of rare genius in physical detail," and a "notable addition to the public decorations of the city" of Boston, is that of Leif Ericson, standing on the edge of Back Bay Fens, just beyond Commonwealth Avenue parkway. The dedication of this statue, on October 29, 1887, was an occasion of rare interest. At a meeting in Faneuil Hall, presided over by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, a scholarly address

relating to the Norsemen and their discoveries was given by Professor E. N. Horsford.

The statue of Leif Ericson is of heroic size. It stands on a pedestal of red sandstone, being about eighteen feet in height. The figure is symbolical. It represents a youth gazing eagerly at the distant horizon, his left hand partially shading his eyes, not from the light on sea or land to-day, but from the glory of the future, as he dimly forecasts the events of coming centuries in the new land that meets his vision. The inscription on one side of the pedestal, giving the date of the voyage of Leif the discoverer, is in runic characters. On the opposite side it is in English. A replica of this statue is in Milwaukee on the shore of Lake Michigan.

A later production, a statue of Charles Sumner, in sitting posture, completed about three years ago, has received the recognition of critics. It is in Cambridge.

Still more recent is a bronze fountain in memory of a woman of rare beauty of character—Mrs. Catherine Lambert—which was put in place in West Newton in September, 1903. A lily held in the upraised hands of a sturdy little cherub is the cup whence issues the sparkling spray.

Miss Whitney took up her residence in Boston in 1872. For a number of years she had her home and her studio at 92 Mount Vernon Street. She is now in the locality designated as the "New Back Bay," where, in a smaller studio than the former one, the sculptor's chisel still displacing the long-discarded pen, her high poetic thought continues to find its truest expression.

M. H. G.

BARONESS ROSE POSSE, director of the Posse Gymnasium, Boston, is successfully carrying on the work begun by her late husband, Baron Posse. Her maiden name was Rose Moore Smith. Born in Newburyport, Mass., the daughter of Foster W. and Catherine M. (Ballou) Smith, she is descended from good old English stock, which, we are told, has been traced back to the time of Cromwell. Her paternal grandfather, Foster Smith, who married Jane Ger-

rish, was a merchant in Newburyport, Mass. He was born in Thornton, N.H., in 1791, a son of Stephen and Betsy (Gerrish) Smith. The Gerrish family, to which his mother and his wife belonged, was founded by Captain William¹ Gerrish, who came to Newbury, Mass., with Percival Lowle (Lowell). Stephen Smith, father of Foster, was a soldier of the Revolution. His name is on the Revolutionary Rolls of New Hampshire.

Baroness Posse's maternal grandparents were John and Catherine (Moore) Ballou (name legally changed from Bullough), the grandmother belonging to the Moore family of Sudbury, Mass., dating from early colonial times. John Ballou was son of Joseph and Abigail (Symmes) Bullough, of Newton, Mass. Joseph Bullough is spoken of in Vinton's "Symmes Memorial" as "a native of England and a man of large property." Abigail Symmes, whom he married in 1774 (Vinton), was daughter of Zechariah⁴ Symmes, of Charlestown. Her father was son of the Rev. Thomas³ Symmes and great-grandson of the Rev. Zechariah¹ Symmes (a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge University), who came to New England in 1634, and was for many years pastor of the church in Charlestown.

Rose M. Smith was educated in the Newburyport public schools and at the State Normal School in Salem. After her graduation she taught Latin and French in a fashionable private school in Philadelphia until her marriage. Possessing an excellent contralto voice, she gave much time to music, and studied under leading teachers in this country and abroad. While in Philadelphia she sang in one of the church choirs, and after removing to Boston sang in one of the churches until 1900. During the summer of 1885 she travelled in Europe for pleasure, and it was in England that she first met Baron Posse, who was on his way to America. The friendship then begun was continued in this country, and in 1887 they were married and settled in Boston.

Baron Nils Posse, K.G.V., M.G., born in Stockholm in 1862, came of a noble Swedish family whose history dates back fully one thousand years. His father was Baron Knut Henrik Posse, K.S., Governor of the Artillery

and Engineering School of the Swedish army and Major of the First Field Artillery. His mother was Lady Sophia Lilliestrole, of ancient Swedish nobility. In 1880 he was graduated from a Swedish college with a degree equivalent to Bachelor of Science in America, and fourteen months later was graduated with high honors from the Military Academy. Brevetted by the King as a Lieutenant in the Life Grenadiers in 1881, he was transferred to the Field Artillery with the same rank in 1883. While in the army he took his first yearly course at the Royal Gymnastic Central Institute, completing his training at the expiration of his military service, and receiving his diploma in 1885. In 1884 he was assistant in the Medico-Gymnastic Department of the Institute, also an instructor in the Stockholm Gymnastic and Fencing Club; and from 1881 to 1885 he was an active member in the Stockholm Gymnastic Association, the leading organization of its kind in that country. Before he left Sweden he was an instructor in the army as well as in the public schools.

Coming to America in 1885, he settled permanently in Boston, and for three years practised medical gymnastics exclusively. The outgrowth of a normal class in Swedish gymnastics, of which he was asked to take charge in 1886, is the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, for whose establishment he was largely indebted to the assistance of Mrs. Mary Hemenway, the well-known philanthropist. Of this school the Baron was director until January 1, 1890.

In February, 1890, he opened a gymnasium of his own in the Harcourt Building, on Irvington Street. This was the small beginning of the Posse Gymnasium, which at the time of the founder's death had over five hundred pupils, and, with its three departments, pedagogical, educational, and medico-gymnastic, its complete apparatus and appointments, adapted to Swedish and other forms of gymnastics, anthropometric exercises, fencing, dancing, and so forth, and its comprehensive curriculum, has come to be recognized as one of the finest in the country. His useful activities, however, were not confined to the gymnasium. He not only found time to make translations from famous Swedish authors on gymnastics

and kindred subjects and contribute articles to papers and magazines, but wrote several valuable text-books on physical education, among these being "Special Kinesiology of Educational Gymnastics," "Handbook of School Gymnastics," "The Scientific Aspect of Swedish Gymnastics," "Columbian Essays on Swedish Gymnastics," "Medical Gymnastics."

The *Journal of Education*, in a notice of one of his books, spoke of Baron Posse as having come to this country bringing the gospel of the Ling system of educational gymnastics, and said, "We do not recall any man of any land who has taken such a hold of the teachers and friends of education in Boston as has Baron Nils Posse. Through his judicious, unostentatious introduction of physical culture, that subject has been advanced as far in a few months as manual training, for instance, in as many years."

In 1890-91 Baron Posse was lecturer on medical gymnastics to the McLean Asylum and in 1890 to the New England Hospital for Women. He was a member of the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education; and at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago he was vice-president of the Congress of Physical Education, also Swedish Commissioner of the Tourists' Department, Gymnastics and Sports, and was awarded medals for his method of instruction. Boston honored him similarly in 1892, and Antwerp in 1894. In October, 1893, he was placed in charge of the medico-gymnastic clinic in the Boston Dispensary.

On May 15, 1895, his thirty-third birthday, he received from the King of Sweden a decoration of a class never before issued to so young a man—that of Knight of Gustavus Vasa, which is bestowed only on those who have brought honor to their native land through special merit or industry.

His untimely death, December 18, 1895, from thrombus, the result of a long period of over-taxation of his strength, occasioned widespread sorrow, and called forth many warm appreciations of his work and character. Said the *Boston Journal*: "Baron Nils Posse was of the type of nobleman that America likes best. He was an earnest and successful worker, and

leaves behind a record of having accomplished something and of having done the world some good, and both through his own individual efforts."

The estimate of one who knew him appeared in the *Herald*, in part as follows: "To every life with whom he came in contact he was a source of inspiration and courage. Such kindness was mixed with his sterling qualities, integrity, fearlessness, and steadfastness, that he won and held the deepest heart affection, as well as the highest respect of all who knew him personally. He had spent only ten short years of professional work, but those years marked achievement sufficient for a lifetime."

Baroness Posse, who was attending Radcliffe College, at once gave up her studies and assumed the management of the gymnasium, her one idea being that her husband's life-work must be carried on. The pupils, when they returned from their Christmas vacation, finding her in charge, showed their loyalty by remaining. The alumni and friends of the school formed themselves into the Posse Memorial Association. Their object was to purchase the name and good will of the Posse Gymnasium, to reorganize it, and to incorporate it under the name of the Posse Institute of Gymnastics. They were to raise a sum of money sufficient to place the school on a firm basis, its future welfare to be guarded by a board of trustees.

During that summer Baroness Posse took her husband's remains to Sweden. She returned in August to find the affairs of the Memorial Association in a chaotic condition and a certain faction talking of opening an independent school. After brief deliberation she decided to continue the school under her own management. In the two weeks that intervened before it was to open, an almost incredible amount of work was accomplished: new teachers were engaged and some of the old ones re-engaged, and the gymnasium itself was put in repair. On the day and hour appointed, the re-organized school opened with the largest senior class on record, and a large entering class. The Memorial Association devoted the larger portion of the funds in the treasury to erecting a monument over Baron Posse's grave in Stockholm, Sweden. The balance of the

money was spent in purchasing a picture which was hung in the gymnasium. The school continued under the new management with unvaried success until the fall of 1900, when the old rooms on Irvington Street were exchanged for new and improved quarters at 206 Massachusetts Avenue. The continued success of the gymnasium is proof of the executive ability of its manager, who for over seven years has carried on the work with such results as to maintain the reputation first established of being one of the leading normal schools of Swedish gymnastics in the country. Every graduate of this school is now occupying a good position.

Baroness Posse is also interested in literary and philanthropic work and in music. Since December, 1892, she has edited the *Posse Gymnasium Journal*, which is the only paper of the sort in the country, and has been self-supporting from the start. This paper has been conducted under her sole management for over ten years. It is taken by most of the State university libraries, and it has subscribers in England, France, Germany, and Sweden. The Baroness has delivered lectures before leading educational societies and clubs in Boston and suburbs. At one time she gave a talk on Swedish Gymnastics before an educational body in London. For years she held an office in the Working Girls' Club, to which she devoted much time. She also assisted in college settlement work.

For a number of years she was the president of the Literary Club of the Posse Gymnasium, a club composed of about four hundred members, which gave several plays with success. She has served on various educational committees, and was first vice-president of the Boston Physical Education Society from 1896 to 1900, when she resigned to accept the office of secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education. She has recently been appointed vice-president of the Physical Education Department of the National Education Association. For several years she was chairman of the Hygiene Committee of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. She is a member of the Longwood Cricket Club, of the Commonwealth Golf Club, in which she held offices, and is vice-president of the Mas-

sachusetts Medical Gymnastic Society. The Baroness is very popular socially, and has a large circle of friends.

ANNIE ANDROS HAWLEY, librettist and musical composer, the wife of George Hawley, was born in Cambridge, Mass., being the daughter of Henry Sanford and Adelaide Eleanor (Little) Andros. On her father's side she is descended from the well-known Andros family of Connecticut, one of her direct ancestors having been Benjamin Andros, of Norwich, who was prominent in State and town affairs about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Mrs. Hawley's musical talent comes by inheritance from both her parents. Her father, the late Henry Andros, was endowed by nature with a rarely sweet tenor voice, and was, moreover, a thorough musician by education and training. For thirty consecutive years he filled the position of choirmaster of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Cambridge, being the incumbent of that position until within two years of the time of his death, which occurred suddenly in August, 1902.

Mrs. Hawley's mother is a grand-daughter of Captain Abraham Shackleton, of Nottingham, England, who was an officer in the Oxford Blues, and fought under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. An accomplished musician, Mrs. Andros has been organist at St. Peter's ever since her husband began his directorship, and since his death has filled the dual office of organist and chorister. She is also a teacher of sight reading and harmony, and a successful trainer of men's voices.

Mrs. Hawley's native musical talent was carefully fostered by her parents, she receiving from an early age competent instruction in vocal and instrumental music as well as in harmony. Her general education was obtained in the public schools of Cambridge and at Radcliffe College, which she entered soon after graduating from the English High School. Her literary ability was early displayed in the writing of lyrics, which were soon followed by the words and music of plays. The first work by which she became publicly known was a



CLARA E. GARY

musical comedy entitled "The Dove's Supper," which was first given at the Bijou Theatre in 1896. This was afterward enlarged and changed to "A Social Escapade," and given at the Tremont Theatre. Some of her most attractive songs have been widely sung by some of the best known comic opera stars before the public. "The Potentate," a comic opera of which she wrote the libretto, lyrics, and music, was chosen by the Algonquin Club of Brockton out of fifty submitted to them for production in February, 1903. The piece was given a large and costly production, and received much enthusiastic commendation. The number of comic opera writers has long been so small that for a number of years all the comic operas produced have been the work of a very few men. Thus enterprising managers hail with delight the advent of this young authoress and composer. Her work is attracting the attention of some of the most prominent managers in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawley reside in Winchester.

Mr. Hawley is a choir director of Boston, and himself a fine singer. For a number of years previous to her marriage, which took place in April, 1897, Mrs. Hawley played 'cello in the "Fadettes" (women's orchestra), and she is still a valued member of that organization, though her many duties deter her from often playing with them. She possesses a rich soprano voice, and is an advanced pupil of Mme. Gertrude Franklin Salisbury. She has done much church and concert singing, and her voice has both flexibility and compass. She is, without doubt, the only woman before the public who is both a librettist and a musical composer. With her ambition, talent, and industry, a brilliant future seems to be assured her.

CLARA EMERETTE GARY, M.D., was born in Middlesex, Vt., a daughter of Ephraim and Sarah A. (Robinson) Gary. When she was six years old, her parents removed from Middlesex to Montpelier, Vt., eight miles distant, where she spent her childhood days. At an early age she gave evidence of her mental bent, prophetic of her

future career, manifesting a great interest in medical and surgical subjects, experimenting on the broken legs of fowls, and improving every opportunity of gaining a knowledge of the healing processes of nature. She was educated in the public schools of Montpelier, including the high school, and at the Montpelier Seminary. In accordance with the desire of her parents, she then engaged in teaching, but after a while, having become dissatisfied with her acquirements, she entered the School of Cognate Languages at Morgan Park, near Chicago, Ill., where she studied under the direction of Professor W. R. Harper, now the President of Chicago University.

About this time occurred the death of her father and eldest brother, William H. Gary, and under the severe mental strain occasioned by the double bereavement her health gave way, and she was prostrated by a severe illness. Naturally of a frail physique, she was left in an impaired condition, which finally resulted in lameness, compelling her to use a crutch. Active and sensitive in her temperament, she was led through this cause to desire to occupy her mind and time with some clearly defined work pertaining to the good of others. Fearing opposition on account of her health, she secretly consulted with her brother, Frank E. H. Gary, Esq., and at his request entered in 1882 the Boston University School of Medicine, from which she was graduated in 1885. In 1884 she received an appointment as house surgeon in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, being the first woman who had that honor; and she was acting in this capacity at the time of her graduation. In the meanwhile her health and strength improved under the skilful care and guidance of Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft and Dr. J. Heber Smith.

In September, 1885, she opened her first office at 767 Tremont Street, Boston. Here the early struggles of her practice commenced. She kept in touch with college and dispensary work, holding the positions of pharmacist to the dispensary and physician to one of the children's clinics. Becoming very much interested in electricity as applied to medicine, she entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for study of the science, in order to lay

a good foundation for work in that line, attending the lectures outside of her office hours. Afterward she studied electricity as applied to medicine under Dr. Rockwell in the Post-graduate School of New York City. In 1888 she removed her office to 546 Columbus Avenue, Boston, where she continued her work as a general practitioner and electrotherapist for twelve years. At the end of that period the death of her mother, to whom she was devotedly attached, so affected her health that she felt compelled to temporarily relinquish her practice. She then went to Europe for the double purpose of recuperating and of studying more deeply the science of electrotherapeutics. The latter object was accomplished under Dr. Planet, of Paris, France, the skilled assistant of the late Dr. Apostlé, and in the large hospital at Vienna. When she returned to Boston, she removed her office to "The Marlborough," 416 Marlborough Street, where she is now practising.

Dr. Gary has occupied in the Boston University School of Medicine the positions of demonstrator in anatomy and lecturer in osteology and electrotherapeutics. She is a member of the National Society of Electrotherapists, of which she has served as secretary in 1894, second vice-president in 1895, first vice-president in 1896, and president in 1897. She is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and La Société Française d'Électrothérapie et de Radiologie, Paris, France. In nearly all of these societies she has held official positions.

Dr. Gary is also a member of many social organizations, and has written many articles and papers bearing upon medical and scientific subjects. It is hardly needful to say that one of her greatest delights is in helping women less fortunate than herself. In religious affiliations she is a Baptist, having united at the very early age of fourteen with the First Baptist Church of Montpelier, Vt., a church which her father and mother were largely instrumental in establishing. She is now a member of the First Baptist Church, Clarendon Street, Boston.

E FLORENCE BARKER, the first President of the National Woman's Relief Corps (elected in July, 1883), was for nearly a quarter of a century a resident of Malden, Mass., where she died September 11, 1897. She was the daughter of William A. and Mary J. (Skinner) Whittredge, was born in Lynnfield, Mass., March 29, 1840, and was educated in the public school of Lynnfield and at the academy in Thetford, Vt.

On June 18, 1863, she, then E. Florence Whittredge, became the wife of Colonel Thomas Erskine Barker, of Gilmanton, N.H., he being on a furlough, recovering from wounds received in the battle of Chancellorsville. In July of the same year Colonel Barker was able to resume command of his regiment, the Twelfth New Hampshire. His bride joined him in August at Point Lookout, Md., and remained at the front until the following April. Her tent was tastefully decorated, and was a cheerful rendezvous for the officers. This experience gained of camp life during wartime increased her regard for the Union soldiers, whom she so often met in camp and hospitals, for Mrs. Barker was intensely patriotic.

After the close of the war Colonel and Mrs. Barker settled in Malden, Mass. When the Grand Army of the Republic was formed, Mrs. Barker became deeply interested in its success. She joined Major-general H. G. Berry Relief Corps, auxiliary to Post No. 40, G. A. R., in May, 1879, and served as its President four years in succession. At the convention of the Department of Massachusetts W. R. C. in 1880 she was elected Department Senior Vice-President, and in 1881 was re-elected. She was chosen Department President the following year, and filled the office so acceptably that she was re-elected in 1883.

Eighteen corps were instituted during her administration. While presiding over the State convention in Boston, January, 1883, she had the pleasure of welcoming Paul Van Der Voort, of Omaha, Neb., Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other prominent comrades. That the eloquent manner in which Mrs. Barker reviewed the work and principles of the Woman's Relief Corps impressed the commander-in-chief with the value of such an

auxiliary is witnessed by the following, which he officially promulgated in a general order dated February 16, 1883:—

"The commander-in-chief is delighted to learn that the loyal women of the land are forming auxiliary societies everywhere. The grand work done by these organizations is worthy of the highest praise.

"The Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts is hereby particularly mentioned on account of its perfect organization and the work it has accomplished. The President of the same, Mrs. E. Florence Barker, of Malden, Mass., will be happy to furnish information.

"By command of

"PAUL VAN DER VOORT,

"Commander-in-chief.

"F. E. BROWN, *Adjutant-general.*"

In general orders issued May 1, 1883, announcing the arrangements for the Seventeenth National Encampment, to be held in Denver, Col., July 24-28, Commander-in-chief Van Der Voort cordially invited representatives of the Woman's Relief Corps and other societies working for the Grand Army of the Republic to meet at Denver and perfect a national organization, adding: "They should bring their rituals, rules, by-laws, and plans of organization, and if possible agree on a uniform mode or system of procedure throughout the country. I pledge the noble women who compose these societies that they will be warmly greeted and given all the encouragement possible. Miss Clara Barton has promised to be present."

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C., held in Boston, June 27, 1883, Mrs. E. Florence Barker, Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner were chosen delegates to represent this department at the convention in Denver. It was voted that the Department of New Hampshire be invited to unite with Massachusetts in sending delegates.

Mrs. Barker presided with grace and tact over the deliberations of the women's convention at Denver, which was attended by delegates from several States. At the second day's session it was voted to form a Na-

tional Woman's Relief Corps on the same basis as that of the Department of Massachusetts, provided the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic should decide to recognize this action. Several of the delegates present refused to endorse the clause in the rules and regulations admitting to membership other women than relations of soldiers.

This clause also caused a lengthy discussion in the National Encampment when the resolution of endorsement was debated, for several comrades who believed in a woman's national organization opposed any movement in its behalf that would not restrict the membership to relations of soldiers.

Past Commander-in-chief George S. Merrill, of Massachusetts, said: "We certainly, comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, cannot afford to do anything that can by any possible means be construed as discourteous or hostile to any of the loyal women of America."

Comrade William Warner, of Missouri (since Commander-in-chief), participated in the debate, saying in part: "I come from a State that has no organization, and that has no interest in any differences between the various organizations. I come from a State in which there does not breathe a loyal man who does not extend the right hand of welcome to every sister, mother, or sweetheart within her borders, whose heart beats in sympathy with us."

The resolution which was offered by Chaplain-in-chief Foster was adopted, namely: "That we cordially hail the organization of a National Woman's Relief Corps, and extend our greeting to them. We return our warmest thanks to the loyal women of the land for their earnest support and encouragement, and bid them God-speed in their patriotic work."

A messenger was sent to the W. R. C. Convention with an invitation for its members to attend the installation of officers of the G. A. R., and the meeting was adjourned at noon until three o'clock P.M. Proceeding to the Tabor Opera House, the delegates were officially notified of the vote of endorsement. Robert B. Beath, of Philadelphia, the historian of the G. A. R., was installed as Commander-in-chief, and, upon assuming the office and addressing

the encampment, he said: "I have not been able to enter into the details of the organization of a Ladies' Aid Society by the good ladies who have assembled in this city of Denver for this purpose; but, whatever they shall do that tends to perpetuate the great humane work of the war, that has now devolved on the Grand Army of the Republic, and upon all their wives and sisters and friends, I can assure them of my most hearty support."

The auxiliary also received a cordial welcome from other speakers, among them General John A. Logan, who said: "I was once a sufferer on a battle-field and long afterward in a hospital, and every morn I could feel as if a silver cord was twined around a capstan in the region of glory and reached to my heart, where it was anchored by the hand of woman. I thank God that he has brought to the front this auxiliary; that there was mind enough, charity enough, generosity enough, to bring into existence the Woman's Relief Corps."

The convention, upon reassembling, voted to hold its annual sessions on the date and in the city chosen by the National Encampment, G. A. R., and then elected officers for the ensuing year, namely: President, E. Florence Barker, Malden, Mass.; Senior Vice-President, Kate B. Sherwood, Toledo, Ohio; Junior Vice-President, E. K. Stimson, Denver, Col.; Secretary, Sarah E. Fuller, East Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Elizabeth A. Turner, Boston, Mass.; Chaplain, Mattie B. Moulton, Laconia, N.H.; Inspector, Emily Gardner, Denver, Col.; Conductor, P. S. Runyan, Warsaw, Ind.; Guard, J. W. Beatson, Rockford, Ill.; Corresponding Secretaries, Mary J. Telford, Denver, Col., and Ellen Fay, Topeka, Kan.

Mrs. Barker accepted an invitation to install the officers-elect, and after performing this ceremony she was duly installed as National President by Mrs. Fuller. At the close of the convention its members were guests at a reception tendered in the evening to Commander-in-chief Beath and Past Commander-in-chief Van Der Voort.

An invitation was extended the women from Massachusetts to accompany the commander-in-chief's party on a trip through the Colorado cañons. This afforded an excellent opportu-

nity for conference upon the work of the year, and the mutual interests of the two national organizations were considered by their leaders.

Through the courtesy of George S. Evans, Department Commander, national headquarters W. R. C. were established at the headquarters of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., in Pemberton Square, Boston.

To prove that a national order was needed, that the plan adopted at Denver was the best, and that women were capable of managing a large organization with ritualistic forms and parliamentary rules, required excellent judgment, tact, and a love for the work. These qualities were combined in Mrs. Barker, who sought advice from the officials of the Grand Army of the Republic, and recognized the importance of harmonious co-operation with them.

In her first general order, dated September 1, 1883, she said: "While working in unison with the G. A. R., we can accomplish great results and build well the structure, which we hope will stand years after the watchful comrades have left—as they must—their unfinished work to our willing hands."

At the National Convention at Minneapolis in July, 1884, Mrs. Barker was able to say: "Our success far exceeds the high anticipations of our most sanguine friends." She wrote over a thousand letters during the year she served as National President, visited the Departments of Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, and performed numerous other duties. She declined a re-election, but was made a life member of the National Executive Board, and until her death was a leader in the affairs of the order. A woman of commanding presence, always presiding with grace and dignity, Mrs. Barker was also an eloquent speaker, and she addressed many patriotic gatherings in different parts of the country. She represented the order at the International Council of Women held in Washington, D.C., in 1889, and favored progressive action when advocating the claims of woman's work for the veterans.

The National Woman's Relief Corps has received the cordial endorsement of every National Encampment since 1883, and is the only

recognized auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. It is conducting a great work in every State and Territory of the Union, and numbers over one hundred forty thousand members. It has expended more than two million dollars in relief and many thousands of dollars additional in behalf of patriotic education in the public schools, in the erection of monuments and memorial halls, in the sacred observance of Memorial Day, in securing pensions for army nurses, and in other legislative work of importance.

A National Woman's Relief Corps Home has been founded at Madison, Ohio, for the wives and mothers of soldiers and for dependent army nurses; and homes have also been founded and are being supported by the order in several States.

Mrs. Barker was deeply interested in the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, Mass., and was one of the founders of the Ladies' Aid Association which co-operates with the Board of Trustees, of which Colonel Barker was treasurer. A room at the home, furnished by the Department of Massachusetts W. R. C., contains her portrait, and is designated by a banner with the inscription, "Dedicated in honor of Mrs. E. Florence Barker, first National President of the Woman's Relief Corps."

When Mrs. Barker, in 1884, retired from the office of President, her associates in the Department of Massachusetts presented to her an engrossed testimonial as a mark of appreciation and esteem, saying in part: "The excellent judgment ever manifested during the two years in which you served this department as President, the fidelity with which you rendered service as first National President of the order, your influence, everywhere recognized, have conferred honor upon our work, and aided in giving it a permanent endorsement by the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the land."

Mrs. Barker did not confine her interests entirely to Grand Army and Soldiers' Home work. She was one of the directors of the Union ex-Prisoners of War National Memorial Association, treasurer (and president one year) of the Woman's Club House Corporation of Boston, a trustee of the Malden Hospital, and

a director of the Hospital Aid Association. She exerted an influence in public work and social life, and thoroughly enjoyed her associations in both.

In all her public work Mrs. Barker received the hearty co-operation of her husband, Thomas Erskine Barker. He was born in Canterbury, N.H., in 1839, and was educated in the public schools. He enlisted in Company B, Goodwin Rifles, Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, May 31, 1861, and on the next day was made Captain. He was taken by the enemy at the first battle of Bull Run, and was confined in Libby Prison at Richmond, Va., and in Salisbury, N.C. After nine months in rebel prisons he was paroled and sent North. At his own request he was discharged from the army in July, 1862. He re-enlisted as a private, joining Company B, Belknap Guards, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was elected and commissioned Captain. He engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Va., and was wounded in the latter conflict.

Soon after the battle of Gettysburg he returned to duty and was placed in command of the regiment. Colonel Barker was in the battle of Cold Harbor, in the series of engagements in front of Petersburg, where for twenty-two successive days he was under fire, and he was also present at the capture and occupation of Richmond. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in October, 1864, and Colonel in April, 1865. At the conclusion of hostilities he was placed in command of the United States forces at Danville, Va., and, after a few weeks' service there as military governor, was ordered with the regiment to Concord, N.H., where it was mustered out of service.

For some years he was in the employ of a wholesale grocery firm in Boston. In 1872 he was admitted into partnership with Wadleigh, Spurr & Co. 1880-88 he was a member of the firm of Andrews, Barker & Bunton, and on June 1, 1889, he became one of the firm of Barker & Harris, brokers and commission merchants.

Colonel Barker was a resident of Malden twenty-two years, and was prominent in many social organizations. He was a member of

Mount Vernon Lodge of Masons; the Royal Arch Chapter; the Middlesex Club; the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts; the Kernwood Club, of Malden; and of Major-general H. G. Berry Post, No. 40, G. A. R., of that city. He served as Assistant Quartermaster-general of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., and often attended as a delegate the National Encampments. For many years he was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and for three terms was president of the Boston Wholesale Grocers' Association.

For two years he represented Malden in the lower branch of the State Legislature. His last political service was as a delegate in the Republican Congressional Convention at Lynn in October, 1896.

Colonel Barker was a leading member of the Universalist Church in Malden, and was for many years superintendent of its Sunday-school. To the interests of the Soldiers' Home he was sincerely devoted, and was treasurer of its Board of Trustees at the time of his death, December 17, 1896.

The Woman's Relief Corps lost one of its earliest and most earnest friends by the death of Colonel Barker. It was he who framed the first resolution ever presented in a department encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, endorsing a State Relief Corps.

The death of Mrs. Barker occurred less than a year after her husband's passing. Memorial services were held by corps throughout the country, posts of the Grand Army joining in these tributes to her memory. Her portrait has been placed in department headquarters in Boston.

The home in Malden of Colonel and Mrs. Barker welcomed prominent guests from many States. One room was devoted to relics, among them a jewelled sword, presented to the Colonel by the officers of his regiment; his commission as military governor of Danville, Va.; a bolt from Libby Prison, in which he was confined several months; and hanging on the walls of the room was the engrossed testimonial, above named, which she cherished as a valuable souvenir.

Colonel and Mrs. Barker are survived by two daughters and one son—namely, Florence,

Blanche, and William E. The last named is in business in Boston, and resides at Malden.

The daughters are married, and their home is in Kentucky.

LAVINA ALLEN HATCH.—On June 19, 1819, occurred the marriage of Isaac Hatch, Jr., and Lavina Allen. During the ceremony a heavy thunder-storm prevailed, but later the moon came out. In its pleasant light the young couple rode the four miles from the home of the bride to a large house on a pleasant site in the east part of the town of Pembroke, where they were to begin their life work together. Opposite the house was the pond that furnished power for the woollen-mill where the young man, five years before, at the age of seventeen, had commenced his business career as a manufacturer of kerseymere.

Mr. Hatch, known as Isaac, Jr., was the fourth of his name in direct line, and was of the seventh generation of his family in New England. William¹ Hatch, his earliest known ancestor, a native of Sandwich, England, came to this country in 1633 or a little earlier, and in March, 1635, settled in Scituate, with his wife Jane and five children. His son Walter² was the father of Samuel,³ born in 1653, whose son Isaac⁴ was born in Scituate in 1687. Isaac⁴ settled in Pembroke, Mass. His son Isaac,⁵ born in 1717, was the father of Isaac,⁶ born in 1764. Isaac⁷ (Isaac, Jr.), son of Isaac,⁶ was born in 1796.

His wife Lavina came from the Allen family of Dover, Mass., but was born in Bowdoinham, Me., her father, Hezekiah Allen, having moved there and engaged in ship-building. Lavina Allen was sent to Roxbury, Mass., at the age of twelve, to continue her studies, and after leaving school she made her home in the family of an uncle, the Rev. Morrill Allen, settled over the First Parish (now Unitarian) of Pembroke. A few years of school-teaching with the low wages of that period followed, and then, at the age of twenty-two, she became, as narrated above, the wife of a woollen manufacturer. Industry and economy were the rule of the household. The record shows the births of

seven children, four of whom grew to adult age. The two now living are Isaac, fifth, and Martin.

Lavina A., the subject of this sketch, born May 20, 1836, and named for her mother, was the youngest child. It was a very small bit of humanity, weighing less than six pounds, whose eyes then opened to earth life. The baby seemed healthy, but endowed with a frailness of organization that caused frequent ill turns. The family doctor was an uncle, much loved by the little niece, who always remembered his look of surprise, when, with his finger on the little wrist, he said, "Child, will you never have any pulse?" At the age of thirteen she was sent to Wheaton Female Seminary, to be fitted for teaching. Her eyes soon gave out, and, in place of pursuing the course of study anticipated, she began to teach a school two miles from home in order "to have an object that would make long walks each day a necessity."

In this way years passed, the winters spent at Partridge Academy in Duxbury and Hanover Academy, and other months spent in teaching. Pembroke, Scituate, Hanover, East Bridgewater, and Abington were the towns where she is still remembered as a teacher who not only disapproved of corporal punishment, but succeeded in controlling even the most unruly members of what were known as "hard schools," doing this by the use of moral suasion joined to a personal magnetism that made friends of those who came to make mischief, but remained to become helpful scholars. It was the habit of this teacher to join in the games and sports of the pupils. Many will never forget one summer day, when, the rain having poured for hours, and the sun just struggled out, the door of the school-room was softly opened, and the three committee-men stood amazed to find the teacher with eyes blinded and a brisk game of blind man's buff in active progress. A sudden hush, and "O teacher, the committee are here," brought the game to a close and the blinder from her eyes. She simply said, "Now recess is over, let the committee see that we can work as well as play." In later years this same physician, the late Asa Millett, M.D., recalled an incident

that showed her to be resourceful under difficulties, as when being "examined" to take a school. She had gone through the ordeal on one occasion with doubtful success, and felt in despair of the result, when physiology was introduced, and Dr. Millett said: "I think we need not ask many more questions. Miss Hatch, suppose one of your boys at play should sever the jugular vein, what would you do first?" "Send for the doctor" came like a flash from her lips, as her eyes met his; and both indulged in a laugh that was a contrast to the look of dignified displeasure of the two ministers who had hardly approved the sudden close of the examination. "So true it is," she used to say, "when wisdom leaves me, wit saves."

At the close of three years of what she called her model school, in Abington, she gave up teaching to take charge of a brother's home and care for a motherless niece and nephew. Later she adopted the children, and was a mother to them. In the early sixties we find her in the old country home, teaching a private school, helping an invalid mother, doing a share of the cooking and the other housework, caring for the little ones, and performing the duties of the postmistress of East Pembroke, all in the same day. In these years she wrote much for the *Student and Schoolmate*, a monthly magazine, which ended its existence when the Boston fire in 1872 swept out the building where it was published. Stories, poems, dialogues, puzzles, prepared by her in odd minutes, appeared over the name of "Eben."

When the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was formed, Miss Hatch was the first agent who answered its call for help. Taking Plymouth County as her field of labor, she spent much time in obtaining subscribers to the paper, *Our Dumb Animals*, and members for the society, her mother becoming the first life member on her list. A few years later Mrs. Hatch made her daughter a life member also. Joining a lodge of the Sons of Temperance, Miss Hatch was an active member, in the frequent absences of the regular chaplain taking his place, conducting the initiatory exercises as well as the usual opening services. While the Civil War was in progress, a local society was formed to co-

operate with the United States Sanitary Commission, and, persuading a neighbor to accept the office of president, Miss Hatch assumed that of secretary. All the women around becoming interested, they provided a comparatively large amount of soldiers' clothing. When no more money could be raised there, she went to Boston and conferred with Abby W. May, president of the State Association, and after that until the close of the Rebellion material for sewing and knitting was sent from Boston to the willing workers of East Pembroke. At the close of the school, each afternoon, a horse and wagon stood ready, and this patriotic teacher drove around the neighborhood for fruit with which to make pickles. This work she always did herself, and the barrels of pickles often brought a letter of response from the "boys" who had been so fortunate as to get them. One special barrel of pickled peaches will always be remembered by maker and consumers.

After a severe attack of spinal meningitis in the winter of 1875-76, the summer finds her at the Centennial Fair in Philadelphia. She lived four and a half months on the grounds of Fairmont Park in the New England Log Cabin, where was shown a collection of antiques, and daily was served an old-fashioned New England dinner. Each of the workers had an old-fashioned name, and wore an ancient style of dress. The name of Dorcas, assumed by Miss Hatch, clung to her ever after. At this time she was also known to a few as the writer of centennial notes over the signature of "John Lake."

For the next two years she lived in Charlestown, in order to be near Boston and under the treatment of Dr. J. T. G. Pike.

In 1878 the invalid mother passed on and left the daughter more free to take up various kinds of work. The niece had become a successful music teacher, the nephew a promising young machinist; so the aunt established a home for all at 50 Boylston Street, Boston, spending the summers at the old home in the country.

She soon became an active worker on suffrage lines, being the secretary of Ward Twelve Club and of the National Woman Suffrage Association of Massachusetts. The latter office she

held seventeen years, and did not once omit a monthly meeting, except when sick or absent from the State, attending one of the Association's annual conventions in Washington. Here, too, she was a working member, always on one or more committees that left little time for recreation. In the fourteen seasons in which she was present, not one hour was spent outside while the convention was in session. Of the Boston Political Class, also, which was formed by the Association in 1884, and which continued in existence for several years, Miss Hatch served as secretary.

Soon after the formation of the Boston Suffrage League she took active part as recording secretary, and later succeeded to the office of corresponding secretary. The work attending the initiatory steps in forming leagues in and around Boston was largely done by the secretary. It was she who went to the outlying districts, called on the people, worked up the interest, hired halls, engaged speakers, sent out notices of meetings, and was present to help make each one a success.

In 1886 Miss Hatch removed to 60 Bowdoin Street. Ward Ten now had one more voter, with the same enthusiasm for public school work that had helped develop the cause in Ward Twelve; and the ward committee, with Dr. Salome Merritt as leader, made a persistent study of the situation, giving valuable aid to the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association in the search for the best women and men to elect for the school board. It was at this time that the New England Helping Hand Society began its work, the object being to give a home to small girls whose wages were insufficient to provide even the necessities of life. For several years, as secretary of the Board of Management of the Working Girls' Home, as well as a member of committees, Miss Hatch did her full share in directing its affairs, though often disapproving the action of the majority; but finally, with several other officers and members, she withdrew from the organization.

Having been one of the workers at the fair in aid of the Intemperate Woman's Home, she joined with others in the formation of the Woman's Charity Club Hospital. Just as the

institution was to be opened with appropriate ceremonies, Miss Hatch was very ill with *la grippe*. A year later she fell and broke her right wrist, but she retained her office as secretary of the Hospital Board, and accomplished the usual committee work.

The year 1888 proved unfortunate. Having passed three years at 60 Bowdoin Street, she spent time and money in the expectation of staying there years more. But, the place suddenly changing owners, she moved out, and stored her furniture.

As chairman of the nominating committee of women voters, Miss Hatch labored to secure a suitable list of men and women to report for the fall campaign. The A. P. A. element came to the front, and in some cases men as well as women joined it, but many soon left on learning its narrow and deceptive platform. Miss Hatch went to Washington in December, remaining there for several months. She there conceived the idea that the thing needed in Boston was concerted action by the women and men of a liberal turn of mind, to educate the people against the wave of narrowness sweeping the State in the shape of lectures and literature. In letters to the old workers she explained this plan. The Rev. Samuel J. Barrows being in Washington the same season, she conferred with him, and was greatly encouraged by his approval and promise of aid. Miss Hatch reached Boston in July in time to attend the meeting called to discuss this new plan. It proved a disappointment, as some of those present advised that it be an organization of women. But wiser ways prevailed, and soon the Citizens' Public School Union, composed of men and women, was in working order, with Dr. Salome Merritt as president and Mrs. Frances E. Billings (wife of the artist Billings) as the secretary. Meetings were held, literature printed and circulated, and in time much of the mischief was stamped out. After Mrs. Billings removed from the city, her place was filled by Miss Hatch as long as she remained in Boston. In 1889, as delegate from the Woman's Charity Club, Miss Hatch became a member of the Committee of Council and Co-operation; and in the years following she held much of the time the office of clerk. When

Dr. Merritt passed on, in November, 1900, Miss Hatch was unanimously elected chairman.

Having been brought up in the liberal atmosphere of Unitarianism, Miss Hatch early became a member of the church and a teacher in the Sunday-school. To her early religious belief she added that of Spiritualism, of which she became a consistent and persistent student. Unwilling to encourage by her presence any sensational display, she was never found where any doubt could exist of the genuineness of the phenomena exhibited. Though neither clairvoyant nor clairaudient, she seemed always aware of the presence of spirit guides and friends, and talked with them in familiar style as if they were in the body. She has been heard to say, "My life would not have been worth living the last twenty-five years but for the constant help and companionship of my spirit friends."

Removing from Boston in 1897, Miss Hatch spent the closing years of her life at East Pembroke, with summers at Onset. Invited by Susan B. Anthony to prepare the chapter giving the work of the Massachusetts National Association for the fourth volume of the History of Woman Suffrage from 1884 to 1900, that writing was crowded into her busy life. Many hours each week she passed out of doors, often for whole days riding with an invalid brother, camping out in suitable weather and as late as was comfortable. Work in the home garden was not neglected, however numerous might be other cares, and at all hours of the day she was out of doors, taking a rest from her pen in pulling off dry leaves or picking bouquets for the numerous children who frequented the place. She reported herself but a few months ago as feeling each year younger than the last.

Though nearing the old age of which many speak as a dreary season, she had no such thoughts, but contemplated many busy years, possibly the happiest of her life, before the coming of the change which is "but crossing, with bated breath and with set face, a little strip of sea, to find the loved ones waiting on the shore, more beautiful, more precious, than before."

This change came March 20, 1903.

JUDITH W. ANDREWS, philanthropist, was born in Fryeburg, Me., April 26, 1826. Her maiden name was Walker.

Her father, Peter Walker, born at Concord, N.H., in 1781, died in that city in 1857. Her mother, Abigail Swan Walker, born at Bethel, Me., in 1787, died in Boston in 1861. At Fryeburg Academy, where she was educated, Judith Walker carried her studies so far as to qualify her to enter the Junior Class of Dartmouth College. After her graduation from the academy she taught for several years, both in the academy and in young ladies' schools at York and Kittery. Subsequently her brother, Dr. Clement Adams Walker, one of the new school of physicians for the insane, having been appointed to take charge of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, established in 1839 as the Boston Insane Hospital, she joined him at that institution, and, although never officially connected therewith, she interested herself in the details of its administration, and by her personal attention to the patients endeared herself to them. No better school of training could have been found for the activities to which she has given much of her life. For more than thirty years Dr. Walker, who was the third superintendent, succeeding Dr. Charles Stedman and his predecessor, Dr. John S. Butler, sustained and increased the reputation of the hospital for intelligent and humane treatment of the insane. He was much beloved by his patients.

On January 15, 1857, Miss Walker was married to General Joseph Andrews, of Salem, a man of generous public spirit, who gave much time and labor to the improvement of the militia system of the Commonwealth both before and during the Civil War. In 1863 he removed with his family to Boston, where he died in 1869, leaving Mrs. Andrews with three little boys to care for and educate. The eldest son, Clement Walker Andrews, A.M., is now librarian of the John Crerar Library (scientific), of Chicago, Ill.; the second, Horace Davis Andrews, is an expert in mining matters in the West; the youngest, Joseph Andrews, holds a position of trust in the Bank of New York, in New York City.

When the family removed to Boston, Mrs.

Andrews became a member of the South Congregational Church (Unitarian). Elected president of its ladies' organization, the "South Friendly Society," in 1876, she held that position until January, 1903, when she declined a re-election. Her service of twenty-seven years is the longest in the history of a society in which only five terms have covered its whole existence of seventy years. In 1883 she helped to organize the South End Industrial School, an institution founded to give elementary manual training to the children of Roxbury and the South End of Boston. It was supported by Unitarian churches and individuals, the South Congregational Church and many of its members being prominent helpers. Mrs. Andrews was elected its first president, and remained in office until 1899, when she retired, after sixteen years of faithful service.

For some years she was a member of the New England Women's Club. She is still a member of the Woman's Educational Association, and remains an interested but not an active member of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. She was one of the organizers of the District Nursing Association and of the Young Travellers' Aid Society, of both of which for a time she was an active member and officer. She is also a member of the Women's Anti-suffrage Society, of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association, and of other smaller organizations.

The South Congregational Church, under the influence of its pastor, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, has had wide relations, both inside and outside denominational lines; and these relations have brought to Mrs. Andrews opportunities for religious and philanthropic work, to which she has always been ready to respond. While most of these, though requiring much time, work, and thought, are of a local character, two lines of her work have made her name familiar to a large circle throughout the country. Elected in 1886 president of the Women's Auxiliary Conference, she was active in the movement to enlarge its scope and usefulness; and in 1889, when the National Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women was organized, she became its first president, declining a re-election in 1891. For several



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years she was a member of the Council of the National Unitarian Conference. She is a life member of the American Unitarian Association.

In 1887, through the eloquent appeals, and later the personal friendship, of Pundita Ramabai Mrs. Andrews became deeply interested in the condition of the high-caste child widows of India. In 1888 she was largely instrumental in the formation of the Ramabai Association, pledged for ten years to support Ramabai in her work for the redemption of her sisters and the uplifting of her people. To the Executive Committee, of which Mrs. Andrews was made chairman, was entrusted the official correspondence concerning the management of the Shâradâ Sadan (Home of Wisdom) at Poona, also the settlement of many delicate questions arising from a work so opposed to the customs of India. In 1894, as an officer of the association, Mrs. Andrews visited India, and passed nearly eight months at the Shâradâ Sadan, in daily intercourse with Ramabai and her pupils, becoming acquainted with the details of the home and school, learning the sad histories of the child widows, and studying their characteristics and capabilities. She visited some of the most important cities of India with Ramabai as "guide, philosopher, and friend," thus gaining an insight into the social customs and evils of the country such as she could have obtained in no other way. All of this experience enabled her to return to America with accurate knowledge and increased power to plead Ramabai's cause and to emphasize the purpose, the needs, and the wonderful success of the work. In 1898 the term of the original Ramabai Association expired; and the American Ramabai Association was then formed, to continue the work on nearly the same lines, which lines were strictly undenominational. At this organization Ramabai was present. Mrs. Andrews was again made chairman of the Executive Committee, and still holds the position.

During the fifteen years' existence of the Ramabai Association it has had but three presidents, the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald. Among its officers have been some of the most prominent professional and business

men and philanthropic and generous women of Boston. The reputation of this work and the interest in it are world-wide.

CHARLOTTE J. THOMAS may here be introduced as one who showed at an early age that she dared stand alone. From the time she became mistress of speech she has talked with decision and originality, neither quoting nor leaning upon the opinions of others. She has framed thought and utterance for herself with extraordinary spirit and vigor.

Miss Thomas's mother was a woman possessing much force of character and a disposition of great sweetness. She impressed upon her children's minds, while they were very young, that this "earth's unfortunates had a human claim upon them." She was connected with "the underground railway of the old slavery days," and many a fugitive from the South has had reason to bless her name. The daughter early became her mother's assistant and confidante, and all her life has aided the sick and suffering, the ambitious and the poor. Though her name has been associated with various organizations, the greater amount of her charitable work has been individual and unmentioned. The home of Miss Thomas is a noted one in Portland. "The Social Corner," as one of the family friends named it with so much truth, has become a familiar word, and stands for hospitality, music, originality, and good cheer. Guests of all classes are made welcome in this home with the fine courtesy which brings instant comfort. Entertainment is never offered in stereotyped form, but freedom of speech, quaint stories, and suddenly suggested plans give all the happy hours a tinge of surprise and novelty. It has been said of the historic Thomas mansion: "Notable people go there, but many others are invited. Not rank, but true manhood, true womanhood, the trying to do good in the spirit of brotherhood, is the passport to that house." In Old Home Week during the summer of 1900 Miss Thomas had her house decorated with flags and pictures, and inscribed with the word "Welcome" and the year in which it was built, 1800. Late

in the afternoon an elderly man presented himself at the door, saying he had seen the legend "Welcome," and, as he was a builder himself, he would like to examine a house constructed at the date indicated, whereupon Miss Thomas assured him that the word was no hollow mockery, and cordially invited him to join her family at the supper table.

The Beecher Club, the first evolution club in Maine, was founded at the "Social Corner." Miss A. M. Beecher, cousin of the noted preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, on one of her visits to Miss Thomas gave a course of familiar talks on science and philanthropy. At the close of the visit, through Miss Thomas's influence the club was formed, and named in honor of Miss Beecher. The spirit of the home—strength and individuality—has remained with the club, and proved a power for good. The originator tells an amusing story concerning her efforts in making up the membership. Approaching a lady on the subject and explaining the character of the study to be undertaken, the listener lifted her hands in dismay and said reproachfully, "Why, Miss Thomas, I thought you believed in God!"

Genial and whole-hearted, Miss Thomas has a fine disregard for conventionalities, and despises affectation and sham. With a strong sense of justice, she unflinchingly urges the rights of her sex, and by her influence has helped bring about a number of good reforms both in customs and State laws.

Among her personal friends may be named Mary A. Livermore, Susan B. Anthony (often her guest), Miss A. M. Beecher, Sarah J. Farmer, of Greenacre, and such departed worthies as Charlotte Cushman, Lucy Stone, Parker Pillsbury, John Hutchinson, and Dr. Elliott Coues.

Mrs. Elliott Coues has spoken thus of Miss Thomas: "If I had nothing else to be thankful for in this life, having had her for my friend would be reason enough for my giving thanks. All who know her will say 'Yes' with a rising vote and a Chautauqua cheer for one of the grandest women ever born on this planet. Did any one ever go there with a tale of woe that she did not try to assist and strengthen with good, kind words and deeds of corresponding worth?"

Another close friend adds: "If I were asked where under 'Representative Women' Charlotte J. Thomas stood, I should class her with those whose watchword is emancipation—freedom of thought, speech, and action, wherever such freedom would lead to the betterment of mankind. To have original and persistent ideas and to develop them honestly and independently has been her unswerving aim. These characteristics have shown themselves first and always in the home, where music, society, and hospitality have been of an unusual scope and of choice quality. To high and low her attitude has been and is, 'You have innate nobleness: give the best in you a chance to show itself and to increase and benefit your fellow-beings.' Such a trend on the individual side has naturally on public questions meant 'anti-slavery, woman suffrage, education without stint, and universal brotherhood.' Here is a democratic instinct that does not content itself with word of mouth, but daily puts into practice the precepts it holds dear. The group of personal friends mentioned above are but a few of her companions in the good fight. There's liberty for every happy and uplifting influence to work its wholesome and beneficent way in the minds of men, women, and children in this home which we hold in fee simple as a preparation for further development and progress."

GEORGIA TYLER KENT was born in La Grange, Ga., eldest daughter of Nelson Franklin Tyler, of Massachusetts, and Henrietta Snowden, his wife, of Maryland. She married July 2, 1878, Daniel Kent, a graduate of Amherst College, law student of Boston University, and later admitted to the Indiana bar, son of Daniel Waldo and Harriet Newell (Grosvenor) Kent, of Leicester, Mass.

Mrs. Kent in her school-days was thought by her teachers and others to have unusual talent as a writer. Her education was especially directed toward developing any latent ability of this kind, with the hope that she would make literature her life work. This, at the time, did not appeal to her, and in the autumn

of 1875 she entered upon her chosen career as a member of the Boston Museum Company. It was with a heavy heart, on account of the bitter opposition of her family. Her rapid rise from unimportant to leading rôles proved she had not mistaken her vocation. During her second season she made a vivid impression in the short part of *Servia*, to the *Virginius* of John McCullough and the *Virginia* of Mary Cary. The critics united in her praise, saying she "showed powers which will with care develop into something suited for the best rôles in tragedy." Mr. McCullough was so impressed with her work he personally requested she might be cast for the leading Indian rôle of *Nameokee* to his *Metamora*. Her success in this led Mr. McCullough to invite her to become a member of his own company the following season, but the Museum management induced her to remain. Immediately following Mr. McCullough, Harry J. Montague, leading man at Wallack's Theatre, filled an engagement as star at the Museum. Mrs. Kent's acting in various rôles won his attention to such an extent that, with the consent of the management, she accepted his offer to make a tour of New England, supporting him in many of the leading rôles of his repertoire.

Upon her return to the Museum she appeared in a large number of important parts, and as *Valentine de Mornas*, in "*A Celebrated Case*," made a pronounced hit. The Museum of those days was a busy place, and its superb company found the hours available for preparation barely sufficient. Frequently, for weeks at a time, there would be a run of the glorious Shakespearean tragedies and the standard comedies, with almost nightly changes in the bill. There were but few of these in which Mrs. Kent did not appear, first in small rôles and, as her standing in the company advanced, in higher ones. She had a remarkable capacity for "quick study." Harry Murdoch was said to be her only equal in this exhausting but often necessary effort. Many times, with but two or three hours' notice, she came to the aid of the management and played, letter-perfect, long and sometimes leading parts. In her third season the management recognized her ability by engaging her for the lead-

ing heavy—that is, the leading tragic—rôles, but in addition she was frequently called upon to appear in juvenile, ingénue, and even *soubrette* characters. When Madame Modjeska came to the Museum, in 1878, Mrs. Kent was cast for the *Princess de Bouillon*, a part hardly second to that of *Adrienne Lecouvreur* itself. At the end of the great scene between the two women, Madame Modjeska, at the final fall of the curtain, taking both her hands, thanked her for "such splendid work." "Perhaps nothing," says Mrs. Kent, "gave me more happiness than when Mr. Longfellow asked to meet me, and complimented me in his gracious and beautiful way." Madame Modjeska, her husband, Count Bozenta, and their son had but just bade the company farewell, when Mr. Lawrence Barrett began a four weeks' engagement, Mrs. Kent appearing in the cast of nearly every play. In 1879 he again filled a fortnight's engagement, and Mrs. Kent, whose work the year before had attracted his attention, was again found in his support. As *Emilia* to his *Iago* (Mr. Barron as *Othello* and Miss Clarke as *Desdemona*), Mrs. Kent made the most brilliant success of her career thus far. Mr. Barrett had himself coached her. He showered congratulations upon her, and, with the consent of the management, secured her as leading lady for his New England tour. She had, therefore, at this early stage in her career, the privilege and distinction of appearing in most of the leading female rôles of his extensive repertoire. Upon returning from this tour she supported Mr. Warren as *Clara Weigel* in "*My Son*" and in many other plays. When the Union Square Theatre's great success, "*The Danicheffs*," was produced at the Museum, to Mrs. Kent was apportioned the part of the sixty-years-old Countess Danicheff, created in New York by Miss Fanny Morant. It seemed almost cruel to ask so young a girl to impersonate this magnificent and imperious elderly woman, but the critics accorded her high praise, saying her "signally powerful and effective work augurs for her a brilliant future."

During her long engagement at the Museum Mrs. Kent studied elocution at the Boston School of Oratory. For five years she contin-

ued a member of the Museum company, and then Mr. Bartley Campbell, who, unknown to her, had for a week been watching her work on the Museum stage, offered her the position of leading lady in his "Galley Slave" company, to succeed Miss Lillie Glover as Cicely Blaine. It was a company of great strength, including Joseph Wheelock, Marie Prescott, Junius Brutus Booth, Frank E. Aiken, Owen Fawcett, and other talented people. At the end of this season Mrs. Kent was especially engaged by Mrs. John Drew for the leading part of Jeanne Guérin to Joseph Wheelock's Jagon. While at Mrs. Drew's theatre she accepted an offer from John Sleeper Clarke, Edwin Booth's brother-in-law, and became leading lady of his company. With him, as leading man, were W. H. Vernon, the distinguished English actor, and Mrs. Farren. When John T. Raymond produced "Colonel Sellers" in London, he engaged Mrs. Kent for Laura Hawkins, but her husband and father objected to her going, and she was obliged to relinquish also an offer from Mr. Clarke for a London appearance. They were opportunities which would have meant much to a young actress. The following season she became leading woman with Thomas W. Keene, being featured in the bills, and for two years continued in this arduous position, constantly travelling, and appearing in all the principal cities in the United States and Canada in a round of impersonations, largely Shakespearean, among them being Ophelia in "Hamlet," Portia in "The Merchant of Venice," Desdemona in "Othello," Queen Elizabeth in "Richard III.," Julie de Mortimer in "Richelieu," Fiordelisa in "The Fool's Revenge." During this engagement she also prepared for appearing as Mariana in "The Wife" and Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet." When Mr. John Stetson's New York Fifth Avenue Theatre Company produced "Divorce," Mrs. Kent was selected for Fanny Davenport's old part of Lou Ten Eyck. The play had a great cast, with Sarah Jewett as Fanny Ten Eyck (formerly Clara Morris's rôle), Annie Russell, Herbert Kelcey, and other New York favorites equally distinguished. This was succeeded by "Confusion," simultaneously produced by two of Mr. Stetson's companies,

Mrs. Kent and Mr. Kelcey heading one. Mrs. Kent starred for a season, appearing as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," Nancy Sikes in "Oliver Twist," and in other standard plays. Among the hundreds of characters portrayed by her have been Camille, Lady Macbeth, Mariana in "The Wife," Galatea in "Pygmalion and Galatea," Lady Isabel in "East Lynne," Armande in "Leda Astray," the title rôles in "Leah the Forsaken," "Lucretia Borgia," "Medea," "Evadne," and "Satan in Paris." She was also leading lady and stock star of several companies producing Paris, London, and New York successes. Although exceedingly versatile, her temperament especially fitted her for tragic and emotional rôles, and it was in these she won her greatest successes. Mr. Henry Austin Clapp, in passing judgment upon her work, frequently spoke of her "personal distinction and nobility of manner"; her "rare temperament, distinguished beauty, and the depth, range, and expressiveness of her voice." Another eminent critic said of her work: "Entirely unaffected and natural, it is of commanding character. This young woman possesses magnetism, tremendous underlying power, rare intelligence, and great personal beauty. Few will forget that mobile and sensitive face or that picture of passion, tenderness, and despair."

After twelve years of successful and often brilliant work her health failed, just as she had signed a three years' contract to appear as a star. She was obliged to retire, and for some years was an invalid. On account of Mr. Kent's objections she has since then refused all offers to reappear. She is interested in literary work, writing under an assumed name. She is active in patriotic work. A charter member of the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Worcester, she has labored for its success since its inception. Having refused to serve longer as its Regent, she was this year elected Honorary Regent for life. She is a member of the Worcester Woman's Club and of the Club House Corporation, president of the Worcester Revolutionary Memorial Association, vice-president of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and a devoted member of



JOHN A. HUBBARD & CO. BOSTON

Harriet N. Flint.

the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. and Mrs. Kent give their leisure hours to ethnological and genealogical research, in which they have a common interest and pleasure. *Some* of her ancestral lines on the paternal side she has traced, beyond a doubt, to the "Mayflower," and evidence at hand seems to show that she is descended from nine members of the Pilgrim band that landed on Plymouth Rock in December, 1620, namely, Elder Brewster and his wife Mary, William Mullines (or Molines) and his wife, John and Priscilla (Mullines) Alden, William White and his wife Susanna, and their son Resolved White.

More than sixty of her New England ancestors in the colonial period served as military officers, magistrates, Representatives, Deputies, and founders of towns. Among them (to note but a few) may here be mentioned Major (also Colonel and Chief Justice) Francis Fulham, the Rev. Joseph Emerson, Lieutenant John Sharpe, Lieutenant Stephen Hall, Lieutenant Griffin Craft, Lieutenant Moses Crafts, the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, the Rev. Edward Bulkley, Captain Christopher Hussey, Robert Vose, Lieutenant James Trowbridge, Robert Taft, and Thomas Gregson, Assistant of the Colony, first Treasurer, and first Commissioner for the Union with other New England Colonies. Three were in the Revolution, Captain Joseph Hall serving throughout the war. Captain Christopher Hussey, above mentioned, was appointed by the King (Charles II.), September 18, 1679, a member of the King's Council and Court of Judicature of New Hampshire, and so served until the appointment of Cranfield as Lieutenant-governor in 1682.

Her mother's ancestry also includes many distinguished families.

Mr. and Mrs. Kent reside in Worcester, where he is Register of Deeds for Worcester District. His recently published book, "Land Records; A System of Indexing," is the first book ever written upon this intricate subject. Mr. Kent is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Worcester Club, Tatnuck Country Club, Economic Club, and Society of Antiquity.

HARRIET NEWELL FLINT.—Mrs. Harriet N. Flint came of the good old Puritan stock that peopled the shores of Massachusetts in the early days of the seventeenth century. She was the sixth child and third daughter of Thomas and Phebe (Cummings) Evans, and was born in South Reading, now Wakefield, Mass., August 29, 1815. She died in Wakefield, December 31, 1896, the last survivor of her father's family of nine children.

The house of her birth was a modest and ancient-looking domicile on the northerly side of Salem Street, which was many years ago removed to give place to the residence erected by her brother, Lucius B. Evans, and now owned and occupied by his son, Harvey B. Evans.

Mrs. Flint on her father's side was descended from Nathaniel Evans, who with his father, Henry Evans, came from Wales about two and a half centuries ago, and settled in that part of Malden afterward annexed to the town of Reading and now known as the village of Greenwood. On her mother's side Mrs. Flint was connected with some of the leading families of Woburn. The early life of Mrs. Flint was surrounded with good influences, and she was taught to cherish high ideals and to do good to others. Received into the Baptist church at the age of sixteen, she remained steadfast in her faith during her long and active life. Her education was obtained in the public schools of her native town. Her eager mind and studious habits enabled her to accumulate a valuable store of information, which, united with her native common sense and good judgment, carried her successfully through the varied experiences and responsibilities she was in later years called upon to meet.

In 1840 the subject of this sketch left her home to become the wife of Charles Frederick Flint, of North Reading, whose acquaintance she had made while teaching school in that village. Mr. Flint was a worthy representative of an old and honorable family, being a descendant in the sixth generation of Thomas Flint, an early settler at Salem Village, and a nephew of the Rev. Timothy Flint, of Lunenburg, a pioneer in American letters. He was

brought up on the extensive farm of his father, gaining only a common-school education, and himself became an excellent farmer. A man of much force of character, with practical sagacity heightened by judicious reading and diligent improvement of the means within his reach, he gained influence and respect among his fellow-citizens. He added lands and money to his patrimony, and, when the Salem and Lowell Railroad was laid out through North Reading, his public spirit and private interest induced him to become a large subscriber to its capital stock. When the fate of the enterprise trembled in the balance, he put his shoulder to the wheel, and by his energy and means was largely instrumental in its successful launching and development. He became a director and the president of the corporation, while the enhancement in value of its stock added much to his fortune. Dying in the maturity of his powers, at the age of sixty years, from the results of an accidental fall, he bequeathed the bulk of his wealth to his wife, they having had no children. She was made executrix of the will.

Mrs. Flint in her bereavement and sorrow found herself thus unexpectedly confronted with important and pressing responsibilities, which she met with courage and resolution, as duties to be performed. Her well-trained faculties and resources of mind and character enabled her to assume and successfully fulfil all the requirements of her position. Her keen insight, her tact and energy, her thoughtful judgment, and great business capacity were wonderfully manifest in all the affairs that from this time entered into her life-work. These qualities enabled her not only to hold undiminished the extensive estate left to her charge, but to more than double the original value of the property.

Not long after her husband's death Mrs. Flint returned to her native town, and made her home on an estate Mr. Flint had owned on Main Street. Here in a house beautifully located, overlooking Crystal Lake and the central portions of Wakefield, she continued to reside during the remaining years of her life. On this homestead farm she laid out a street, naming it Charles Street, in remembrance of her

husband. The estate consisted of twenty-four acres, including the slightly elevation known as "Hart's Hill," which with its picturesque surroundings has since the death of Mrs. Flint been acquired by the town by purchase as a public park, and will in time become a charming resort.

Though removed from North Reading, Mrs. Flint cherished a loving remembrance of the town as having been the birthplace and lifelong home of her husband, and because of her own personal and pleasant associations with the kindly and intelligent people of the old "North Precinct," as it was known in the early days, when Wakefield, Reading, and North Reading were united in one municipality.

On this town of her love Mrs. Flint bestowed her tangible blessings in a golden shower, not in any unconsidered and impulsive way, but only after calm forethought and deliberation, seeking to ascertain what gifts would be of greatest and most lasting value. The first results of her kindly thoughtfulness were manifest in laying the foundation for a public library. By the provisions of her husband's will the sum of one thousand dollars was to be offered to the town of North Reading, the income thereof to be used in the purchase of medals for excellence in the public schools. The execution of this laudable purpose having been found impracticable, Mrs. Flint, with the willing co-operation of the town, turned this bequest into a gift to form the nucleus of a public library. To this gift she soon after added two thousand dollars and later one thousand dollars more, to be a permanent fund, the income of which should be annually devoted "for the benefit of said library."

In accepting the gift, the town adopted the following resolutions: "Resolved, That we, as a town, hereby express to Mrs. Harriet N. Flint our grateful appreciation of the warm interest she has taken in the prosperity of our town, the culture of its citizens, and the education of our youth.

"Resolved, That we also gratefully recognize her interest in our welfare, as shown in her original gift of one thousand dollars to establish a library, and in adding to that gift two thousand dollars as a perpetual fund, to

be known as the Flint Memorial Fund, the interest of which is to be yearly expended in adding to the Flint Library."

The year 1875 was signalized by the crowning act of Mrs. Flint's consistent generosity in the gift to her adopted town of the commodious and comely structure since known as the Flint Memorial Hall. The edifice is pleasantly situated in the centre of the town, and admirably adapted to the uses for which it is designed. The first story contains the Flint Library and the municipal offices; the second story has a spacious, well-lighted hall, with a gallery and ante-rooms; and the upper floor, a large banquet room and other conveniences. At its dedication the Hon. George B. Loring, of Salem, delivered the principal address, followed by the Hon. Charles L. Flint and the Rev. Granville S. Abbott.

The munificent and opportune gifts already mentioned were not by any means the measure of Mrs. Flint's generosity to this favored town. It was her helping hand that lightened the burden of the war debt upon the tax-payers, that assisted struggling churches over hard places, and contributed to keep the roadways of the town in a superior condition. The high school, which the town was not by law required to maintain, would have long since ceased to be, had not Mrs. Flint again and again come to its support. By her will she gave to the town three thousand dollars, the income of which should be applied in caring for and improving the Memorial Hall, and she also made liberal bequests to the different churches.

The generous thoughts and sympathies of Mrs. Flint were not confined within narrow limits, nor her benefactions restricted to the domain and residents of North Reading. In Wakefield, the town of her earlier and later life, she was constantly active in plans and deeds for others' benefit. Every humane, philanthropic, or educational enterprise in the community enlisted her interest and concern, and, if her judgment approved, secured from her a substantial donation. She gave to the town for the support of the Beebe Town Library the sum of one thousand dollars, which the trustees set apart as the Flint Memorial Fund, the income only being used for the pur-

chase of books. She manifested her friendship for the public schools, the fire department, and disabled soldiers and their families in substantial ways, contributed to the improvement of highways and establishment of drinking fountains, and helped the local religious societies in times of need. She was open to every call of charity and voice of distress, but her deepest sympathies, in her later years, were called forth and centred in the organization and operation of that noble charity, the Wakefield Home for Aged Women, incorporated in 1895. Her heart and mind and purse were in this beneficent movement from its beginning. Each year she delighted to give it an added impulse, and, dying, she bestowed upon it in her will an earnest, practical benediction in the sum of five thousand dollars, she having previously assisted its funds in an equal amount. She was made honorary president of the corporation. Many other ladies and gentlemen have, by their labors, counsel, gifts, and sacrifices, aided to make the Wakefield Home a blessed and highly prized institution of the town.

The last will and testament of Mrs. Flint clearly indicated that the benevolence, religious devotion, and public spirit that had actuated all the years of her widowhood burned brightly to the end of her days, as she bequeathed over one hundred thousand dollars to various religious and benevolent organizations. It is worthy of especial mention, as illustrating her fervent patriotism, that in her will she gave to the town of Wakefield in trust, with provisions for its ultimate application toward the erection of a soldiers' monument, the sum of ten thousand dollars, "such monument to be grand in itself, symmetrical in architecture, beautiful in design and finish, attended with solid and thorough workmanship, worthy of the brave men to whom we dedicate it."

Mrs. Flint had expressed a desire and purpose to give to the Massachusetts State Board of Metropolitan Park Commissioners the homestead and farm on which she lived, including "Hart's Hill," for uses of a public park, but the sudden prostration of her last illness prevented the carrying out of her gracious intent.

The innumerable acts of personal and unostentatious benevolence that characterized her

daily life must be dismissed from this sketch with but a passing allusion. They are in a manner sacred from even a friendly pen. She sought not the praise of men.

Mrs. Flint was essentially a representative product of our New England civilization. Liberal, ungrudging, and wisely discriminating in her charities, her domestic life was distinguished by a simplicity, thrift, and independence, accompanied with a cordial hospitality, affording a true index to her character, and demonstrating her Puritan descent and training.

Such a woman as Mrs. Flint is a blessing to any community and an honor to humanity. Her memory will be cherished with grateful affection and genuine respect in the towns where her influence and good deeds have been best known and her personal qualities appreciated, while in the wider circle of those who have been told of her gracious character and noble philanthropy will her name be treasured with reverence and admiration.

In the little cemetery at North Reading, not many rods from the home once so dear to her, lies the body of Harriet N. Flint beside that of her husband.

C. W. EATON.

JULIA K. DYER, widely known and beloved as Mrs. Micah Dyer, has been associated for over forty years with nearly every large philanthropic work started in Boston, serving in every office she has been appointed to with noble unselfishness. Her maiden name was Julia Knowlton. She was born August 25, 1829, in Deerfield, N.H., near the birthplace of General Benjamin F. Butler. Her parents were Joseph and Susan (Dearborn) Knowlton. The immigrant progenitor of the Knowlton family of New England was Captain William Knowlton, who died on the voyage from London to Nova Scotia, and whose sons a few years later settled at Ipswich, Mass., the earliest to arrive there, it is said, being John in 1639.

Through her maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Dearborn, who married Comfort Palmer, of Haverhill, Mrs. Dyer is descended from Godfrey Dearborn, who came from England

and was one of the earliest settlers of Exeter, N.H., in 1639, and later removed to Hampton, N.H.

Her great-grandfather, Edward Dearborn, fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, as did her paternal grandfather, Thomas Knowlton. In the Revolutionary Rolls of New Hampshire, Edward Dearborn is named as a private in Captain Benjamin Titcomb's company in 1775; as a soldier from Dover in the Continental army in April, 1776; in Captain Drew's company, February, 1777; on the pay-roll of Captain Nathan Sanborn's company, Colonel Evans's regiment, which marched September, 1777, from New Hampshire to re-enforce the Northern Continental army at Saratoga; also sometime member of the Fifth Company, Second New Hampshire Continental Regiment, which was commanded by Colonel George Reid, 1777-79.

Edward Dearborn married Susanna Brown, whom he left, when he entered the army, to care for the farm and three small children, the nearest neighbor being ten miles away. Susanna Brown was the daughter of Nehemiah and Amy (Longfellow) Brown, of Kensington, N.H., and grand-daughter of Nathan Longfellow. The last named was probably the Nathan born in 1690, son of William and Anne (Sewall) Longfellow, of Newbury, Mass., and brother of Stephen, born in 1681, from whom the poet Henry W. Longfellow was descended.

Joseph Knowlton, Mrs. Dyer's father, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and her brother, Joseph H. Knowlton, in the Civil War. The patriotism of Mrs. Dyer is thus shown to be inherited.

During her infancy her parents removed to Concord, N.H., and in 1839 they took up their residence in Manchester, N.H., where for twenty years her father was connected with the Land and Water Company, besides filling important positions of trust. Up to the age of fourteen her education was gained in private schools. She then went to a boarding-school in Concord, N.H., where she remained one year, after which she entered the New Hampton Institute, known at that time as one of the best schools for girls in the country, from which she was graduated with honors before the age of eighteen.

Returning to Manchester, she taught in the high school for one year French, English, Latin, and the higher mathematics. Associated with her at this school was Miss Caroline C. Johnson, who afterward came to Boston and established a school for girls on Bowdoin Street, which she kept for twenty years. Miss Johnson was a cousin of John G. Whittier. It was with her and her sisters that the poet in his later years made his home at Oak Knoll, Danvers.

At this period Miss Knowlton met Mr. Micah Dyer, Jr., then a rising young lawyer of Boston. After a short engagement they were married, May 1, 1851, and took up their residence in Boston. Ten years later they purchased the fine estate which for a generation had belonged to the Clapp family, at Upham's Corner, Dorchester. The house is situated on an elevation, and is surrounded by carefully kept lawns, with shade trees, many of which are more than one hundred years old. It is an interesting fact that the first tulip bulbs brought to America were planted in this garden.

Family duties occupied all of Mrs. Dyer's time during the first ten years of her married life; but as the children grew up—and she was blessed with three, two sons and one daughter—she found time for the demands of charitable work. During the Civil War she, with scores of other brave women, did what she could to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers. An amusing incident recently appeared in the Boston papers, in which Mrs. Dyer figures as having fired a shot in the war—not a bullet shot, however, and, so far from doing any deadly injury, it saved a man's life. While riding in a slow Southern train, she passed in the early morning through a strip of territory picketed by Union men. It was a dangerous section, and the train was barely creeping along. Mrs. Dyer, all alert, was gazing out of the window on the lookout for danger, when she espied a soldier asleep at his post, an offence punishable by death if discovered. He had evidently been overcome by fatigue. Could nothing be done to save him? She was on her way to one of the hospitals with delicacies for the soldiers there. Among these were oranges. She seized one, and, with an

accuracy of aim gained from a youthful fondness for archery, hit him squarely in the chest, arousing him instantly. After a bewildered moment he sprang to his feet, then, catching sight of his deliverer, who was waving to him from the departing train, he bowed his heartfelt thanks, orange in hand.

The first public work of Mrs. Dyer was on the Board of Management of the Dedham Home for Discharged Female Prisoners, to which she was appointed in 1864. For twenty-eight years she never failed, except during serious illness, to pay her monthly visit. When the Ladies' Aid Society was formed to aid the Soldiers' Home, Mrs. Dyer was made its secretary, and the next year, 1882, its president, a position that she held for ten years. The military strain in Mrs. Dyer's blood fitted her peculiarly for this office. Under her guidance the numbers rapidly increased, and thousands of dollars were raised to give comforts to the home. The society has furnished rooms, provided a library and all sorts of smaller luxuries. A fine portrait of the "right bower of the Soldiers' Home" (as the trustees call Mrs. Dyer) hangs in the chapel of the home, and one of the rooms is set apart and named for her.

Her rare executive ability combined with an even temperament makes her a natural leader of large bodies. During her presidency of the Ladies' Aid she conducted several fairs, which netted handsome sums. The Ladies' Aid table at the Soldiers' Carnival under her direction cleared nearly six thousand dollars. Later a kettledrum for the same benefit netted four thousand dollars, and another fair for the Soldiers' Home netted ten thousand dollars. For this fair some one facetiously offered, when told they could give anything they chose, a live pig. Mrs. Dyer, readily seeing a novel feature for her fair, accepted the offer. Piggy was comfortably ensconced in an improvised pen, presiding over a box inscribed with bright verses from this lady's fertile brain, inviting contributions for his maintenance. Thirty dollars was realized from this exhibit. Then the pig was sent to the Soldiers' Home, where in the course of time he was served.

The Boston Educational and Industrial Union in 1885 asked Mrs. Dyer to take charge

of an entertainment for its benefit, and she arranged a Dickens Carnival, which brought in seven thousand dollars. In 1888 Mrs. Dyer was at the head of the Board of Managers of the great fair held in Music Hall by which the sum of thirteen thousand dollars was raised in a single week for the benefit of The Home for Intemperate Women.

The Charity Club of Boston, which has become so well known, was the outgrowth of this fair. The committee of fifty women who had worked so successfully and harmoniously under Mrs. Dyer's guidance banded themselves together to raise money for any good object. Mrs. Dyer conceived the idea of starting a free hospital for respectable women without means in need of important surgical operations. A house at 38 Chester Park was bought, and a hospital started when the Club had not a cent in its treasury. How the owner was induced to take a mortgage for a sum less than he had asked for the property, leaving the Club an equity for nothing, how many ingenious devices were resorted to to furnish, to pay interest, taxes, and running expenses, only the Club members know; but the good work went on and prospered. The president, whose faith was so great, buoyed up the others.

In 1892 a new hospital was completed at Parker Hill, between Brookline and Boston. The Legislature subsequently granted fifteen thousand dollars, which cleared off its indebtedness. The Club now numbers nearly seven hundred members, and this hospital stands a proud monument of their good work. Mrs. Dyer has been the president from the first. The badge of the Club is a circular pin surmounted with the head of the president in bronze.

Mrs. Dyer is the organizer and president of the Wintergreen Club, to which only women of fifty are eligible. It is named for the real wintergreen, which is green and glossy under the snow, retaining its youthful freshness, as good women do. Among its members are Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Maria H. Bray, Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods, and Mrs. Louis Prang.

Another little society which Mrs. Dyer ini-

tiated a few years ago is the "Take Heed," from the text, "Take heed that ye speak not evil of one another." She is also president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Upham's Corner, an office she has filled for seven years, being its second president, resigning at one time, and accepting the office again in 1899. She is a valued member and one of the board of directors of the Castilian Club, and a life member of the Bostonian Society. Among other societies and clubs with which she has been actively connected may be named the Moral Education Society, the National Prison Association, the Benefit Society for the University Education of Women, the Helping Hand Society, the Dorchester Woman's Club, and the Book Review Club of Dorchester, the last-named two being strictly literary clubs. It has been estimated that something like a quarter of a million has been raised for charities through her inspiring leadership.

Early inclined to literary work, for which the duties that came to her left little time, Mrs. Dyer has written, mainly for her clubs, in her scant leisure, many acceptable essays and poems. Her one great grief has been the loss of her husband, whose hearty support she had in all of her undertakings. Since his death, November 24, 1898, she has made her home with her son and his wife, on Columbia Road, Dorchester, having her own suite of rooms, where she still continues to dispense her bountiful hospitality.

Mrs. Livermore, in her characteristic, impulsive way, summing up Mrs. Dyer's amiable qualities, says, "I always think of her as always cheery, always charming, always harmonious, and altogether the most delightful woman of my acquaintance."

AUGUSTA WALKER STANLEY, of Newton, Mass., now (March, 1904) serving her third term as Regent of the Sarah Hall Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was born in New Portland, Me., August 20, 1848. Daughter of William and Mary (Witham) Walker, she is a descendant in the sixth generation of Captain Solomon Walker, of Berwick and Woolwich, Me., an officer in



AUGUSTA M. STANLEY

the Revolutionary War. From Captain Solomon and his wife Miriam the line continued through their son Andrew and his wife, Damaris Cross; Solomon and wife, Tabitha Card; John and wife, Martha Jones; to their son William, named above as the father of Mrs. Stanley.

Captain Solomon Walker died in Woolwich (formerly Pownalborough) Me., July 21, 1789, aged sixty-nine years. As stated on his tombstone, he was born in Berwick, Me. He is supposed to have been the son of John Walker, who commanded the blockhouse in Berwick at the time of the Indian hostilities.

In the State archives of Massachusetts (in the Revolutionary Rolls) Solomon Walker appears in a list of officers of the Massachusetts militia as Captain in the Eleventh Company of the First Lincoln County Regiment, commissioned July 1, 1776 (book, "Militia, Officers, etc.," vol. xxviii.).

Chosen by company and accepted by council, September 16, 1776. Company made up from Woolwich and Pownalborough companies (Massachusetts Muster and Pay Rolls, vol. xliii.).

In service (as Captain) at taking of mast ship in Sheepscott River, September 10-12, 1777 ("Sea-coast Defence," Muster Rolls, vol. xxxvii.). Also Captain of a company in Colonel Joseph Prime's regiment, under Brigadier-general Wadsworth. Enlisted April 28, 1780; discharged December 6, 1780; service, seven months nine days ("Service at Eastern Ports," "Various Service," vol. xxiv.).

Solomon Walker also appears in a regimental return dated Georgetown, November 19, 1779, made by Lieutenant Colonel Dummer Sewall, of Colonel Samuel McCobb's (Lincoln County) regiment, as Captain Eleventh Company, commissioned September 17, 1776. Residence, Woolwich.

Mrs. Stanley's mother, Mary D. Witham before marriage, was a daughter of William Witham and his wife, Abigail Woodman, and on the maternal side, grand-daughter of John Woodman, Jr., whose father, John Woodman, was one of the earliest settlers of New Gloucester, Me., going there from Kingston, N.H., early in the sixth decade of the eighteenth century. The elder John Woodman, John,⁶ was a descendant in the fifth generation of

Edward¹ Woodman, who settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1635, and who served as Deputy to the General Court in 1636 and three later years. The line continued through Edward²; Deacon Archelaus³; Joshua,⁴ born in 1708, who married Eunice Sawyer, of Newbury, and removed to Kingston, N.H., about the year 1736; to their son John,⁵ born in 1740, who married Sarah Page, of Salisbury, Mass., and removed, as above noted, to New Gloucester, Me. John Woodman, Jr., or John,⁶ son of John⁵ and his wife Sarah, was born in New Gloucester in 1767. He was married three times, and had eighteen children. His daughter Abigail, born in 1801, was married to William Witham in September, 1819.

Augusta M. Walker (Mrs. Stanley) received her education in the public school, being graduated from the high school of her native town and later attending the State Normal School at Farmington. For several years following she was a successful teacher. On New Year's Day, 1870, she was married to Francis Edgar Stanley, and went to Auburn, Me., to reside. Mr. Stanley, who is an inventor, has been for the greater part of his business life associated with his twin brother, Freelan Oscar Stanley. The Stanley Brothers' dry plates in photography and the Stanley automobiles have a world-wide reputation, and the men behind these are not only powers because of their wealth, but by reason of their long years of business integrity. After seventeen years' residence in Auburn, Me., Mr. and Mrs. Stanley removed to Newton, Mass., where they still live. They have two daughters, Blanche May and Emily Frances, and one son, Raymond Walker, a promising lad yet in school.

Blanche May Stanley was married October 15, 1903, to Edward Merihew Hallett. They reside in Newton.

Emily Frances Stanley was married April 8, 1896, to Prescott Warren, of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Warren reside in Newton. They have two daughters: Margery, born in 1897; and Frances Augusta, born in 1900.

Mrs. Stanley has travelled extensively, both in her own country and abroad. She takes an active interest in the educational, patriotic, and philanthropic movements of the day. The

Sarah Hull Chapter, D. R., of which she was elected Regent, March, 1902, and again in March 1904, is the largest chapter in the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. Mrs. Stanley is also one of the Board of Managers of the General Society. She is a vice-president of the Social Science Club of Newton, and was one of the founders and for a time vice-president of the Katahdin Club, composed of residents of Newton who were born in Maine. Mrs. Stanley for some years was president of the Newton District Nursing Association. On account of severe illness not long ago she declined re-election. This useful society comprises four hundred members. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stanley are regular attendants of the Unitarian church in Newton, in which she is an active worker.

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, successful author in prose and verse, was born in Calais, Me., April 3, 1835, the eldest child of Joseph N. and Sarah (Bridges) Prescott. Her father, Joseph N. Prescott, was a son of William Pepperell Prescott and his wife, Harriet de Les Dernier, whose father, Peter F. C. de Les Dernier, was born in Halifax, N.S., of Swiss parents.

Henry Prescott, father of William P. Prescott, was a lineal descendant, in the fourth generation, of John Prescott, an early settler of Lancaster, Mass. Mary Newmarch Prescott, wife of Henry, was a daughter of Joseph and Dorothy (Pepperell) Newmarch, a grand-daughter of William¹ Pepperell, of Kittery, and niece of Sir William² Pepperell, the victor of Louisburg.

The second Prescott ancestor, Captain Jonathan,² father of the Rev. Benjamin Prescott and grandfather of his son Henry, named above, married Elizabeth Hoar, sister of Daniel Hoar, remote ancestor of Senator George F. Hoar.

Mrs. Spofford's mother was a daughter of John Bridges, of Calais, Me.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, in bygone years a fellow-worker with the pen, thus wrote of Harriet Prescott in her girlhood in Maine: A "lithe, active child, full of quaint wit and keen questioning, she ran wild through her earlier

years in the pure air and fragrant breath of pine forests and sea breezes, laying the foundation of her exceptional health and strength."

At the age of fourteen Harriet Prescott went to Newburyport to live with an aunt and attend the Putnam Free School, "a remarkably good school," as it has been described, "kept by William G. Wells, a celebrated teacher." Her native talent soon manifested itself: she received the first prize, in a series instituted by Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Professor Alpheus Crosby, "for a very daring and original essay on Hamlet, written at sixteen." She further attained an enviable distinction and popularity among her classmates by writing several dramas, which were enacted in the school exhibitions. After her graduation from the Putnam School she continued her studies for a time at Pinkerton Academy in Derry, N.H., where her widowed mother and the younger children were then living. Before long the family returned to Newburyport.

Not admiring friends and schoolmates alone, but judicious counsellors, among them Colonel Higginson, encouraged her literary aspirations. Sketches, stories, and verses from her pen found their way into print, and probably brought money into her purse.

Her first contribution to the *Atlantic Monthly*, "In a Cellar," appearing in February, 1859, is remembered by one whose opinion is of value as "an ingenious and amusing story, well told." The same early reader and critic adds: "Her tale of 'The Amber Gods,' published soon afterward in the same magazine, was of a higher and larger scope, full of power and passion. Scarcely less powerful was a sketch named 'Circumstance.' These stories at once gained for the author a high place among writers of fiction."

She continued to use her pen. To quote again from Mrs. Cooke: "Under her quiet aspect, wistful regard, and shy manner, lay a soul full of imagination and passion and a nature that revelled in the use of words to express this fire and force. In her hands the English language became sonorous, gorgeous, burning."

In 1865 Harriet Prescott was married to Richard S. Spofford, of Newburyport. Joy in the birth of a child in the ensuing year was

followed a few months later by sorrow for its loss. With the exception of some time spent in Washington, D.C., the home of Mrs. Spofford has been on Deer Island, between Newburyport and Amesbury. Here Mr. Spofford died in August, 1888. Several winter seasons of recent years Mrs. Spofford has passed in Boston. In the summer of 1903 she went to Europe with her sister, her niece, and her ward, sailing on the same steamer with her friend, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, in her annual visit to England. The present winter (1903-1904) she is in Paris.

Mrs. Spofford as a writer is exceptionally happy in her estimates and appreciations of other women authors and their work: witness, for example, the biographical sketch appearing over her signature in another part of this book, her criticism of the poems of Anne Whitney in the *North American Review* for 1860, and her article on "The Author of Charles Auchester," in the *Atlantic Monthly*, June, 1862.

Among her books may here be mentioned, not to give an exhaustive list: "Sir Rohan's Ghost," "Azarian," "New England Legends," "Art Decoration," "The Servant Question," "Hester Stanley at Saint Mark's," "Poems," "In Titian's Garden," "Ballads about Authors," "The Children of the Valley" (1901), "The Great Procession" (1902).

Her most recent work in the *Atlantic* (November and December, 1903), "The Story of the Queen," a short novel in two chapters, is one that could hardly have been written before the dawn of the twentieth century, and would never have been written, just so felicitously and out of the heart, by any other pen than that of Mrs. Spofford, idealist.

"I read it with delight," says Mrs. Moulton, referring to this story, and adding these words to emphasize her admiration for Mrs. Spofford as a poet as well as a story writer: "There is a far-reaching grandeur of thought and imagination in her poetic work. To lyric grace and charm she adds breadth of view and nobility of conception. She is neighbor to the stars. The blind poet, Philip Bourke Marston, was a great admirer of her work, as are many other English readers of high degree, among them the professor of poetry at the University of Ox-

ford. She is a poet of deep emotion, of far-reaching vision, of splendid power."

But beyond all the literary graces and achievements of Mrs. Spofford—and it is a pleasant note to close with—this same gifted contemporary and intimate friend appreciates "her noble womanhood, her unselfish devotion to her family and her friends, her loyalty to all high and noble ideals."

M. H. G.

EMMA ELIZABETH BROWN, artist and writer, was born in Concord, N.H., October 18, 1847, daughter of John Frost and Elizabeth (Evans) Brown. Her father had no sons, his brother Henry (also deceased) never married, and, her grandfather Brown having been an only son, Miss Brown is the last of her line to bear the family name. As stated by the late Henry Brown, who was a genealogist, this family of Brown in New England is of German origin and the early spelling of the name was Braun.

Through her paternal grandmother, Mrs. Susannah Frost Brown, Miss Brown traces her descent from Edmund Frost, Ruling Elder of the church in Cambridge, Mass. Elder Frost, said to have been son of John Frost, of Ipswich, England, came over in the ship "Great Hope" in 1635, and was made freeman at Cambridge, March 3, 1636. He died in July, 1672. In his will, which was probated in October following, he left bequests to his widow Reana (his second wife), each of his eight children, something to the new college (Harvard) then building at Cambridge, and to George Alcock, a student. Much time was spent by Mr. Henry Brown in England, looking up the records of the Frost family.

Miss Brown's father, John Frost Brown, for many years a leading bookseller in Concord, N.H., was an ardent lover of beauty, whether in nature or art. During her girlhood, as she took long outdoor tramps with him, he taught her to note the changing beauties of sky and land and sea, which in later years she has been so skillful in reproducing on canvas. During his busy life he collected a large library of valuable books. He was a great reader himself,

and he directed her reading, which dwelt mostly on outdoor themes and stories of golden deeds in ancient and modern history. This reading has borne fruit in the many interesting volumes to which Miss Brown's name is attached.

Her mother, Elizabeth Evans, was also of English descent, but her family record shows more practical business men than scholars. She herself had great executive ability and an energetic temperament. Her parents were Artemas and Margaret (Sargent) Evans. The latter, Miss Brown's grandmother, lived to be more than a hundred years old, and when she was ninety-two had four sisters living who were over ninety. Only two of the five, however, reached the century mark, and none of the later generation showed any striking longevity.

Miss Brown has made a name for herself with both pen and brush. Well-trained in the Concord schools, she was always a student at home and a keen observer as she travelled. She is a versatile woman, and one turns with delight from her paintings to her histories, her poems, her clever illustrating.

Her magazine stories—many under the pseudonym "B. E. E."—have a grace and tenderness which are apt to send one back for second reading. Her biographies of Washington, Grant, Garfield, and Oliver Wendell Holmes are in steady demand. "Huldah," her book of patriotic verse, dedicated to a member of the D. A. R., is read with appreciation by lovers of graceful poetry. To change slightly the author's own lines about another, it may well be said that Miss Brown, "among New Hampshire's daughters, stanch and strong, has made her name well known, both for her story and her song."

As described by a friend, Miss Brown's personality is graceful and charming. The eyes are remarkable—deep as the violets she so beautifully paints, with long dark lashes. Her presence diffuses sweetness and strength, and to have met her once is to always long to know her more intimately.

Not over robust, Miss Brown is unable to keep as busy as her ambition would direct. The demand for her charming water-colors exceeds the supply. At her exhibition a year

ago the favorite pictures were scenes at the Azores, where Miss Brown has passed much vacation time. This year (1903) she has busily sketched along the Massachusetts coast. Few, indeed, are they who can depict life in two ways, on glowing canvas and printed page; but Miss Brown holds the secret of both arts.

SARAH CORDELIA FISHER WELLINGTON, a Massachusetts woman, better known as Mrs. Austin C. Wellington, extensively engaged in works of philanthropy and patriotism, is a native resident of Cambridge, Mass. Her father, George Fisher, who died September 12, 1898, was for many years one of the leading citizens in the University City. He was a son of Jabez^a Fisher and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Anthony¹ Fisher, who came to New England in 1637 and settled at Dedham. Some of the early Fishers at Dedham, among them Joshua,¹ brother of Anthony,¹ used a seal bearing a coat of arms described as "azure, a dolphin embowed naiant or" (Fisher Genealogy).

George Fisher was a deep thinker, strong in his anti-slavery and temperance convictions, and was an enthusiast in music. Buying the *Cambridge Chronicle* in 1859, he continued its editor and proprietor till 1873, when he sold it. He was a member of the Harvard Law School Association. In 1885 he represented his district in the Massachusetts Legislature. He married in 1840 Hannah Cordelia, daughter of Samuel P. and Eunice (Swan) Teele, of Charlestown, and a descendant of old Middlesex County families. Mrs. Fisher also was endowed with musical talents. She was well known and loved for her kindly nature, her large philanthropic work during the Civil War, and her helpfulness among the poor up to the time of her death, July 3, 1894. She was a member of the Austin Street Unitarian Church.

Mrs. Wellington's education was received in the public schools of Cambridge, including the high school, where she was graduated, and in Professor Louis Agassiz's School for Young Ladies, of which Mrs. Agassiz was director. She subsequently continued her studies of music at home and abroad, in London being



Sarah C. Fisher Wellington

the pupil of Signor Randegger and Madame Rudersdorf. She was connected with quartette choirs in Park Street, Old South, and Trinity and Emmanuel Churches, Boston. She was also soprano soloist in the Handel and Haydn Society and in the Cecilia Club.

She has travelled extensively in Europe, in her own country, and in Canada, and is a great lover of nature in its wildest grandeur. She recalls with enthusiasm her experience at Oberammergau, witnessing the Passion Play in 1900, also the first performance of Wagner's Nibelungenlied at Bayreuth, conducted by the composer himself, in 1876.

The *Woman's Chronicle* (issued as a supplement to the *Cambridge Chronicle*) in its issue of December 3, 1898, thus referred to Mrs. Wellington's musical talents: "Music, an inheritance from her parents, has been one of the chief inspirations of her life and a solace to her sorrows. She was brought up and nurtured in a musical atmosphere. Her mother's voice was remarkably sweet, and her father played several instruments, paying special attention to the organ and piano. She cannot remember the time when she could not play the piano. Before she was tall enough to reach the keys, she stood on tiptoe to finger the melodies she had heard. Besides her fondness for classical music, from childhood martial music always appealed to her, as she was of a patriotic nature."

Since 1873 she has been actively interested as director in the Cambridge Conservatory of Music, on Lee Street, of which her father was the founder and proprietor. She had the honor of singing in one of the Montreal cathedrals, and has appeared as accompanist with Camilla Urso, the celebrated violinist. Many will remember her in operettas and concerts for charitable objects.

Mrs. Wellington considers it a pleasure and a duty to engage in the work of philanthropy, the objects of which are constantly knocking at our doors and our hearts with their confidential claims and needs. No word of complaint or of unkindness is ever heard from her lips. In distributing for the flower mission and visiting the sick and in other forms of charitable work she is an enthusiast, as well as

in her musical career. Probably no woman in Cambridge is more generally known and loved than she. For several years she was on the music faculty at Wellesley College and the New England Conservatory of Music.

Mrs. Wellington from her early youth has been interested in and connected with clubs, being recognized as a born organizer by her schoolmates, as later by her maturer friends. She has been entrusted with many responsible positions, notably the presidency of the Daughters of Massachusetts, the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home, the South Middlesex Unitarian Alliance Branches, the Wednesday Club, and New England Conservatory Alumni Association; the vice-presidency of the Charity Club, Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Cantabrigia Club; has been secretary and treasurer of the Roundabout Club; director in the Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association, the Woman's Club-house Corporation, National Unitarian Women's Alliance Board, East End Christian Union; and one of the Parish Committee of the Austin Street Unitarian Church in Cambridge. She is a life member of other prominent organizations, including the New England Woman's Club, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and American Unitarian Association. She enjoys her membership in the Browning Society, Emerson Society, Shakespeare Club, Boston Political Club, Suffrage League, Civil Service Reform Association, and Political Equality Club, and pays assessments in other clubs to attest her interest in their work even if prevented from frequent attendance.

Widely esteemed in social as in public life, she is a woman of great executive ability, a dignified and gracious presiding officer, a ready speaker, and one whose plans and suggestions always command respect. In patriotic work, with which she is in deep sympathy, she was associated with her husband, the late Colonel Austin Clark Wellington, to whom she was married November 29, 1887. A native of Lexington, Mass., son of Jonas Clark and Harriet E. (Bosworth) Wellington, he had been a resident of Cambridge and later of Boston, having large coal business interests in both of

these cities. Colonel Wellington was popular in social and military circles throughout the State. He was Past Commander of E. W. Kinsley Post, No. 113, G. A. R., of Boston. Returning from the Civil War as Adjutant of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, with which he had taken part in seven battles, he was subsequently active in the State militia. The First Regiment, of which he was commissioned Colonel in February, 1882—a position that he held till his decease, September 18, 1888—he brought to a high standard of excellence, as recognized throughout the country. He was one of the trustees of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea. For two years in the seventies he served as Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was on the Committee on Military Affairs. In 1871 he joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was a member of various societies and clubs, literary and musical.

Mrs. Wellington has furnished a room in Colonel Wellington's honor at the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, known as the Austin C. Wellington Memorial Room; also one in her own home in Cambridge, containing numerous badges, flags, pictures, books, and other relics and souvenirs, many of them intrinsically valuable, all interesting and highly prized for their associations.

ARMENIA S. WHITE, first president, now honorary president, of the New Hampshire Woman's Suffrage Association, is well known for her many years of efficient co-operation with her husband, the late Nathaniel White, of Concord, N.H., in works of philanthropy and reform. She was born in Mendon, Mass., November 1, 1817, daughter of John and Harriet (Smith) Aldrich. Her direct paternal line of ancestry in America begins with George¹ Aldrich, who, with his wife Catherine, came from Derbyshire, England, in 1631, and in 1663 was among the early settlers of Mendon, Mass., removing thither from Braintree. Jacob² Aldrich, son of George,¹ married Huldah, daughter of Ferdinando Thayer, and was the father of Moses,³ born in 1690.

Moses³ Aldrich was a celebrated preacher of

the Society of Friends (or Quakers, as they were often called) in Rhode Island. He travelled as an approved minister, not only in the colonies later forming the original States of the American Union, but in the West Indies and in England. He married in 1711 Hannah White.

Judge Caleb⁴ Aldrich, son of Moses,³ is mentioned in the History of Woonsocket, R.I., as father of Naaman⁵ and grandfather of John⁶ Aldrich, all of Smithfield, R.I. Naaman was the father of John Aldrich, who was the father of Mrs. White.

As shown by the following record, Mrs. White's maternal ancestry includes three "Mayflower" Pilgrims, Edward Doty, Francis Cooke, and Stephen Hopkins, also Mr. Hopkins's second wife, Elizabeth, and their daughter Damaris, who both came with him to Plymouth. Mrs. White's mother, Harriet Smith Aldrich, was born, as recorded in Smithfield, R.I., February 21, 1795. She was a daughter of Samuel Smith and his wife, Hope Doten. Her parents were married at Plymouth, Mass., May 31, 1791, and moved to Smithfield, R.I. Samuel was a Revolutionary soldier, born in Smithfield, R.I., enlisting in the American army at the age of sixteen years. The Doty-Doten Genealogy shows that Hope Doten, born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1765, was daughter of James and Elizabeth (Kempton) Doten, and was descended from Edward Doty and his wife, Faith Clark, through John² and Elizabeth (Cooke) Doty, Isaac³ and Martha (Faunce) Doten, and Isaac⁴ and Mary (Lanman) Doten, Isaac⁴ being father of James⁵ and grandfather of Hope Doten, Mrs. White's maternal grandmother. Elizabeth, wife of John² Doty (or Doten), was the daughter of Jacob² Cooke (son of Francis¹) and his wife Damaris, daughter of Stephen Hopkins and his wife Elizabeth.

After the marriage of John Aldrich and Harriet Smith they moved from Smithfield, R.I., to Mendon, Mass. In 1830 Mr. and Mrs. John Aldrich removed from Mendon, Mass., to Boscawen, N.H. Their daughter Armenia was educated in the public schools. On November 1, 1836, the nineteenth anniversary of her birth, she was married to Nathaniel White, then a rising young business man of Concord, N.H.



ARMENIA S. WHITE

Mr. White was born at Lancaster, N.H., February 7, 1811, being a son of Samuel and Sarah (Freeman) White and descendant of William White, an early settler of Essex County, Massachusetts. For a number of years in his youth he was employed in the Columbian Hotel, Concord, N.H. He started in business for himself in 1832, becoming a part owner in the stage route between Concord and Hanover, later buying the line between Concord and Lowell. He was a young man of more than ordinary ability, upright and honorable, and using neither intoxicants nor tobacco in any form. In 1837, in partnership with Captain William Walker, he established himself in the express business, making tri-weekly trips to Boston. Upon the opening of the Concord Railroad in 1842 he became one of the original members of the express company then organized to deliver goods throughout New Hampshire and Canada. He died at his home in Concord, October 2, 1880. In his forty-eight years of business life he had acquired something more than a competency, having become the possessor of valuable realty in Chicago, hotel property in New Hampshire, and stock in various railroad corporations, banks, manufacturing, and other companies, in addition to his interests in the express company and in Concord real estate.

Mr. White took a deep interest in the establishment of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, the State Reform School, the Orphans' Home at Franklin, to which he gave a generous endowment, and of the Home for the Aged at Concord. Always a friend of the oppressed, he was an active member of the Anti-slavery Society, a staunch helper also of the cause of temperance and other unpopular reform movements, among them that of woman suffrage, his wife earnestly sympathizing and working with him. He was, with his wife, one of the original members of the Universalist Society in Concord and a constant attendant and liberal supporter of that society.

An earnest supporter from the early days of the movement in New England for the enfranchisement of women, Mrs. White has been active in organizing suffrage meetings and very hospitable in entertaining speakers, Lucy Stone,

Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Howe, and many others, having been her guests from time to time. She had in charge the New Hampshire tables at the several suffrage bazaars held in Boston, and in various ways contributed to their success. A writer in the book entitled "New Hampshire Women" gives this summary of Mrs. White's helpful activities:—

"The charitable and benevolent associations of the State have ever been the object of her fostering care. She was the first president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., and has been president of the New Hampshire Woman's Suffrage Association since its organization. Largely through her efforts, coupled with her husband's, was secured the legislation enabling the New Hampshire women to vote and hold office in connection with school affairs. Mrs. White is a member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Centennial Home for the Aged, of the Orphans' Home in Franklin, and the Mercy Home in Manchester. She was active in their establishment, and has been a liberal supporter of each. The Universalist church in Concord and at large, and manifold charities, local and general, have ever commanded her earnest sympathy and generous aid."

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. White—namely, John A., Armenia E., Lizzie H., Annie Frances (who died in 1865 at the age of thirteen years), Nathaniel, Seldon F. (who died in infancy), and Benjamin C. Harriet S., an adopted daughter, married Dr. D. P. Dearborn, and is now a widow, living in Brattleboro, Vt.

Colonel John A. White, the eldest son, died November 26, 1899. His first wife, Elizabeth Mary Corning, died in 1873, leaving no children. His second wife was her cousin, Ella H. Corning. Of this union there was one child, Arnold, born in Concord, October 20, 1883.

Armenia E. White married Horatio Hobbs, of Boston, Mass. He died in 1889, leaving two children: Nathaniel White Hobbs, born November 1, 1873; and Annie White Hobbs, born July 28, 1875. Mrs. Hobbs and her son and daughter live with her mother, Mrs. White, in Concord. Lizzie H. White married C. H. Newhall, of Lynn, Mass. She died December 12, 1887.

Nathaniel White, Jr., of Concord, is general manager of the farm and other properties left by his father. He married Helen Eastman, and has two children, Nathaniel Aldrich and Charlotte.

Benjamin Cheney White is now a prominent business man of Concord. He married Mabel N. Chase, of Concord, and has had two children: James Chase, who died at the age of five years; and Rose Aldrich, born in Concord, June 5, 1895.

EUNICE HALE WAITE COBB.—Eunice Hale Waite Cobb was born in Kennebunk, Me., January 27, 1803, the second child of Captain Hale Waite and his wife, Elizabeth Stanwood. Her father had removed to Kennebunk from old Ipswich, Mass., a short time before she was born, and he returned thither soon after her birth, so that Ipswich is ever associated with her earliest childhood. Captain Waite died when Eunice was in her fifth year, leaving a widowed mother and four children, two of whom died at a very early age.

After her father's death Eunice was cared for by her maternal grand-parents until she was ten years old, when her mother took for her second husband Samuel Locke, of Hallowell, Me., a man of liberal education, a school preceptor by profession. He had a strong, clear mind, and exerted an influence on the youthful mind of his stepdaughter for which she was ever grateful.

Thoroughly imbued with the Calvinistic doctrine by her grandparents, she became at an early age a prominent member of the Baptist church of Hallowell, her fervid and effective speech making her a religious power unusual for one so young. Her conversion to Universalism was remarkable. Her stepfather was a profound student of the Bible, and he could see naught else in its pages, as he declared, but evidences of the supreme and unchangeable love of God, whose divine fatherhood was one with his eternal being. Eunice was deeply distressed by this condition of her stepfather's mind, and finally prevailed upon her pastor, Mr. Moses, to visit him and bring him to the

orthodox faith. Having brought them together, she sat back and listened with intense interest and anxiety. Her account of this interview, with the results that followed, given in her diary, presents an epitome of religious experience of the past century in a most interesting manner.

The discussion that followed left Eunice in dismay. After Mr. Locke had disposed of the final attack in the consideration of the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, which her minister had brought forward with great confidence, "he," we quote from Eunice's diary, "was going to explain further, when the minister's watch came out again, and he said he must go. I asked him to wait a moment and I would accompany him. I could not bear to be left alone, just then, with my father. On our way to the meeting-house we were mostly silent. Not a word was spoken in allusion to the late discussion. Arriving at the vestry, I took my seat with my sisters, and then gave myself up to thought. At this meeting, called for meditation and prayer, I was to relate my experience for the last time previous to my baptism and admission into the church. When I was called upon to speak I arose, and tremblingly (for my heart was painfully wrought upon) asked that my baptism might be suspended (that was the word used); and I further said that I made the request after serious deliberation. An old lady, sitting a few pews from me, spoke up quickly and excitedly, 'Aha! I guess you have been taught in Master Locke's school since you were with us last.' This remark, so impudently uttered, gave me strength. 'No,' said I, firmly and steadily, 'I have been taught in Christ's school, and I will seek further instruction from the same divine and blessed source.'

"The minister said not a word: he only bowed acquiescence. He knew what I meant. I will only add that I went home and sought the instruction of which I had spoken. I sought it earnestly, humbly, and honestly; and, thank God! very soon my soul was basking in the full glory of my heavenly Father's boundless and answering love. I had become a Universalist."

She now declared she would marry a Universalist clergyman, and bring up twelve chil-

dren in the fold of Israel. On May 8, 1821, she enters in her diary: "Have been indulged this evening with a privilege never before by me enjoyed: have heard the universal love of God publicly contended for by the Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, a preacher of the Universalist order. Indeed, my soul has been abundantly feasted. How animating, how soul-cheering, the subject of God's universal and impartial benevolence! To me it seems the most glorious theme men or angels can dwell upon; and, though I have never before heard the doctrine publicly proclaimed from the pulpit, yet I have long enjoyed a firm belief therein, and have enjoyed great satisfaction therefrom. It is about a year and a half since I burst the harrowing bonds of the narrow creed of partialism—man-made—and found light and joy in the glorious field of God's universal and impartial love, and I find I can gather daily of its wholesome and delicious fruits a fresh supply; and, should I be spared to the common age of men, and be permitted to range the same broad field of glowing grace and partake of the heavenly bounties, I surely shall find a spiritual food sufficient for all my wants. In the good Father I fear not to trust."

Eunice's heart beat in sympathy with her soul. Sixteen months later she was united in marriage to the preacher who had so inspired that soul, the ceremony taking place at her stepfather's house in Hallowell, Me., on September 10, 1822.

She became the mother of nine children, and a more affectionate and faithful mother has not lived. Their names and the dates of their birth are as follows: Sylvanus, Jr., June 5, 1823; Samuel Tucker, June 11, 1825; Eunice Hale, April 15, 1827; Eben, January 17, 1829; George Winslow, March 31, 1831; Sarah Waite, December 1, 1832; Cyrus and Darius (twins), August 6, 1834; James Arthur, December 22, 1842.

Immediately after the death of James Arthur, at nine years of age, Mrs. Cobb, with a mother's fondness, wrote his memoir, portraying traits of character, remarkable for one so young, which she desired to be known as an example to others. Especially did she desire to publish to the world an account of a remarkable vision that he had, in which there appeared hovering

about him many angels, whose appearance and words he described with heavenly serenity. He repeated words spoken to him by the angels, and presently he exclaimed, "Oh, this is Sally!" His mother says, "My feelings here were indescribable, for this was a dear sister of mine, who died before I was married, and whom he knew nothing about."

From this time to the day of his death, some two months afterward, he longed to be with the angels with whom he had so happily conversed. His life seemed transported. The faith his mother had implanted in his mind had found its fruition in heavenly reality.

Mrs. Cobb's life was spent in work for the public welfare. She was a frequent contributor to the religious press, and was a great favorite with the Sunday-schools, which she addressed with a heart filled with love for children and a mind stored with all that interests them.

She was also equally interesting to the adult listener. Every word told. Her utterance was very distinct, her voice full, melodious, and far-reaching, not only into space, but into the hearts and souls of her audience. She loved humanity, and her eloquence was as the eloquence of a mother talking to a fondly listening family of children; in short, it was of the kind with which Abraham Lincoln moved and controlled his audience. Without any manifestation of consciousness that she knew more than her auditors, she kept them on a level with her best, her highest, and her deepest thought. She riveted attention the instant her voice was heard. All felt as if they were individually addressed, and each gave ear to her words accordingly.

Mrs. Cobb, in her motherly way, once wrote a letter to Queen Victoria, congratulating her on the birth of her third child, a letter so happily worded, so sympathetic and sincere, that it touched the royal heart, and was cordially acknowledged.

Mrs. Eunice Hale Cobb's name as a writer appears in the work devoted to the poets of Maine, published a few years ago. As with all else she did, her poetry was devoted to the good of humanity.

She was a champion for the rights of woman in the broadest sense. While she was not iden-

tified with the public advocates of woman's rights, she counted among her warmest and most devoted friends eminent leaders of this exalted reform, and ever sympathetically interchanged views on this topic. She attended, by invitation, the first Woman's Rights Convention held in this State—at Worcester. She was greatly amused by the climax of an eloquent appeal of a somewhat aged colored woman, who, in the midst of a fervid harangue, cried out as only one of her race could, "Why, sisters, if I am what I am without an edicashun, what on arth would I be with one?"

Mrs. Cobb was widely known as a comforter of the sick, the dying, and the bereaved. She ever lived consciously with God, and those she visited in the hour of trial and sorrow ever felt through her his presence. Her obituary poems were the source of much solace: many were the aching hearts that were soothed by her heaven-inspired lines. There were those without number who might well ask, after a consoling visit from her or a word from her pen, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" She walked with Jesus, and it would seem at times as if she must have felt his hand in hers.

Mrs. Cobb and her husband joined with Professor C. P. Bronson in founding the Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston, the leader of all similar institutions in this country, Mr. Cobb obtaining the charter for it. Professor Bronson acted as president, by courtesy, the first year. Mrs. Cobb then became the first elected president, and served this her beloved family, as she was wont to call it, until old age compelled her to resign the leadership, still by their earnest desire continuing her official connection with them by acting as corresponding secretary until a short time before her death.

Probably no past president is more fondly enshrined in memory than is Mrs. Cobb in the memory of the surviving older members of the Ladies' Physiological Institute. The national eminence of this pioneer institute reflects very high honor upon the woman whose devoted life was largely influential in imparting to it so enduring a vitality.

The Masonic order hold her in honored mem-

ory. In 1834, while the excitement was raging on account of the mysterious disappearance of Morgan, who, having exposed the secrets of Masonry, was suspected to have been made away with by the Masons, an attempt was made in the Massachusetts Legislature to suppress Free Masonry in this Commonwealth. Mr. Cobb, who had consented to an election as Representative, to secure the passage of a bill for the bridge between Charlestown and Malden, in which he met with his usual success, opposed the attack on Free Masonry with a power that ensured its defeat, he himself being a Free Mason.

The committee of the Malden church of which Mr. Cobb was pastor waited upon Mrs. Cobb, and urgently requested her to use her influence, which they knew to be strong with her husband, to draw him from his position in his defence of Free Masonry. "Gentlemen," she replied, "I glory in my husband's defence of Free Masonry, and not one word will I utter to withdraw him from it." "But, Mrs. Cobb," responded one of the committee, "yours and your children's bread and butter may depend upon it." "Gentlemen," was the answer, "when it comes to that, I will go with my children into the woods and feed on nuts and acorns before I speak to him as you desire."

An old Mason informed Mrs. Cobb several years afterward that her name was inscribed on the Masonic record in such a manner as virtually to make her an honorary member of the order.

Mrs. Cobb was a prominent and active member of the order of Rechabites, a temperance association organized by women. In fact, wherever the opportunity was offered her to aid mankind through her woman's influence, there she was found performing her duty.

Five of her family served in the Civil War—four sons, Sylvanus, Jr., George Winslow, and Cyrus and Darius, and Lafayette Culver, husband of her daughter, Eunice Hale. Sylvanus, Jr., commanded at Fort Kittery, Me., and the others served in Virginia and North Carolina, George's name now standing on record at Washington for signal bravery in leading the charge as First Sergeant from "Fort Hell" to "Fort Damnation," as the Confederates named

them. Of the sons, Cyrus and Darius first enlisted; and the mother displayed her Spartan spirit from this time throughout the war. She was present as a leader in the meetings of mothers and sisters and others, held so often in Boston for prayer for the loved volunteers fighting at the front. Her disinterested patriotism was the more marked inasmuch as the twins were the only sons left her at home, the others being married. She was a welcome visitor to Readville Camp, always responding to the request of the twins' comrades to address them, in which the father joined when he visited the camp with her. On account of her fervor at the prayer meetings it was anticipated that there would be a somewhat dramatic scene when the Forty-fourth Regiment should be received by their friends on Boston Common on their return, but the anticipated scene was not enacted. Mother and sons met with marked calmness. The same calmness that had attended the departure for possible death in battle received the safe return.

Fortitude was a prime virtue. It attended her through life, and appeared with a kind of solemn grandeur on the approach of death. Having had two strokes of paralysis, she awaited the third stroke with tranquillity. She calmly arranged with her twin sons for her funeral, going into all details with them as if it were an ordinary, every-day matter. She requested them to sing at her grave, which they promised to do if they were able. They then knelt at her feet, and she placed her hands upon their heads and blessed them. They feel those hands upon their bowed heads to this day, and listen to the dying mother's blessing uttered in that same firm, fervid tone which had so often been an inspiration and a comfort.

Her last hours were spent in a pleasant chamber, that overlooked Mystic River and Bunker Hill Monument. On a beautiful morning, May 2, 1880, while the Sabbath bells were ringing, she realized that the last summons had come. She asked her grandson, Albert Winslow, who was alone with her, to help her to a large arm-chair awaiting her in the chamber. Her mother and grandmother had died in this chair, and she had always desired to die in it.

When she was in the chair, she made a sign

for her grandson to take her hand. "Help me over, don't hold me back," she said with tranquil happiness. Her son George Winslow and his wife and daughter appeared, having been warned by Albert. Heaving struggles for breath ensued. "Excuse me for making this noise," she gasped. "I cannot help it." Thus did she show to the last that tender regard for the feelings of others which had ever characterized her—an ever-attendant virtue.

The funeral services were held in the Universalist church at East Boston, and were attended by the Ladies' Physiological Institute in a body. According to her dying request, the funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. St. John Chambré, whom she loved as a son.

A very touching, memorable incident now occurred. A lovely little babe, seven months old, the infant daughter of Darius and Laura, died the same day her grandmother died, so that those who parted with her could but behold her, in their faith's vision, received into the grandmother's arms in greeting, she never having seen the child in this life. Her little casket was placed beside the casket of the grandmother, and as the members of the Institute passed by, to look for the last time upon the features of their tenderly remembered president, their eyes were unexpectedly greeted by the sight of this little babe, sweetly sleeping its last sleep by the side of its grandmother. Many were the responsive tears from those who witnessed this scene. It seemed as if enacted by Heaven itself, to impress upon our hearts the memory of that blessed mother in Israel, who so loved the little children and ever made them so happy.

When the little child was drawing her last breath, her eyes were fixed upward with a marvellously heaven-inspired gaze, ere their earthly lids were forever closed. What she there saw only Heaven knows. In their souls' vision the parents have always seen that sainted grandmother, whom the Sabbath morning bells had ushered into heaven, awaiting, while the evening bells of the same holy Sabbath were ushering in her dear grandchild.

At the grave the twin sons, Cyrus and Darius, kept their promise. Sylvanus, Samuel Tucker,

and Eben expressed to the assembled friends their love and reverence for their mother, whose mortal remains were about to be consigned to the earth, when Cyrus and Darius began to sing, as they never had before, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Those assembled united with them, and the very hills and forest seemed to join in that sublime hymn. Fitting music to accompany the dropping of the curtain on the final act, directed by the radiant angel of death and immortality.

CYRUS COBB (1834-1903).

This article was the last work from my twin brother's pen for publication before he died, January, 1903. It was tenfold a labor of love.

DARIUS COBB.

ALMEDA HALL COBB.—The life of Almeda Hall Cobb exemplifies Mary A. Livermore's saying that "fighting and war have been the main business of the world, in which women take no part, save to endure and suffer."

Born August 27, 1834, in the quaint, beautiful town of Marshfield, on Massachusetts Bay, she was the daughter of William and Sarah (Kent) Hall. Her lineage was partly from the "Mayflower's" first company, Standish, White, and Brewster stock being among the blend in the ancestry of her mother, Sarah Kent. Her father, William Hall, of a line of South Shore ship-builders, was a man sterling in character.

Almeda's nature was, during her girlhood, sprightly and winsome to a degree that made her presence a perpetual delight. Brimful of music, it was her singing in the choir of the Rev. Sylvanus Cobb's church that stirred his son, George Winslow Cobb, to woo and win Almeda Hall for his wife. There was appropriateness in the mating, for her husband's line of ancestry was direct from Elder Henry Cobb, of Plymouth and Barnstable, an immigrant of 1629.

To her wedded life Almeda brought all the innate Pilgrim reverence for holy marriage and for divinity, developing more and more with the sacred cares of maternity. The diary of her wifehood, dating from her wedding

day, May 1, 1856, is like a sacred poem, a latter-day song of Ruth, in its spirit and diction. Brought immediately, in the household and church of her husband's parents, Sylvanus and Eunice Cobb, into contact with noble men and women identified with the great temperance and anti-slavery reforms, her soul was quickened with desire to serve humankind as they were serving it. Yet her wifely and motherly devotion taxed her time, and only by the pages of her diary is the inmost secret of her real character revealed.

Three years after her marriage she writes: "How swiftly the time glides by, employed as I am at present with my two little ones and other domestic cares! for the happiest home has these cares if well conducted. Indeed, I can no more be happy if these little duties are neglected. I confess they sometimes press heavily upon me, and I feel that I would fain fly off from them a while and refresh my weary spirit by communion with the gifted spirits whose works lie thick around me; for, simple though our home is in its outward adornings, we have plenty of good books here. But I look forward to the time when these little ones will not require quite so close attention from me. There is so much I want to do, for myself, my family, and for everybody, all over this great and good world."

And again, later: "Thoughts I have that thrill my soul and make me better each hour I live, thoughts born of deep life experiences made blessed teachers by trust in God, thoughts that might shed light on the pathway of many a weary, sin-sick pilgrim; and yet must I keep them, for my time, if it cometh ever, is not yet come. Yet, if it be best so, then I know the Father will yet unseal these mute lips and give power to this dumb tongue. And, if it be better so, let me be yet as now. Only teach me thy will, O my Father, and I am content. Let my work be what and where it may: if I may only add to thy truth and power in the earth, I will be happy in doing it, and count myself, even though my sphere be limited, one of thy meek and lowly apostles, ever striving to lead others in the 'pleasant paths,' if I can in no other way, by a pure and spotless life.



ALMEDA HALL COBB

"But I humbly, earnestly pray for a wider sphere of usefulness. Darkness and error prevail on every hand. I would fain have power to clear away some of these clouds. And shall I pray in vain? We have the promise—if we seek, we shall find."

These words are the end of this written record of a woman's love and trust; for in this "great and good world" there were certain men at the South who about that time trained their cannon on the starred and striped flag of the government which "would not sufficiently let them eat their bread in the sweat of other men's faces"; and so woman's love and trust, and joy of peaceful ministry everywhere, were whelmed in the crash and mauling and woe of a mighty Civil War—a war which taught the braggart tyrant forces of the world that the most terrible foemen on earth are the "woman-hearted" men who love their fair, free homes and simple fireside joys, but who will fight when fight they must, or see the truth crushed down forever.

Those who know the life history of Almeda Hall Cobb throughout that woeful season, know of her ceaseless ministries, her home toil for the hospitals and for the wounded brought back from the front; know of the birth of another daughter, replacing the baby girl whom death had taken; know of her continuous thought and labor for the cause of Union and liberty. Her husband's brothers had volunteered for the front; but him whom she loved so devotedly the conscription had not touched, and she was loath to let him go. Yet the time came when, after Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Grant, the great chieftain whom the nation trusted, mighty in war yet with latent peace-yearnings in his heart, needed volunteers to repair the losses of his terrible campaign toward Richmond. Then Almeda yielded her final sacrifice, as her husband, George Winslow Cobb, of the Sixty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, set forth to join in the death-grapple around Petersburg and Richmond. While the bulletins brought news day by day of his regiment's engagement in the thick of the fight, his wife, at home with Albert and Margaret, their little boy and girl, encountered her daily trials, supporting her little ones,

shielding and guarding them with anxious care against encompassing, unspeakable social demoralizations, which are always part of the price of war, and which brave Mary Livermore has published and proclaimed with unwavering courage, as she arraigns the war-policies of nations.

Once at home by furlough with endorsement for bravery in battle, greeting his now invalid wife and the children, then again to the front, Almeda's husband took her heart with him, in yearning that wore her vital force away. A few months after Grant's magic words, "Let us have peace," had dissolved and sent home a host of a million men at arms, Almeda Hall Cobb, representative of woman-martyrs as the sands of the sea for number, yielded her earth-life, worn and finished by war, and her body of this mortality was laid at rest in Woodlawn, September 20, 1865.

In many young people to whom "grandmother's" face and memory are only a far-away tradition her traits of righteousness now live on, blessed by peace. In so far as her soul's desire to spread the light of truth can be fulfilled in trust by a son who lives after her, it shall be fulfilled, and thus her prayers be answered; while for herself and her kind in the mysterious life beyond death, there is a Scripture—

"What are these which are arrayed in white robes? and whence came they?"

"And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest. And he said to me, These are they which have come up out of great tribulation."

MARY CAFFREY LOW CARVER was born at Waterville, Kennebec County, Me., March 22, 1850, being the second daughter of Ira Hobbs Low and Ellen Mandana Caffrey Low. Her paternal grandparents were Ivory and Fanny (Colcord) Low, of Fairfield, Me., Ivory being the son of Obadiah Low, a native of Sanford, Me. Her mother was a grand-daughter of John Pullen, who came from Attleboro, Mass., and settled in Winthrop, Me., where he married Amy Bishop, daughter of Squier Bishop and his wife, Patience Titus Bishop. John Pullen

and Squier Bishop, Jr., a brother of Amy (Mrs. Pullen), enlisted in the Continental army and served in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Carver, after receiving her education in the public schools of Waterville, took a three years' course at Coburn (then Waterville) Classical Institute, under the well-known educator, Dr. James H. Hanson. She subsequently spent one year there as teacher of Greek and Latin, being special assistant to Dr. Hanson in his department, and then entered Colby University for a full collegiate course. She was graduated from that institution with the highest honors in the class of 1875, being one of the first women in a New England college to take the full prescribed classical, mathematical, and scientific course. After graduation she taught in different high schools and academies of the State. The marriage of Mary Caffrey Low and Leonard Dwight Carver took place in 1877. Two children have been born of their union, namely: Ruby Carver, now a student at Colby College; and Dwight Carver, who died in 1889.

Since leaving college Mrs. Carver has been active in religious and intellectual work. She is a member of Colby Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa; of Koussinoc Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; of the Unity Club of Augusta; and a life member of the American Unitarian Association. She has written much in the form of essays, lectures, and papers for special occasions, the most notable being her lectures on the "Beauty of the Psalms" and on the "Literature of the Old Testament," which she has read to appreciative audiences in several States. Mrs. Carver is now fully occupied in cataloguing and in special work in the Maine State Library.

FANNY CLIFFORD BROWN, in the closing years of the nineteenth century one of the best known, most active, and influential club women and philanthropists of Portland, Me., died in California, December 20, 1900. She was born at Newfield, Me., May 11, 1834, daughter of the Hon. Nathan Clifford and his wife Hannah, daughter of James Ayer.

Nathan Clifford was born in 1803 in Rum-

ney, N.H. Son of Deacon Nathan, Sr., and Lydia (Simpson) Clifford, he was—as shown in Dow's History of Hampton, N.H.—a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of "George Clifford, descended from the ancient and noble family of Clifford in England" (dating back seven hundred years and more), who came from Nottinghamshire, England, to Boston in 1644, and later removed to Hampton, N.H. Nathan Clifford as a young lawyer settled in York County, Maine. He was Attorney-General of the State, 1834-38; in Congress, December, 1839, to March, 1843; in 1846 he was Attorney-General of the United States in the cabinet of President Polk; in 1848 was sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico; in 1858 was appointed by President Buchanan Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; and in 1877 served as President of the Electoral Commission. He died in 1881.

Fanny Clifford married at the age of seventeen years the late Philip Henry Brown, of Portland, Me., a manufacturer and banker and a man of much culture. Eight children were born of this union. The father died October 25, 1893. The surviving children are: Philip Greeley Brown; Nathan Clifford Brown, Mrs. Linzee Prescott, Boston; Mrs. F. D. True; of Portland; and Helen Clifford Brown.

Of a strongly religious temperament, Mrs. Brown early became a member of the High Street Congregational Church, and was always prominent in its activities. She also felt much interest in charitable work, and took such part in it as her home duties permitted throughout her early married life. It was not, however, until her children had grown to maturity that she became the leader in local philanthropic work which she continued to be to the end of her life. She was also in her later years an enthusiastic club woman, was president of several organizations and a member of many others. She had a judicial mind, inherited, no doubt, from her father, and, having made a careful study of parliamentary law, was a tactful and popular presiding officer. Some of the clubs and charities of which she was a member are as follows: the Volunteer Aid Society, of which she was president,



FANNIE CLIFFORD BROWN

the society having been formed during the Spanish War; the Invalids' Home; the Women's Council; the Crockett Club; the Women's Literary Union; the Clifford Club, which was named by the other members in honor of Mrs. Brown's father; the Portland Fraternity; the Civic Club; the Beecher Club; the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and the Young Women's Christian Association. She was president of several of these clubs, and refused this office for many of the others.

She was deeply interested in the Diet Mission. She was vice-president of an organization recently formed for establishing a maternity hospital at Portland. But her favorite charity was undoubtedly the Temporary Home for Women and Children, of which she was one of the founders in 1882 and always a steadfast friend. She was the ardent champion of the home throughout a long period during which it was frowned upon by the community as an ill-advised institution—a period happily long past. It is not too much to say that most of the present popularity of the home is due to her. She was chosen vice-president of the home in 1885, and retained the office as long as she lived, being for many years, on account of the invalidism of the titular president, practically president.

Mrs. Brown's death was a pathetic sacrifice and the direct result of her maternal devotion. In December, 1900, she learned by telegraph that her son John (twenty-seven years of age), who had served three years with distinction in the United States army, had left the Philippines and had reached San Francisco, where he lay very ill, in a military hospital, of disease contracted in service. She at once started with a daughter for the Pacific coast. A cold caught on the train developed into pneumonia. Her nervous system having been subjected to a severe strain throughout the journey and her vitality being much lowered by anxiety, her illness soon became alarming, and twelve days after her arrival in San Francisco and after she had seen and comforted her son, himself doomed to a speedy death, she died, December 20, 1900.

The announcement in Portland of her death was followed by a remarkable manifestation of

sorrow in the newspapers, and in the clubs of which she was a member, as well as in her family and among her every-day friends. A widespread desire was expressed for a suitable memorial of her beneficent life; and, under the leadership of the club women of Portland, action was at once taken for its fulfilment. Nowhere, it was felt, could a more fitting place be found than at the Temporary Home, Mrs. Brown's favorite charity; accordingly, within a few months a nursery was erected there, to bear her name. On one of its walls is fixed a tablet with the inscription:—

IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF
FANNY CLIFFORD BROWN.

S AGNES PARKER, Past National Chaplain of the Woman's Relief Corps, was born in New London, N.H., January 12, 1841, daughter of Martin and Anna (Adams) Packard and the eldest of five children. Her father was son of David¹ and Susanna (Perkins) Packard, of North Bridgewater, Mass., and lineally descended from Samuel¹ Packard, of West Bridgewater, through Zaccheus,² David,³ William,⁴ and Lemuel.⁵

Anna Adams, wife of Martin Packard and mother of S. Agnes, was daughter of Moses, Jr., and Betsy (Stinson) Adams and on the paternal side a descendant in the seventh generation of Robert Adams, of Newbury, Mass., and his wife Eleanor. The ancestral line was Robert,¹ Abraham,² John,³ ⁴ Moses,⁵ Moses, Jr.⁶ Abraham² Adams, born in Salem in 1639—the year before his father removed to Newbury—married Mary Pettengill. John,³ born in Newbury in 1684, married Sarah Pearson, and resided in Rowley, Mass. John,⁴ born in 1721, married in 1764 for his third wife a widow, Meribah Stickney (born Tenney), of Bradford, and some years later removed to New London, N.H. Moses,⁵ born in 1765, married in 1790 Dolly (or Dorothy) Perley, and resided in New London, N.H., where his son Moses, Jr.,⁶ above named, was born in 1792. Moses Adams, Jr., and Betsy Stinson were married in December, 1819. They had four daughters. Anna,

the eldest, married in March, 1840, Martin Packard.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Packard removed from New London, N.H., to North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass., in 1844. Their daughter Agnes was then three years old. She was educated in the public schools and at Hunt's Academy. On January 23, 1859, she was married to John B. Parker, of North Bridgewater, who was later a veteran of the Civil War.

Mrs. Parker became identified with the Universalist church forty-five years ago, and is one of its most active members. The Ladies' Aid Society connected with the church elected her president several years in succession, and she has held other important positions associated with the work of this church.

When the Hospital Aid Society was formed in Brockton, she was elected one of the Directors, and the next year was chosen President. She assisted in founding the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Brockton, and has served continuously in office, was its President six years, and has been active in raising funds for its benefit. This union has had a large membership, and has been supported by all the churches in the city.

Mrs. Parker is naturally patriotic; and when, early in 1873, a Grand Army Sewing Society was formed, to assist Post No. 13, of Brockton, she joined its membership roll and was chosen secretary. Elected its first President when the society became a branch of the Department of Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps in October, 1879, she was subsequently re-elected for three successive years.

The corps, which is one of the largest and most efficient in the State, is auxiliary to Fletcher Webster Post, No. 13, G. A. R., and is No. 7 on the roster of the Department W. R. C. The members appreciate Mrs. Parker's long-continued and faithful service in the cause.

At the annual State convention in Boston in 1880 "the various corps presidents gave good accounts of their corps, that of Mrs. S. Agnes Parker, of Fletcher Webster Corps, of Brockton, being specially interesting."

Mrs. Parker served on important committees

that year, and at the convention in 1881 was elected Department Treasurer. She was Department Inspector in 1882, and also served as a member of the Committee on Ritual, Rules, and Regulations. The following year she was appointed chairman of this committee, and was elected to the office of Department Junior Vice-President. In 1884 she was chosen Department Senior Vice-President, and in 1885 re-elected. She presided over the annual convention in Boston in 1886, the Department President, Mrs. Goodale, being detained at home by illness. This convention elected Mrs. Parker President for the ensuing year, and at its close she presented a report, in which the following summary of the work under her charge is given:—

"I have been on duty at headquarters every week but two. I have issued seven general orders. In my first and second general orders I appointed a staff of aides to assist the department officers in their work and be of service to those corps in remote parts of the State where they needed assistance or instruction. . . .

"My duties as Department President have occupied the greater part of my time. I have travelled in official capacity in the State of Massachusetts four thousand and seventy-one miles, have made forty-one visits to corps, and have been cordially received by the members. I attended the National Convention at San Francisco, receiving many courtesies on this trip from Department Commander John D. Billings and other officials of the Grand Army of the Republic. I have accepted many invitations to anniversaries and inspections, have instituted one corps, installed the officers of six corps, and have paid other official visits too numerous to mention.

"We have expended in relief the past year three thousand nine hundred and three dollars and forty-seven cents. This sum does not include the entire amount contributed, as much has been given in the way of clothing and other articles. The Soldiers' Home has received six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents."

Mrs. Parker was unanimously re-elected Department President at the convention in Boston in 1887. In her annual address in

1888 she referred to the growth and work of the order in Massachusetts:—

"January, 1887, we had seventy-seven corps with a membership of five thousand two hundred and fifty-seven. To-day we number one hundred corps with a membership of over six thousand seven hundred. Amount expended in relief the past year, five thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty cents, and turned over to posts, three thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents. This amount does not cover the amount of all clothing and food given, as in many cases the value is not estimated. The amount reported as given the Soldiers' Home the past year is six thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty cents, which does not include the total figures.

"My duties as Department President have occupied nearly all my time. I have issued seven general orders and two circular letters, have visited headquarters ninety times, have travelled in official capacity in this State five thousand eight hundred and forty-four miles, visiting thirty-eight different corps. . . . I have had the pleasure of installing the officers of seven corps, have instituted two corps, and assisted at the institution of others. I had the honor of attending the National Convention held at St. Louis. Number of official visits made during the year is two hundred and seven." A reception was tendered Mrs. Parker in Boston, upon her return from St. Louis, by the delegates who represented Massachusetts at the Fourth National Convention. Fletcher Webster Post and Corps, of Brockton, also gave her a reception in that city.

Mrs. Parker gained the love of her associates and won the regard of the Grand Army of the Republic during the two years of her administration. Upon retiring from the chair she was appointed and installed Department Counsellor and reappointed the following year.

At the convention of 1890 Mrs. Parker was appointed a member of the Committee on Department Rooms at the Soldiers' Home, and at every subsequent convention she has been reappointed. She is also a member of other important committees. At the National

Convention in Pittsburg, Pa., September, 1894, she was unanimously elected National Chaplain.

Mrs. Parker's husband, Mr. John B. Parker, of Brockton, was born in Boxford, Mass., a son of Aaron L. and Priscilla (Buzzell) Parker. He served in the Civil War in Company F, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, was wounded at Cold Harbor, and honorably discharged for disability soon after the surrender of General Lee. He has been Quartermaster of Fletcher Webster Post, of Brockton, the past twenty years.

Three of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker died in infancy. Of the four others the following is a brief record: Katie Florence, born March 23, 1862, is the wife of Robert Davis, of North Easton, and mother of four children—Arthur Horace, Fred Carleton, Helen Parker, and Agnes Elena; Fred Chandler, born August 31, 1866, married in February, 1901, M. Elizabeth Crummitt, and died January 12, 1904; Annie Edith, born December 28, 1875, married Harry L. Thompson, and has one child, Errol Mitchell; Frank Adams Parker was born June 30, 1884.

ALICE SPENCER GEDDES.—One day in the early fall of 1898 a young woman, a Freshman in Radcliffe College, received a letter asking her to call upon the editor of the largest and most influential paper in the city in which she lived. "I have noticed with approval," said the editor, "the reports of the Cambridge Art Circle affairs, which you as clerk have sent in. Will you take charge of a woman's department in my paper?"

"What do you want in it? How shall I start about it? Do you think I can do it?" were some of the questions asked by the bewildered girl.

"I am too busy to answer questions. Will you furnish matter for eight columns of the *Cambridge Chronicle* a week from to-day?"

"Yes, sir, I will," came the prompt reply.

Thus it was that Miss Geddes was precipitately plunged into the field of journalism.

She often jests now about the feeling of utter helplessness which overwhelmed her as she left

that editor's office, but she knows that it was this very throwing of herself on her own resources that started her on her successful career. A week from that day the *Woman's Chronicle*, supplement to the *Cambridge Chronicle*, appeared, containing an editorial by the young editor, setting forth the policy of the paper, which was not to be concerned with the sentimental and useless matter usually crowding the so-called woman's pages of our large newspapers, but rather was to be devoted to educational, philanthropic, and social activities of Cambridge women. This first issue contained a résumé of all of these lines of work, illustrated with photographs of prominent women interested in them.

From that time, save during the months of July and August of each year, the *Woman's Chronicle* as long as she edited it kept to the high ideals of the first issue, largely increased the circulation of the paper, and came to be recognized as the official organ of women's societies in Cambridge. All this Miss Geddes accomplished entirely unaided. She collected the matter, wrote the articles, and read the proof for each issue, and at the same time carried on the regular course at Radcliffe, and held the positions of clerk of the Cambridge Art Circle and the Cantabrigia Club. Such were the beginnings of the career of a young woman who is now widely known, not only as an active worker in women's clubs and as a journalist, but as a lecturer and class leader in all branches of English literature.

Alice Spencer Geddes was born in Athol, Mass., November 13, 1876, and was named for her paternal grandmother, with whom she spent her early years. In 1878 the family moved to Cambridge; and in the following year her parents, William E. and Ella M. Geddes, went to England to establish business there. As they intended to be absent but a short time, the daughter was left in her grandmother's charge. But, where success is, there is contentment; and Mr. and Mrs. Geddes took up their permanent residence in London. Ever since her babyhood, then, the daughter has lived in Cambridge in the winter and in London in the summer.

Miss Geddes is a graduate of Chauncy Hall

School, Boston, which she entered at the age of eight, and of Radcliffe College, class of 1899. After leaving Radcliffe, she studied at Newnham College. As a result of her special fondness for English literature and of her familiarity with the homes and haunts of literary men and women abroad, she was led to enter upon the field of work which has brought her fame.

In October, 1901, a large audience listened to a "Recital of Literary Romances" by Miss Geddes. Clearly and distinctly, without affectation, she read the stories she had written of the love episodes in the lives of Swift and his Stella, Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning, and Carlyle and Jane Welsh. Her hearers, among them being many literary critics, marvelled at the purity and beauty of these sketches, as well as at their keen insight and penetration into character.

The next morning the leading Boston papers announced the appearance of a new star in the literary firmament, and letters congratulatory were followed by letters of inquiry as to terms for lecture and class work. Thus, at the early age of twenty-five, Miss Geddes became much in demand to give lectures and recitals and lead classes in eighteenth century and Victorian literature.

The secret of her popularity lies in the newness of her methods; for in her analysis of a great work of literature she gives merely statistics enough to identify the period, and avoids repeating well-known truisms and general statements. She goes below the outer shell, and unearths the inner meaning of the work, the causes which produced it, and the effect of its existence. She is now preparing a course of ten lectures on "The Novel and Life," which will follow the parallel development of civilization and the English novel.

In spite of the amount of brain work which so many demands call from her, she has not lost her girlishness, and is much sought after at the gatherings of young people in Cambridge. She is much interested in club work, being a member of the Cambridge Art Circle, the Cantabrigia Club, the Woman's Charity Club, the Metaphysical Club, the Actors' Church Alliance, the New England Woman's Press Association, and the Ruskin Club.



EFFIE M. F. HARTWELL

Her personality is charming, and her naturalness of manner makes her a pleasing picture on the lecture platform and an inspiring leader in class work.

In March, 1903, she took the most ambitious step of all. She purchased a well-known Cambridge newspaper, *The Cambridge Press*, and announced in the first number that it would be devoted to the interests of Cambridge, and that it would be owned, edited, and conducted entirely by women. This innovation was a welcome one, and the excellent sheet is a source of pride to the whole city. There is not a weak point about it. Miss Geddes is a born journalist, and her editorials are fine samples of literary style and fearless utterance.

EFFIE MARION FRANCES NEEDHAM HARTWELL.—In every city and town of New England, safe to say, at the present time women are to be found quietly and earnestly striving to establish better social conditions, conforming to higher ideals. Fitchburg, Mass., is no exception to this, and a leader among its women workers is Mrs. Hartwell, whose name in full appears at the head of this article.

Her father, Colonel Daniel Needham, was born in Salem, Mass., of good Quaker stock, an energetic, active nature, positive in opinion, and always taking his full share of the business of the State and local affairs. He married Miss Caroline Augusta Hall, of Boston, a woman of charmingly attractive personal character. Their fourth child, Effie Marion Frances, was born in Groton, Mass., January 9, 1852. The family removed to Queechee, Vt., in 1855, living there among the mountains until Effie was twelve years of age, when they returned to their old home town. Groton was one of the academy towns of New England, which, before the establishment by law of high schools in all the larger towns, were centres of learning and refinement. For a century or more the Lawrence Academy in Groton held high rank in its class, and here Miss Needham acquired a solid grounding in education, which was supplemented by a year of study at the Prospect Hill School in Greenfield, Mass., and a season

at the Misses Gilman's finishing school in Boston. From 1869 to 1877 she resided in Boston, and on October 23 of this latter year she was married to Harris Cowdrey Hartwell. Her home has since been in Fitchburg. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, namely: Norcross Needham Hartwell, December 15, 1880; and Harold Hall Hartwell, May 6, 1891.

Mr. Hartwell was a native of Groton and an alumnus of Lawrence Academy. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1869. He studied law in Fitchburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He was Representative from Fitchburg in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1883, 1884, 1885, and a State Senator in 1887, 1888, 1889, being president of the Senate in 1889. His untimely death in 1891 cut short a career of unusual promise. In Mr. Hartwell's public and official life his wife was his strong supporter and efficient help, and his manly qualities and public position undoubtedly quickened her natural executive ability and strong desire to serve others. She has been identified with many of the best institutions of her city. She was the first president of the Fitchburg Woman's Club, continuing in office for six consecutive years; and during that time, under her vigorous administrative ability, the club took rank among the highest of the State in solid educative work, healthy growth, and steadily increasing value to its members, becoming one of the acknowledged forces of the city. Mrs. Hartwell was a director of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and has served on several of its committees. She is the vice-president of the Old Ladies' Home Corporation, the president of its Ladies' Benevolent Society, and one of the staunchest supporters and workers for this useful institution, which has, from a small but earnest beginning, grown to own its large and commodious brick home, housing and providing for fifteen or twenty inmates.

Taking an interest in everything tending to the advancement of woman, she is a stanch advocate of suffrage for her sex on an equality with male suffrage. During the existence of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Fitchburg, Mrs. Hartwell was a personal worker, untiring in her efforts to keep it to

the purpose indicated by its name. She is a director in the Benevolent Union (the Associated Charities organization in Fitchburg), and is a most active working member of the Baldwinsville Hospital Cottage Auxiliary, a society formed to aid the partially State-supported hospital for epileptic children at Baldwinsville, Mass. She is also a warm friend and helper to the Children's Home, another of the charitable and practically helpful institutions of her city.

Mrs. Hartwell has always been an earnest Unitarian in her religious belief and affiliation, and has been among the foremost in the First Parish Church of Fitchburg in all its activities, giving unstintingly of her time and means to promote its best welfare, and filling for more or less extended time the various church appointments usually enjoyed by women.

In summing up, we may say that conspicuous executive ability, indomitable energy and persistency, a clear and broad vision, great tact, loyalty to friends and to purpose, and painstaking fidelity to any matter in hand are Mrs. Hartwell's characteristics, and give the key to the success she has attained in good works. Such women mean more to their surroundings than can be told in words or measured perhaps by any of our common standards. Their number is increasing among us, and in large degree owing to examples like that of Mrs. Hartwell, which are a steady inspiration both for the present and the future.

CALISTA ROBINSON JONES, Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, was born March 22, 1839, in Chelsea, Vt., and during the greater part of her life has been a resident of that State, her home for the past twenty years and more having been in the town of Bradford.

Her parents were Cornelius and Mary A. (Pike) Robinson. Her maternal grandmother, Sophia Lyman, wife of James Pike, was a daughter of Richard Lyman, of Lebanon, Conn., who marched with others from Connecticut "for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775," and in April, 1777, enlisted for three years under Captain Benjamin Throop,

having the rank of Sergeant in the First Regiment, Connecticut line, under Colonel Jedediah Huntington. Solomon Robinson, great-grandfather of Cornelius Robinson, was in the battle of Bennington.

Calista Robinson, as she was known in girlhood, was educated in the public schools and academy of Chelsea and at Rutgers Female Institute, New York City. For three years she was a teacher in the Washington School in Chicago. A few days after the attack on Fort Sumter, with the assistance of three other teachers she made a regulation fifteen-foot bunting flag, every star of which was sewed on by hand. This was the first flag to float over a school-house in Chicago. She assisted in distributing supplies to the thousands of troops who passed through that city en route for Washington. Returning to Vermont in 1864, she was married in Chelsea, September 8 of that year, to Charles Jones, a native of Tunbridge, Vt., and a graduate of Chelsea Academy. He was born July 18, 1837.

When a Relief Corps auxiliary to Washburn Post, G. A. R., was formed in Bradford, Vt., Mrs. Jones became a charter member, serving as President two years and holding some office ever since. The Department Convention of Vermont elected her successively Junior Vice-President, Senior Vice-President, and President. She has served on important committees in the State and national organizations, and has been active as a member of the Andersonville Prison Board of the National W. R. C. After doing effective work as Department Patriotic Instructor, she was appointed a member of the first National Committee on Patriotic Instruction. She was National Junior Vice-President in 1899, and at the convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1901, she was elected National President, receiving a unanimous vote. She performed the duties of this office in an admirable manner, and her address delivered in Washington, October 9, at the session of the Twentieth National Convention, was received with approval. A few extracts are here given: "The Twentieth National Convention marks the close of the second decade in the history of the Woman's Relief Corps. The history of the first decade

was one largely experimental and characterized by most rapid growth in numbers and development. . . . Now we find ourselves looking out over a field of work limitless in extent, and we find ourselves, too, most admirably prepared to carry forward the lines of work projected to reach, if possible, the highest ideal ever set for woman's work.

"This year, 1901-1902, has been a remarkably successful one from every standpoint. . . . This has been brought about because the time was ripe, the officers of the administration wonderfully capable for the places they were called to fill; the spirit of the day was for prosperity, for advancement.

"It is with feelings of great satisfaction that I am permitted to tell you to-day that never were Memorial Sunday and Memorial Day more generally observed than in the year 1902.

"Contributions to the Southern Memorial Day fund came with much promptness from corps and also from individual members, in many instances accompanied with letters filled with patriotic enthusiasm. There was in the hands of the national treasurer, from last year's contribution, nine hundred and forty-two dollars. This year we have sent to the Quartermaster-general of the Grand Army one thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-three cents, and there is one hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-four cents now remaining in the treasury. . . . The amount sent South this year by the W. R. C. is the largest sum ever sent in any one year. We are most glad that the response was so generous, and we are positively assured by the commander-in-chief that the need was never greater nor the work of decorating more thoroughly performed. . . .

"We have formed a closer union with the G. A. R., to whom, as Colonel Bakewell says, 'the Woman's Relief Corps is married': and in that closer union of spirit and methods of work, in uniformity of purpose and material, we must hand to our posterity a heritage rich in the ideal teaching and living of a higher citizenship than we have ever known.

"Patriotic days have been widely observed. In response to the Flag Day letters bearing

the joint message of the G. A. R. and W. R. C., flags floated from ocean to ocean. . . .

"Work has rapidly advanced along all lines. Flags, charts, oleographs, have been placed in the schools. Patriotic programs of rare merit have been constantly prepared, and the children of our land have sung 'The Star-spangled Banner' with a new spirit and vigor.

"I wish especially to commend the work of the Sons of Veterans. Their organization is one of noble purpose, and the results of their united efforts cannot fail to be a grand success. I would also call especial attention to the opening of the new educational institution, the Sons of Veterans Memorial University, on September 10, at Mason City, Ia."

Mrs. Jones is honored in her native State, and has filled places of responsibility in other lines of work. She is one of the Trustees and chairman of the Book Committee of the Bradford Public Library, which was started at her suggestion. Its beginning was in 1874, when Mrs. Albert Bailey and Mrs. Jones went about from house to house, and procured subscriptions of one dollar each from sixty-three women to a fund for the purchase of books for a library. In addition to the annual subscriptions, money was obtained by entertainments and lectures conducted by the association. The books were kept at the house of Mrs. Jones, who acted as librarian three years. At the dedication of the present building, the gift of John Lunn Woods, in 1895, the address was delivered by the Hon. J. H. Benton, Jr., of Boston, a former resident of Bradford. Referring to the work of the Ladies' Library Association, he said: "Who can measure the good which has resulted to this community from this patient, persistent, unselfish work of these wise and public-spirited women? They deserve our praise equally with him whose name this building bears. While his name is carried upon the portals of your library, theirs should be borne upon tablets upon its walls, that in the years and generations to come those who enjoy the benefits may not forget how much they owe to those who made its existence possible."

Mrs. Jones is a prominent member of the Daughters of American Revolution in Vermont,

having been a member of the first Chapter in the State.

Charles Jones, the date of whose birth is recorded above, was engaged for many years in the insurance business in Bradford, in partnership with Colonel John C. Stearns. The firm became one of the best known in that section of Vermont. Mr. Jones held various positions of trust in Bradford, serving as president of the Village Corporation, Water Commissioner, School Trustee, and director and treasurer of the Bradford Electric Lighting Company. He died in April, 1901. The local paper of Bradford, in the issue of April 19, paid the following tribute to his memory: "One of the saddest duties of our twenty years' newspaper experience is to chronicle the death of Charles Jones, to us a personal bereavement, and shared by a large number of our citizens outside his immediate family. His worth was best known to those with whom he was longest and most intimately associated and who were brought into closest contact with him. He was upright and honorable, capable in all the positions of public and private affairs which he administered."

Mrs. Jones has one daughter, Mary Ellen, who was born in Bradford, May 30, 1868. She received her early education in the Bradford public schools and academy, and then took a five years' course, scientific and musical, in Wellesley College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1889. During a large part of her college life she acted as secretary for the professor of history, thus acquiring experience that has been useful in other positions. After leaving college she taught successively in Bradford Academy; two years at Plattsburg, N.Y.; in Pontiac, Ill.; three years in Bradford, Vt. She was married July 6, 1899, to David Sloane Conant, who is now serving a second term as State's Attorney for Orange County. He is a lineal descendant of Roger Conant, who in 1626 with a few followers began the settlement of Naumkeag, now Salem, Mass. In club and society life Mrs. Conant has been active and useful, being especially apt in planning and carrying out social events. Various Bradford institutions have profited much from her skill in their di-

rection, especially the Public Library, in which she has always had a keen interest. Upon the election of her mother to the office of National President of the W. R. C. in 1901, Mrs. Conant was appointed National Secretary of the organization. She made improvements in the books and papers, issued special instruction blanks regarding reports and other work of the order, and performed the duties of the office in an intelligent, vigorous, and thorough manner. Mr. and Mrs. Conant have two children: Dorothy Stewart, born August 11, 1900; and Barbara Allerton, born November 6, 1902.

CORA BELLE AYLING was born December 16, 1870, in the village of Paw Paw, Ill., her parents uniting the blood of the old Scotch Presbyterians with that of the English. Her father, Alfred Stainbrook, in early life settled at his old home as a breeder of high-grade horses. A man of striking personality, he represented the best type of the pioneer, and to his little daughter Cora, who became his constant companion, he was the ideal of all that was best in manhood. In those long days they spent in the saddle, riding over the great sweep of prairie, his strong character impressed on the child its absolute fearlessness, its sincerity, its hatred of shams and hypocrisy. To this day she is wont to exclaim, "I have yet to meet my father's equal."

In 1880 the Stainbrooks moved to Cleveland, Ohio, the father becoming interested in a manufacturing concern. Cora attended the public schools, showing remarkable ability in mathematics, and studied to prepare herself for teaching. Her plans were abruptly changed by the sudden death of her father while trying to save the lives of some of his men after an explosion of chemicals. The girl of seventeen found herself the responsible head of the family, with an invalid mother and two young sisters dependent on her for support. She bravely confronted the problem of bread-winning, and succeeded in maintaining the home, giving her sisters a business education as a basis for their own independence. For a time Cora held the position of book-keeper;



CORA B. AYLING

but her energies required a more active life, and for several years she travelled through the Middle States, representing a Chicago firm, a cereal food house. Her salary, seventy-five dollars a month for the first two months, was then increased to three thousand dollars a year and expenses. In 1894 she married Arthur Putnam Ayling, a native of Boston, then a glass manufacturer in Milwaukee, Wis. She was elected treasurer of the company, the Northern Glass Works, and had practical charge of the office and sales department. In 1898, her health failing, the Aylings moved to a delightful country house in Bridgewater, Mass., where the rest and outdoor life proved restorative. Later, when her husband's business interests took him to the remote Southwest, Mrs. Ayling assumed the business management of a new Boston publication, the *Brown Book*, which in less than two years achieved a most remarkable success. She is also the president of the Automatic Addressing Machine Company, and has interests in various other enterprises.

Personally Mrs. Ayling is a woman of rather slight physique, far too slight for the stress the mind would impose upon it; but her indomitable will carries her through tasks that might well deter many men. Her rather quizzical gray eyes have an almost clairvoyant power in reading those with whom she comes in contact. Her mind rapidly grasps the salient points of any proposition, ignoring unimportant details, and her deductions are seldom in error. She places her objective points clearly, and attains them by very direct methods, possessing strong executive ability. She systematizes the work of her assistants, and inspires intense loyalty in those about her. Mrs. Ayling is a member of the New England Women's Press Club, and was a charter member of the Ousamequin Club of Bridgewater.

MERCY A. BAILEY, art teacher, Boston, was born in the town of Wellfleet, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Her parents were the Rev. Stephen Bailey, a native of Portsmouth, N.H., and his wife, Mrs. Sally Whitman Bailey, daughter of Dr. Jonas and Mercy (Goodspeed)

Whitman, of Barnstable. Miss Bailey's maternal grandfather, Dr. Jonas Whitman (Yale Coll., 1772), was a descendant in the fifth generation of John Whitman, an early settler of Weymouth, Mass., who, through his daughter Sarah, was an ancestor of President Abraham Lincoln. The Whitman-Lincoln line is thus shown: Sarah² Whitman, daughter of John,¹ married about 1653 Abraham Jones; and their daughter, Sarah³ Jones, married Mordecai² Lincoln, of Hingham, from whom the line continued through Mordecai,³ born in 1686, who removed to New Jersey and later to Pennsylvania; John,⁴ who settled in Virginia; Abraham,⁵ who removed to Kentucky; to Thomas,⁶ father of Abraham,⁷ the sixteenth President of the United States.

Miss Bailey was educated in private schools in Boston and at Wheaton Seminary, in Norton, Mass. She remembers no time when she was not busy with pencil and brush. Even as a tiny child she thus reproduced the familiar objects about her. Her parents, recognizing her talent, wisely resolved to have it properly developed; and accordingly she received the benefit of the best instruction from both native and foreign teachers, a part of her student days being spent in London and Paris.

She had been a painstaking student for several years when she accepted her first position as a teacher of drawing in the public schools of Dorchester, Mass. When Mr. Walter Smith came to Boston and started the movement for introducing the teaching of drawing in the public and evening schools of the city, there was a rapidly increasing demand for well-trained teachers. This resulted in the founding of the Normal Art School, in which Miss Bailey has been a popular and esteemed teacher for twenty years, teaching light and shade drawing from animal forms and still life in oil and water-colors. She has been a diligent worker and student in her chosen field all her life, continuing to draw and paint during the years when teaching claimed the greater part of her time. Art has held first place with her always, society, dress, vacations, becoming matters of secondary importance. She has exhibited in Boston, Philadelphia, and Western cities, her subjects being heads, animals, and

landscapes. She has received medals from the Mechanics' Art Association. Among her former pupils are many of the art instructors at the Pratt Institute, the Cleveland Art School, and other important educational institutions. She was the first woman to be elected supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Massachusetts. She has lectured on art in various cities.

Miss Bailey is a regular attendant of Trinity Church, Boston, and is interested in its several charities. Perhaps her warmest sympathies are enlisted for sailors, to the homes and hospitals for whom many comforts find their way from the hands of the quiet artist in her unostentatious home at the Grundmann Studios. Miss Bailey is a member of the Copley Society of Boston and of the Industrial Art Teachers' Association. She is an apostle of thoroughness and application, and more than one professor of fine arts to-day remembers with gratitude her efficient training.

REBECA AUGUSTA PICKETT, secretary of the Relief Committee of the Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps, traces her ancestry back seven generations to John Putnam, who, with his three sons, Thomas, Nathaniel, and John, came from Buckinghamshire, England, to Salem, Mass., received a grant of land in 1641, was admitted a freeman in 1647, and died in 1662. The line of descent is: John,¹ Captain John,² Captain Jonathan,³ Jonathan,⁴ Jonathan,⁵ Nathan,⁶ Perley,⁷ and Perley Zebulon Montgomery Pike.⁸ Jonathan⁴ Putnam, born in 1691, married Elizabeth⁴ Putnam, daughter of Joseph³ and Elizabeth (Porter) Putnam and an elder sister of General Israel Putnam.

Nathan⁶ Putnam, of Danvers, Mass., great-grandfather of Mrs. Pickett, was wounded in the battle of Lexington. He married Hannah Putnam, a daughter of Dr. Amos⁵ Putnam (John,⁴ John,³ Nathaniel,² John¹).

Mrs. Pickett's paternal grandfather, Perley⁷ Putnam, was born in Danvers, September 16, 1778. He was named for his uncle, Perley Putnam, who was killed in the battle of Lexington, and whose name, with those of the other

Danvers soldiers who fell on that day, is inscribed on the monument in Peabody.

When in his twenty-first year Perley⁷ Putnam was employed in building the famous frigate "Essex," the keel of which was laid on Salem Neck, April 13, 1799, the vessel being launched September 30, 1799. By request of Colonel William Ricker, Collector of Customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, he presented a plan for a custom-house and store for the town of Salem on June 19, 1818, which was substantially accepted by the government. The present custom-house was built under his superintendence. He also worked on the first Franklin Building, and erected some of the solid houses on Chestnut and other streets.

He was instrumental in organizing the old Salem Mechanic Light Infantry, of which he was Captain on the occasion of their first parade, in 1807. He was elected Major in 1810, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1811, and was commanding officer of the day on their fiftieth anniversary in 1857.

In the War of 1812 he was a Major in the United States army and assigned to Colonel Loring's Forty-eighth Regiment. He marched his troops through Salem to Eastport, Me., taking command of Fort Sullivan, but was obliged to capitulate his little garrison of fifty-nine men (eleven of whom were sick) to the British general, Sir Thomas Hardy. Returning to Salem at the close of the war, Colonel Putnam, as he was generally known, gave his time and influence to public measures.

As chairman of the Board of Selectmen (to which body he was elected several years in succession), he was one of the committee that drafted the first city charter. The honor was accorded to him of transferring the keys of the old town house to Leverett Saltonstall, the first mayor of the city in 1836. Colonel Putnam was appointed the first City Marshal of Salem, and held that position until 1847. He was Street Commissioner from 1846 to 1862, and was weigher and gauger for several years in the Salem custom-house. As a life-long Democrat, he was earnest in his devotion to the principles of that party. He died July 4, 1864.

Colonel Putnam was one of the founders of the Universalist church in Salem, and was deeply interested in the work of that denomination. He was very persevering in his researches as an antiquarian and genealogist, collecting many records of the Putnam family, which since his death have been placed in the library of the Essex Institute, and have been frequently consulted by students of the family history. Colonel Putnam married November 3, 1801, Betsey Preston, of Danvers. They had three sons and seven daughters, all born in Salem.

Perley Z. M. Pike Putnam, son of Colonel Perley⁷ and Betsey (Preston) Putnam, was a sea captain. He died in August, 1849, of typhus fever, on board the brig "Messenger," on the west coast of Africa. He was buried at sea. His wife was Mary E. Whitney.

His daughter, Rebecca Augusta, the subject of this sketch, was born September 22, 1847, in Salem, Mass. She married first, February 20, 1872, William Henry Cook, of Salem, who died October 30, 1872. She married second, January 31, 1883, Charles Pickett, of Beverly, where they now reside. Her son by her former marriage, William Henry Cook, second, born January 14, 1873, also lives in Beverly.

Charles Pickett, of Beverly, went to California in August, 1847, in the bark "San Francisco," returning via Central America in May, 1853. He was mustered into the United States service August 22, 1862, at Lynnfield, in Company B, Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment, and was in the following battles: siege of Suffolk, Va.; Baltimore Cross-roads; siege of Fort Wagner, S.C.; Seahook Farm, Ten Mile Run, Lobe City, Olustee, Cedar Creek, and McGirsh's Creek, Fla.; Petersburg Heights, siege of Petersburg, repulse of Haygood's brigade, battle of the Mine, Bermuda Hundred, Fair Oaks, operations before Richmond. At Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864, he was wounded in the thigh. As First Sergeant, Company B, Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment, he was honorably discharged June 16, 1865, at the close of the war.

Appointed superintendent of the Beverly water-works in August, 1869, he held that position until March 1, 1896, when he resigned "after twenty-six years of faithful service to

town and city, and leaving to other hands one of the best kept systems of water-works in the country." He is a member of John H. Chipman, Jr., Post, No. 89, G. A. R., of Beverly.

Mr. Pickett had two brothers in the Union army, Josiah and George A. Pickett. The younger brother was in Company G, Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment. The elder brother, Josiah Pickett, was "First Lieutenant, Third Battalion Riflemen, M. V. M., in service of the United States, April 19, 1861; . . . Captain Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, October 12, 1861; . . . Major, March 20, 1862; Colonel, October 29, 1862. Served in North Carolina from October, 1861, to January, 1865. Present at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., where he was severely wounded. Brevet Brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, June 3, 1864. Mustered out, January 10, 1865."

Mrs. Pickett is a charter member of the Relief Corps auxiliary to the John H. Chipman, Jr., Post, G. A. R., of Beverly, which was instituted May 28, 1883. She served the corps two years as conductor and one year as senior vice-president; was installed president in 1892 and again in 1897; has also held the office of chaplain, performed the duties of treasurer three years and of secretary two years. For four years she served faithfully as chairman of the Executive Committee. She has also been chairman of the Relief Committee. She was appointed Department Aide in 1893, 1895, 1900, and 1901, and is serving (1903) for the sixth year as Assistant Inspector. In 1895 she travelled extensively as treasurer of the Exemplification staff, appointed by Mrs. Eva T. Cook, Department President. In 1896 she declined a nomination as Department Press Correspondent, but in 1900 accepted an appointment as a member of the Department Relief Committee, which was tendered her by Mrs. Mary L. Gilman, Department President. As secretary of this committee she has gained a reputation for efficiency and zeal in the arduous and oftentimes perplexing duties of the office. She is thoroughly familiar with matters relating to pension laws, State aid, the management of Soldiers' Homes, and so forth, and is well known in Grand Army and Relief Corps circles throughout the State.

Mrs. Pickett is a member of the Finance Committee of the First Baptist Church in Beverly, and has been an active member of the church for several years. She is interested in the home and foreign mission work, is treasurer of the "Inasmuch" circle of King's Daughters and a teacher in the Chinese department of the Bible school. She is also chairman of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Federation of the First Baptist Church. She is a member of the Lothrop Club and of the Supply Committee of the Old Ladies' Home Society of Beverly. In 1898 and 1899 she was secretary of the Beverly Volunteer Aid Association, which conducted special work for the soldiers of the Spanish-American War.

JULIA MARIA BAKER, wife of William James Baker, of Worcester, was born in that city, October 13, 1830, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Harrington) Perry.

In a published article by Professor Arthur L. Perry, LL.D., entitled "An Ancestral Research," whence has been derived some of the early history and genealogy that follows, the Perry lineage is traced back to the Rev. John Perry, of Farnborough (now Fareham, Hampshire), England, who died in 1621. The clergyman's son John, shortly after his father's death, was apprenticed to learn the cloth-workers' trade. He married Johanna, daughter of Joseph Holland, a cloth-worker and citizen of London. Her father's will, dated 1659, printed in Waters's "Genealogical Gleanings," makes bequests to his "son-in-law, John Perry, and Johanna, his wife, my daughter," and their three children. It was this John¹ Perry who, accompanied by his son John,² came to New England and settled in Watertown, near Boston, near the close of the year 1666 or early in 1667.

John² Perry married in Watertown in December, 1667, Sarah Clary. They had nine children, Josiah,³ born in 1684, being the seventh. Josiah³ Perry married Bethiah Cutter, daughter of Ephraim and Bethiah (Wood) Cutter and grand-daughter of Richard¹ Cutter. Nathan⁴ Perry, born in 1718, was one of their ten children. He married at Watertown in 1746

Hannah Fiske. The Perrys of Watertown in colonial times were engaged in some form of cloth-working, being mostly weavers and tailors. Bethiah, first wife of Josiah Perry and mother of his children, died in 1735, and his second wife, Elizabeth, died in 1748. In 1751 Josiah and his son Nathan settled on a farm of eighty acres on the north-western slope of Sagatabscot Hill (now Union Hill), Worcester, Mass. Of this property they were joint owners. Much of the land remains in the hands of the family at this day.

Nathan⁴ Perry, by occupation a farmer and weaver, was Treasurer of Worcester County fifteen years, also Town Treasurer most of the time, and for many years Notary Public. He was for twenty-three years deacon in the old South Church. A staunch patriot in trying times, he stood high in the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He died in February, 1806.

Moses Perry, son of Nathan and one of a family of eight children, was born in 1762, and lived to be eighty years old. He succeeded to the ownership of the home farm, was industrious, frugal, and thrifty, and although his schooling, it is said, had been limited to six weeks, he was much respected as a man of intelligence and influence, a slow speaker, but one whose words carried weight. With a placid temper he combined great force of character. It is related of him that at a church meeting where the members were becoming excited he arose and said: "Brethren, we are getting pretty warm. I think we had better go home, and I shall set the example." He then took his hat and started. He was a deacon in the South Church thirty-five years and in the Union Church six years. His wife, Hannah Hall, whom he married in 1791, died in November, 1861, at ninety-three years of age. She is spoken of as having been somewhat eccentric and "perhaps lacking balance of mind," but of a "kindly, social nature, very fond of her church, and with a wonderful memory for the sermon." They had eight children, five sons and three daughters. Three of the sons were ministers of the gospel, and two were farmers, one settling in Central New York, and the other, Samuel, in Worcester. Two of the daughters married farmers. One was the

mother of fourteen children; the other, of twelve.

Samuel^e Perry, the next owner and occupant of the Worcester farm, was born November 26, 1796, died February 12, 1878. His wife, Mary Harrington, whom he wedded in December, 1823, was born March 20, 1804, daughter of Francis Harrington, Jr. She died February 18, 1869. Her grandfather Harrington bought land in Worcester, and settled there in 1740. When Samuel Perry married, on three sides of his farm was a dense forest. In preparing to make a home for his bride he cut down the first tree at the north. He served as a Captain in the militia, and for thirty-five years was a deacon of the Union Church, of which he was one of the founders. He was very benevolent, a man of good judgment in affairs, and a peacemaker in the church and neighborhood. Opposed to the renting of pews, he took upon himself to secure subscriptions, collect the money, and pay the bills. When he could not collect what was pledged, he paid it himself. He had ten children. One son, David Brainard Perry, D.D., a graduate of Yale, was for some years a home missionary in Nebraska and is now president of Doane College. Another son was a successful business man, and three were farmers. Of the five daughters, four became teachers, in time marrying intelligent, well-to-do business men. The other daughter, Mary S. Perry, who died in Worcester, August 8, 1902, was much beloved as a "woman of rare qualities of heart and mind, of great sympathy for the unfortunate, with keen appreciation of the beautiful in nature, a wide range of reading and thought, remarkable knowledge of the Scriptures; and great reverence for sacred things." A volume of her poems published during her last illness is held as a precious legacy.

The mother, Mrs. Mary Harrington Perry, a kindly, hospitable woman, with a charm of manner that attracted strangers to her, was a notable housekeeper, bringing up her children to habits of industry and thrift. In the sick-room she had rare tact and skill. Her simple presence was a blessing.

Julia Maria (Mrs. Baker) was the fourth child of Deacon Samuel Perry and his wife Mary.

She acquired her education in the district school, three-quarters of a mile from her home, the Worcester High School, opened in 1846, Leicester Academy, and Wilbraham Academy. For several years she was engaged in teaching, her first school, in a neighboring town, being an ungraded one of seventy-six pupils. She afterward taught in intermediate and grammar schools. Equipped with thorough knowledge of the branches to be taught and with a native force of character that showed itself in emergencies, she brought to her work an enthusiasm that aroused and held the interest of her pupils, and ensured her success as teacher and disciplinarian.

On June 27, 1861, she married William James Baker, of Worcester, a son of James and Lydia (Goulding) Baker. For many years Mr. William J. Baker was in active business as a member of the firm of Charles Baker & Co., of Worcester, lumber manufacturers and dealers. Owing to failing health he retired from business cares about five years ago.

Mrs. Baker brought up from babyhood a niece of her husband's, a child whose father, a minister, had died. Later God bestowed upon her a baby boy who has since grown to a promising manhood, being of strong character and good business ability.

Mrs. Baker is a member of Union Church, of the Congregational denomination, and has taken a prominent part in church work. For eight years she was deaconess under the pastorates of Drs. Stimson and Davis, and during that time she had charge of the women's prayer meeting, and also had the main care of sixteen families. Her helpers were not suited to the work, or were too busy or were too easily discouraged. She has since continued it, having cared for some of the families up to this day. Her reward has been in seeing them prosper, become members of the church and useful members of the community. Mrs. Baker keeps up her interest in some of those whom she has thus helped, and still corresponds with those who have moved away from Worcester. She was formerly vice-president of a literary society in Wilbraham, most of the time acting, owing to the sickness of the president. She possesses rare tact and skill in nursing, inherited from

her mother, and developed by practical experience through long periods of severe sickness in both her own and in her parents' family. For a number of years she has kept a home for teachers of the high school, of both the normal and other grades, having sometimes four in the family, and this because so few are willing to receive them. She has derived much pleasure and benefit by reading and studying with them, thus keeping in touch mentally with the active workers of the younger generation.

Mrs. Baker's reminiscences of her girlhood give interesting pictures of country life in the thirties and forties of last century. "Every daughter," she says, "had her work planned and systematized. Those were strenuous times. The family rose at five in the morning, even in winter, getting and eating breakfast by candle-light." Beside the ordinary work of housekeeping there was much to be done at special times in the course of the year. Among other things she specifies the "cider to be boiled down, barrels of apple sauce to be made for home use and for regular customers, apples to be cut and dried, cucumbers to be pickled, yeast cakes to be made and dried for the coming year, pumpkins to be cooked and dried, sausages to be made, candles to be dipped or later run in moulds."

"I remember the cooking of chickens and turkeys on the spit of the tin kitchen set before the open fire, the baking of johnny-cake on a wooden form, the first rotary stove and the pleasure of turning it. Grandfather was very busy at the shop with his loom in those early days. He wove our woollen sheets for winter use, also the material for our winter gowns. Very warm and strong it was. During vacations we were taught to braid straw, each having her stint of so many yards of braiding, and then knitting so many times round before we could go out to play." Mental diversion was sometimes happily combined with work, so that it was "not always drudgery." Then, too, there were special seasons of festivity and fun. "Thanksgiving Days were times to be looked forward to and prepared for the whole previous year. As years passed on, the tables, bountifully spread, grew larger and larger. In the evening all kinds of games were played, the

father, the youngest player of all, the evening ending with singing, Bible reading, and prayer."

Considering herself primarily a home-maker, caring for husband and son, and exercising hospitality, Mrs. Baker continues in her old-time habits of reading and study. For leisure hours she finds congenial employment in making scrap-books. Of these she has "many for many purposes," and she hopes they will be pleasing and useful to the coming generation. Looking back, she says: "Certain physical and mental traits have descended through all the generations—strong constitutions, long lives, large families, habits of industry, good mental abilities, and a high standard of morals."

ISABEL NORTON HOLBROOK, of Holbrook and Boston, Mass., for several years Regent of Paul Revere Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and now one of the three honorary State Regents of that society, is a native of New London, Merrimack County, N.H. Born February 14, 1841, daughter of Walter Powers Flanders and his wife, Susan Everett Greeley, she numbers among her ancestors many colonial worthies whose names are woven into the history of New England. Among them was Major-general Humphrey Atherton, who held many positions of honor, both civil and military, and at the time of his death, in 1661, was commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. Another was Tristram Coffin, whose descendants trace their lineage back to the Nantucket home with pride; and beside these were James Trowbridge, John Whipple, Edward Jackson, John Ward, and Ebenezer Stone, all prominent men in the early days of Newton and Cambridge. Of the fifteen ancestors under whom Mrs. Holbrook qualified for membership in the Society of Colonial Dames, nine were Deputies to the General Court. Four of her ancestors—namely, Stephen Harriman, Stephen Harriman, Jr., Ebenezer Shepard, and Joseph Greeley—served in the Revolutionary War, the last two as minutemen on the alarm of the battle of Lexington.

Walter Powers Flanders was born in Warner, N.H., March 29, 1805. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., January 24, 1883. He was son of Ezra



ANGIE A. ROBINSON

and Lucy (Harriman) Flanders and a lineal descendant of Stephen Flanders, an early inhabitant of Salisbury, Mass. The family to which his mother belonged was founded by Leonard Harriman, who was of Rowley, Mass., as early as 1649.

Walter P. Flanders was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831. He became an able and successful lawyer in New Hampshire, and was for several years a member of the Legislature. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1848. He was treasurer of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, and later had large landed interests.

Susan Everett Greeley, who became the wife of Walter Powers Flanders, September 23, 1834, was born in New London, N.H., January 8, 1811. She died in Milwaukee, Wis., May 10, 1888. In the History of New London, N.H., the pleasant hill town where nearly half her life was spent, she is reverently recorded as a "woman of rare mental endowment and singularly beautiful character." She was a daughter of Squire Jonathan and Polly (Shepard) Greeley and the youngest of a family of seven children. Her mother was a daughter of Lieutenant Ebenezer Shepard, of Dedham, Mass., and New London, N.H., who married Jane McCordy. Her father, Jonathan Greeley, was a son of Joseph and Prudence (Clement) Greeley, of Haverhill, Mass., and traced his descent from Andrew Greeley, who was an original proprietor of Salisbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Isabel Norton Flanders was educated at Milwaukee College, one of the pioneer institutions devoted to the higher education of women, and noted for thoroughness of training. She was graduated in 1858, and later was for many years a member of the board of trustees of the college. She was married February 11, 1862, to William Lafayette Dana, general freight agent of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad. Mr. Dana died two years later, and she resided with her parents in Milwaukee until February 7, 1889, when she was married to E. Everett Holbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook spend their summers in Holbrook, Mass., at the homestead of Mr. Holbrook's father, Elisha Niles Holbrook, after

whom the town was named and from whom it received the town hall and public library. Their winter residence is in Boston, and they enjoy frequent seasons of foreign travel.

Mrs. Holbrook's ancestry has had its rightful influence, and she is warmly interested in patriotic work. Under her regency the Paul Revere Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, began its educational work for boys, instructing them in American history and the principles of good citizenship, under the supervision of the Denison House. Mrs. Holbrook is one of the vice-presidents of the New England Women's Club, a director of the Woman's Home Missionary Association, and a trustee of the Holbrook Public Library. She has been a member of the Congregational church since her sixteenth year, and for many years in Milwaukee was active in the work of Plymouth Church and Sunday-school. She was also for thirteen years secretary of the Milwaukee Home for the Friendless.

ANGIE ADELE ROBINSON, past President of the Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps, is one of the representative women of Worcester, her native place, and is known throughout the State for her great interest in patriotic work.

She was born August 6, 1843, daughter of Timothy Eliot and Sarah Hadaway (Bartlett) Kidder. Her paternal grandfather was Timothy Kidder; her maternal grandfather, John Hadaway Bartlett. She was educated in private schools, of which there were many in Worcester at that time. At the age of ten years she began the study of music under the instruction of Miss Frances Kidder, an aunt. Later she was a pupil of Eugene Thayer, the eminent organist, of Boston. She continued these studies several years, but, owing to reverses in the family, was unable to carry out her plan and obtain a thorough musical education.

The marriage of Angie Adele Kidder and William Lyman Robinson, a native of Barre, Vt., and in boyhood and youth a resident of Concord, N.H., took place August 7, 1861. This

was the opening year of the Civil War and, as she says, "a trying time to make a start in the world." Mrs. Robinson's brother, George Mortimer Kidder, enlisted in September, 1861, in Company C, Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, was taken prisoner at the battle of Deep Bottom (or Deep Cut, as it is sometimes called), and suffered in Libby, Belle Isle, and Salisbury Prisons for nearly ten months. He was paroled March 9, 1865, but lived only eleven days after reaching his home in Worcester. His death occurred just before the surrender of General Lee, the news of which he was anxious to hear. Relinquishing a good position, in July, 1863, Mr. Robinson enlisted, and was enrolled in the United States navy and credited to the quota of New Hampshire.

Before her marriage Mrs. Robinson had made jackets for the State militia in Worcester, and she continued to work for the soldiers throughout the war. She had many kinsmen and friends in the army, to whom she frequently sent letters and supplies. She was an eyewitness of the departure of numerous companies and regiments, as they passed through Worcester, and a frequent visitor at Camp Lincoln and Camp Scott in that city. "These scenes," she says, "are vivid in my mind and will never be erased."

When the Grand Army of the Republic began its beneficent work, Mrs. Robinson renewed her efforts for the veteran, in whose welfare she had never ceased to take an interest. She was a charter member of Relief Corps No. 11, auxiliary to George H. Ward Post, No. 10. The Hon. Alfred S. Roe, a Past Commander of Post No. 10, refers to her local Grand Army work as follows:—

"From the beginning Mrs. Angie Adele Robinson has been one of the most enthusiastic and efficient workers in the Relief Corps of Worcester. Seeing her brother go into the service as a member of the Fourth New Hampshire Infantry, and herself wedded in 1861 to William Lyman Robinson, who did his patriotic duty in the navy in those troublous days, it was very natural that her very being should be bound up in the progress and issue of the struggle. It was her fortune as a girl to help make jackets worn by the Massachusetts militiamen in their

April trip to Baltimore and Washington, giving to the work all the time there was, Sundays included. As a wife and mother she could tell the whole story of the anxiety which followed the absent husband and father. Her interest in the families of indigent and suffering veterans did not await for its application the organization of the Relief Corps. Long before the good women of the land had formed their invaluable band, she had sought out and helped relieve the wants of many a suffering household. Thus, when the organization was projected, she was ready to become one of the earliest members and one of the workers from the start. Serving in the home corps in about all the offices there were, she has repeatedly represented the same in the State and national bodies. Among the many excellent presiding officers whom the local and department organizations have had, it will not be too much to state that no one has ever performed her duties more intelligently or effectually. Thoroughly posted in the working programme of the order, ready in thought and speech, graceful in action, her accomplishment of each and every assignment is a source of pleasure and pride to her friends; but, above all, her loyal devotion to the ends and aims of the Relief Corps, namely, the helping of those in distress, marks her as one of the most successful and gracious of Worcester's women."

Mrs. Robinson has been a prominent participant in the State conventions of the Woman's Relief Corps for many years. She has been a member of the Department Executive Board, Department Junior Vice-President, Senior Vice-President, and at the annual convention held in Boston, February, 1899, she was unanimously elected Department President. Her tact, good judgment, and business ability were manifest throughout the year.

In the discharge of her duties while thus standing at the head of over fourteen thousand women, she attended many gatherings under the auspices of posts and corps in all sections of the State. Referring in her report to this part of her duties, she said:—

"Of the very many invitations received the past year, I have been able to accept all, except where dates conflicted; and then I detailed

one of the department officers to represent the department. As I look back, it seems as if I had been on the road the entire year, arriving at my home for Sundays only. I cannot take the space to enumerate all the different gatherings that I have attended, but they have been many. I began like a dutiful citizen by paying my respects to our Governor, and closed by attending the dedication of the beautiful hall of Hartsuff Corps, of Rockland. Among the delightful occasions was the reception tendered me by my own corps, March 11, 1899; and it is a pleasure to know that the honor that had come to one of its members was so highly appreciated by the members of the corps."

Intensely loyal to the Grand Army of the Republic and pleased to note that all the corps in the department were working in harmony with their posts, she urged the making of greater efforts to assist them in the years to come.

At the reception given in Berkeley Temple at the close of her administration, February 14, 1900, her work was referred to in complimentary terms by John E. Gilman, who that day retired from the office of Department Commander, and by other prominent friends. Mrs. Robinson subsequently resumed her active work for the local corps in Worcester, serving on the Relief Committee, of which she has been a member eighteen years.

During the years of the Spanish-American War she gave nearly six months of her time to the work of the Volunteer Aid Association. Major Edward T. Raymond, clerk of the Central District Court of Worcester, who was officially identified with the Volunteer Aid Association work in that city, thus refers to her services:—

"Mrs. Angie Adele Robinson, of Worcester, was among the first to rally to the assistance of the soldiers of the late war with Spain and their families. Her work from May 18, 1898, to November 3, 1898, was having charge of the relief and relief workers established by the Worcester Volunteer Aid Association. During the time she assisted some four hundred soldiers and their families. She worked early and late, and it was work of the most trying and nerve-exhausting kind. To answer the thousands of questions and endure at times the somewhat ungracious remarks of those who were seeking

help fell to her lot. She solicited clothing of all kinds, and fitted out many soldiers' families. Only those who have passed through a similar experience can understand what she passed through. Her work was performed not for pecuniary reward, Mrs. Robinson having volunteered her services. The Executive Committee of the Volunteer Aid Association passed a vote commending her work and thanking her for her faithful attention to the suffering soldiers and their families."

By invitation of the Woman's Unitarian League of Worcester, Mrs. Robinson recently prepared and read a paper upon the Volunteer Aid work, which she also read by request at Northboro, Mass., and also before the Ladies' Society of the Central Church. This paper, which is a record of experiences in a work that will always be memorable, she designated by the title "The Summer's Campaign on the Home Side."

Mrs. Robinson is a member of the District Nurse Association of Worcester, also of the Woman's Employment Society, a charitable organization which assists women and children.

Mr. Freeman Brown, clerk of the Board of Overseers of the Poor of Worcester, pays the following tribute to her work of charity:—

"In the first place, Mrs. Robinson is a noble woman. By nature, by training, by environment, by devotion to duty, by living for the benefit and comfort of others less fortunate than herself, she is a splendid representative of true New England womanhood, the best in the world. Her work in the Woman's Relief Corps, both locally and in the State, is a matter of record, known throughout the country. It is a record of which every resident of Worcester is proud, and in thus honoring her city and her State she has brought honor upon herself. With the Volunteer Aid Association during the Spanish-American War in 1898, Mrs. Robinson did grand service for the boys who fought under the stars and stripes. Her work in this connection, like that in the work in the Woman's Relief Corps, is also a matter of record.

"For four years Mrs. Robinson has been a visitor of the Worcester Employment Society, visiting poor families regularly each month in the year. It is of her unrecorded charitable

work and ministration of comfort to those in distress that I will speak. While Mrs. Robinson has found time to perform an enormous amount of work of a public or semi-public nature, she has also pinched out an hour or day from such work to visit the unknown sick, to collect and disburse comforts and delicacies to those in distress, and to give a guiding hand in the affairs of families helpless because of inefficiency or shiftlessness. One or two specific cases described is better than a column of generalities. One family to which she was called consisted of a husband, wife, and eight small children. Husband a drinking man, wife a drinking woman, who had led a life of debauchery and was in the last stages of consumption. Home barren of furniture and even of the commonest utensils of a kitchen outfit. To this miserable home Mrs. Robinson went out one night and nursed the sick woman for several days, until the poor unfortunate passed on to the great majority. Few women occupying Mrs. Robinson's sphere in life would have deigned to leave their own comfortable homes and become a nurse in a stranger's house, and still fewer the number who would venture into a household of squalor and vermin to perform the noble service."

Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Benevolent Committee of the First Universalist Church of Worcester, and is one of the leading workers of the church. The Rev. Almon Gunnison, D.D., President of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., a former pastor, thus speaks of her:—

"Mrs. Robinson has been for many years prominently associated with the First Universalist Church of Worcester, Mass. She has held the position of president of the Ladies' Social Circle, one of the largest and oldest organizations of the church. The position called for many and varied duties, all of which she discharged with marked ability. Possessing great dignity of manner, she presided over the meetings of the organization with grace and force, fulfilling the manifold executive functions of the place with great skill and tact. A forceful and graceful speaker, she was conciliatory in manner, and had great energy in pushing to completion her various plans. Mrs. Robinson has never permitted her public work to inter-

fere with or mar her administration of her home. Her husband and children mingle admiration with their affection, for she has ever been solicitous in looking after their welfare. The home has been the place to which the children have ever returned with pleasure, and the wife and mother has omitted no duty. One of her daughters is a student at St. Lawrence University."

Of her experience in relief work, Mrs. Robinson says: "I have taken pleasure in giving my time, means, and efforts to this work. It is a great education in many ways, and has assisted me in a knowledge of how to bring up my children, which, for all this outside work, I have done, having never in any way neglected their education or good health. I believe a mother should mingle with the world and take an interest in matters outside the home, in order to be capable of teaching her children as they should be taught. A mother is—or should be—a teacher through her entire life to her children."

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have six children, namely: George K., born February 11, 1864; Angie M. (now Mrs. Ewen), born May 19, 1867; William L., Jr., born August 25, 1871; Harry C., born April 7, 1873; M. Beatrice, born April 29, 1880; Sarah Isabel E., born December 21, 1881. All were born in Worcester except the eldest daughter, whose birthplace is Cambridgeport, Mass. The three sons are prosperous business men, and Harry C. is also prominent in musical circles.

ELLEN MARIA FOGG was born in Salem, Mass., in 1828, daughter of Stephen and Lucinda (Goldthwait) Fogg. From the age of four years to that of thirteen the subject of this sketch was a pupil at a young ladies' school. From that time until reaching the age of sixteen she attended a school kept by Henry K. Oliver, a teacher of high rank and for many years an esteemed public official (sometime Adjutant-general of Massachusetts militia and later State Treasurer). Miss Fogg excelled in her studies, particularly in mathematics and astronomy. Her proficiency in these branches is evidenced by the fact that when her teacher requested

some members of the class to calculate an eclipse, and two of the pupils agreed to calculate an eclipse of the moon, she undertook the more difficult task of calculating the next total eclipse of the sun, her calculation proving correct to a minute.

In after years, as General Oliver lived near her, Miss Fogg used frequently to call on him. Upon one such occasion, as they were talking of old school days, he spoke of the calculation of the eclipse, and asked her whether she still had the paper on which she had worked it out, and what she was going to do with it. She replied that it was rolled up in a box, and she was not going to do anything with it. "Will you give it to me?" he asked. She consented and took it to him, and he thereupon presented it to the Essex Institute in Salem, where it now is.

She had several years of happy home life after leaving school, being active in church work and always keeping up with current literature; and, when her father and mother had passed away, she went abroad for a year. She spent some time in Germany, to perfect herself in the German language, and then, leaving in Germany the friends she had been with up to that time, she visited Russia in company with a young lady whom she had met in Italy, and who had requested permission to join her. This journey was a new and delightful experience. When they arrived in Russia, they took a carriage to the best Russian hotel. There was a fine English hotel, but Miss Fogg preferred when in Russia to see Russian life. It was a fine hotel, and, as they found that German was spoken there, they experienced no difficulty in making themselves understood. But, after partaking of a light lunch, Miss Fogg thought it best, as everything was new and strange, to see the American minister, and asked for a carriage. They were taken directly to his office, and received a cordial welcome. Through his kindly offices their way was smoothed, they found comfortable accommodations and ready service, and, when they resumed their travels, a courier was provided and their journey facilitated in every possible way. After leaving Russia, Miss Fogg proposed to her friend that they should extend their travels

to the north, and they therefore crossed over and visited Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. An account of their visit to St. Petersburg and Moscow was prepared by Miss Fogg in the form of two lectures, one on St. Petersburg and one on Moscow, which she has read in private parlors several times to large and appreciative audiences.

Miss Fogg has also visited Sorrento, Capri, and the Blue Grotto, and was the last, with one or two friends, to make a partial ascent of Mount Vesuvius just before one of its notable eruptions. An account of these travels, written to a friend, was published, unknown to her, in a New York paper. In June, 1883, she had the great pleasure of seeing the Passion Play performed at Brinlegg, in the Austrian Tyrol; and she wrote a full account of it, which was published in the *Church Eclectic*, covering ten pages.

Between her two visits to Europe, Miss Fogg spent several winters in New York, and while there translated for a clerical friend two French theological works, one of which was published. She edited the *Girls' Friendly Magazine* as long as it was published in Boston. For several years she also reviewed new books for the *Church Eclectic*. When she came to Boston, after several winters spent in New York, she was asked to take a class in church history, and consented reluctantly, being doubtful of her own ability; but, with careful study she carried on the class through the winters, giving thirteen lectures, one every Saturday morning, an hour long, to a class of thirty young ladies.

Miss Fogg converses about her travels in an entertaining and instructive manner. Her descriptions of scenes bring them vividly before her hearers. She has some beautiful souvenirs gathered from places of note. Her lecture on Russia, a country which so few visit in their trips abroad, written wholly from her own experience, is especially interesting and instructive; and, through the solicitation of students and artists who have travelled abroad, this, with her other lectures, will soon be published.

While in Rome Miss Fogg made a collection of pictures to illustrate her copy of Hawthorne's tale, "The Marble Faun; or, The Romance of Monte Beni," in England published under the

title "Transformation." The fifty-five pictures bound up in her book add very much to its interest and value.

A communicant of the Episcopal church, Miss Fogg is also a member of the Dorcas Society of St. Stephen's, of the Educational and Industrial Union, the Girls' Friendly Society, and an associate of St. Margaret's.

MARY E. MACGREGOR, of Portland, the president of the Maine Home for Friendless Boys and widely known in connection with the child-saving work of the State, was born in Portland, being the daughter of George S. and Ellen (Merrill) Barstow. Her father was a merchant in that city, and her mother a writer of both prose and verse, with several children's books to her credit. (See sketch of Mrs. MacGregor's sister, Mrs. Augusta M. Hunt.)

Mary E. Barstow (now Mrs. MacGregor) was educated in the public schools of Portland, completing her course of study in the high school. On November 12, 1859, she was married to Gaius B. MacGregor, of Lock Haven, Pa., the descendant of a long line of sturdy Scottish ancestors, all of marked musical ability. His grandfather MacGregor, who was a Revolutionary soldier, married Betsey Bellows, whose family, it is said, figured conspicuously in the early history of Vermont, her father being an eminent jurist.

The early married life of Mrs. MacGregor was passed in States west of New England. Twenty-two years ago she returned to her native city, where at present she is known as the "children's friend."

The society for the protection and care of friendless and destitute boys of Maine was established February 9, 1893. After two years of practical experience in placing boys for adoption in country or city homes, and thus removing them from vicious surroundings, it was deemed wise to establish a home where neglected boys might have proper care until permanent places could be obtained for them. The actual necessity for such a temporary home was shown in the fact that many boys, taken from bad surroundings and sometimes

inheriting evil tendencies, required special training and some refining influences before they were eligible for permanent homes. Accordingly a building was leased, November, 1895, to be known as the Maine Home for Friendless Boys. Furnishings and some money were solicited, but, as no assured fund was forthcoming, special effort has been made constantly for this purpose. A new building was erected in Portland, and formally opened in February, 1901. The success and present prosperity of the home is due largely to the energy and perseverance of Mrs. MacGregor, the president and the originator of the plan of work. She has interested Maine people in the enterprise, and to-day the institution represents in a large degree her labor and influence.

For the past twelve years Mrs. MacGregor has been an indefatigable worker in the Fresh Air Society of Portland, of which she was one of the original founders. She served most acceptably for twelve years as a director of the Female Samaritan Association, and then resigned the position to devote her time to the Home for Boys.

Aside from philanthropic work, she is prominently known in social and literary circles of Portland, her connection with the Monday Club (one of the first women's clubs organized in that city) extending over a period of twenty years. As a member of the Woman's Literary Union, her influence has been helpful, both through contributions from her pen and her efforts to establish a high ideal.

Mrs. MacGregor is a most approachable, sympathetic woman, ever ready to do something toward lightening the burdens of the sorrowing.

ELLEN BARSTOW MACGREGOR, of Portland, Me., the daughter of Gaius B. and Mary E. (Barstow) MacGregor, was educated at Temple Grove Seminary, Saratoga, N.Y., where she ranked high as a student. She is now well known as a pianist and composer. She inherited her musical talent from her father's family, who claim some noted musicians of the past. When only two years of age she committed to memory a number of tunes, and accurately sang them. At the age of five she composed little pieces, which

she would play on the piano, giving a left-hand accompaniment, while the remarkable memory for committing music began to develop also. Miss MacGregor has had the benefit of the best instruction in piano playing, harmony, and counterpoint, under Carl Baermann, of Boston, Dudley Buck, of New York, and other leading teachers. Her first compositions of instrumental music were marches, which have received the commendation of Gilmore, Sousa, Jean Missud, and other leading band-masters in this country, who have paid her the high compliment of adapting and playing them on important occasions. At the Maine Musical Festival given in Portland in October, 1899, her compositions were played, and received great favor. Of late she has been turning her attention with marked success to song-writing almost exclusively, and numbers among her productions some very taking songs: a lullaby, "We're sailing to Dreamland" (with violin obligato); "My Phyllis"; "The Old Love"; Serenade; "Now and Then"; and "O Lassie, be True to me," a Scottish song for contralto, which has been received most favorably. Of her instrumental music the "Dirigo March," "The Bowdoin," "The Gaiety" (two-step), and the "Colonial Dames Waltzes" are best known. Some of her most recent compositions are: "Little Gems for Little Folks" (a set of eight pieces for piano), and "The Fadette Two-step," dedicated to Caroline Nichols, leader of Fadette Woman's Orchestra.

As a prominent member of the Rossini Club, an organization of Portland ladies, she is identified with the musical interests, not only of Maine, but of all New England. She is a member of the Shubert Concert Company (as pianist and accompanist), and has been a member of the Boston Ideal Quartette (miscellaneous). Miss MacGregor has also given a number of musical lecture recitals on famous composers, besides one on "Contemporary Women Composers," and two others entitled respectively "Development of the Opera," and "Formation of the Ballad," all illustrated by music. Her services musically have always been freely given for charity, and few musicians have contributed more liberally of their talent and time than Miss MacGregor.

ADELAIDE A. HOSMER CALKINS, of Springfield, Mass., was born in West Boylston, Worcester County, where her paternal ancestors settled before the Revolution. She is the daughter of the late Ebenezer Mason Hosmer and Mary Cheney, his wife, and is of pure English stock. She is descended from the colonial family of James Hosmer, who came to America from Hawkhurst, England, in 1635, and settled in Concord, Mass.

Mrs. Calkins acquired her education in the schools of her native town, Wilbraham Academy, and Charlestown Female Seminary, the last named being a flourishing institution in its time, conducted by Miss Martha Whiting, who stood high among the educators of the State. In 1855 she (Adelaide A. Hosmer) married Dr. Marshall Calkins, and in 1860 they took up their residence in Springfield. Of this union there is one child, Dr. Cheney Hosmer Calkins, an oculist, residing in Springfield.

In 1865 the Home for Friendless Women and Children was organized. Mrs. Calkins became a manager in 1867, and for the ten succeeding years was active in its work, serving on the Children's Committee.

In 1877 she was appointed by Governor Rice one of an advisory board of three women to the State Board of Charities, and was its chairman, its duties being to inspect quarterly the Tewksbury almshouse and the State primary and reform schools, and report upon the same. The following year the advisory board was abolished, and its members appointed as trustees of the same institutions, where direct power rather than advisory could be exercised. Heretofore the trustees governing State institutions, except those for women only, were composed entirely of men.

Mrs. Calkins being appointed on the trustee board of the State primary and reform schools, the State primary at once engaged her most careful attention. This congregate institution, with its system of herding hundreds of children together with the fewest possible chances for the right development of mind and body, had appealed to Mrs. Calkins while a member of the advisory board as a subject for reform.

In her new position she interested her associate trustees, the State Board of Charities, and the local press in the matter. As a result the management was radically changed, and by act of Legislature, 1879-80, the young wards of the State between four and ten years of age might be placed at board in suitable families.

Mrs. Calkins declined reappointment as a trustee in July, 1880, and accepted appointment on a newly created board of auxiliary visitors to the State Board of Charities, consisting of five women. The object of the organization was to secure voluntary women visitors in different sections of the State to visit regularly the dependent and delinquent children placed in families. More than fifty women engaged in the work. Up to this time all official visitors of State children were men.

Mrs. Calkins also accepted at this time the responsibility of beginning the work of placing young children at board in Western Massachusetts and visiting them quarterly. In this voluntary work she continued until the summer of 1883, when the success and growth of the work necessitated the entire time of a supervising visitor, and, a salaried officer being appointed, Mrs. Calkins retired.

In 1878 Mrs. Calkins took up the work of the Union Relief Association, then established in Springfield for the purpose of preventing pauperism by helping the poor to help themselves, and was among its first corps of visitors. Its first notable work was the investigation of the condition of the city almshouse, and as a result she was soon after included in a committee to go before the Legislature to urge a change in the law regarding children in almshouses, so that no young child could be placed in an almshouse without its mother. Out of this successful movement grew the present Hampden County Children's Aid Society.

In 1883 a committee of visitors, with Mrs. Calkins as chairman, was appointed to organize a day nursery and raise funds for its support. To this nursery in 1885 were successively added a labor bureau and an industrial laundry. These several departments were soon successfully united in a building of their own under the name of the Industrial House Charities. This institution has continued its help-

ful work in caring for infants, teaching laundrying, and providing places for days' work for destitute widows and deserted wives with young children and other poor women.

In 1879 Mrs. Calkins was appointed by Mayor Powers one of the first board of trustees of the City Hospital, and more especially for its reorganization, as up to that time it had no medical staff or systematic hospital management. Mrs. Calkins is still a member of the corporation of the Springfield Hospital, an outgrowth of the former institution.

In 1883 Mrs. Calkins resigned from all charity boards except that of the day nursery, and accompanied her husband and son to Europe for a period of rest, study, and recreation. She improved this opportunity to visit charitable institutions and schools in London and Vienna, observing their methods and management.

In 1886 Mrs. Calkins was elected a member of the school committee of Springfield. This position she held for twelve years, helping to inaugurate the modern and progressive methods that have made Springfield schools prominent in the State and country. Cooking, kindergartens, suitable lunches at minimum cost for high school scholars, were among the especial objects of her attention, also the proper sanitary conditions of the school-rooms for growing children, including hygienic seats and desks, proper arrangement of light, cleanliness, and school architecture.

In 1891 the organization of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution came to the notice of Mrs. Calkins through a newspaper item. She at once sought definite information concerning the society, and in a few months became a member. On December 17 of the same year she was appointed chapter regent for Springfield, the first appointed in the State. On the 17th of June, 1892, she formally organized the first chapter in the State, the Mercy Warren, with twenty-three charter members. She retained the regency until October, 1893, when the chapter was well established with one hundred and twenty-eight members. The pressure of other duties now required her retirement. In 1901 Mrs. Calkins again accepted the regency for

one year, and on her resignation was made honorary life regent.

The chapter early appointed a committee to seek out the neglected and forgotten graves of the Revolutionary soldiers of Springfield, and ever since that time they have been marked. Sixteen "real" daughters have been accepted members of the chapter, and their lives made brighter and in needed cases more comfortable by the kindly offices of a standing committee appointed for the purpose. The chapter has contributed to various patriotic objects, including fifty dollars for the relief of the Cuban reconcentrados; but in no direction has its work been more gratifying than in the local reawakening of a general interest in colonial and Revolutionary history.

At the call of Governor Wolcott, May 3, 1898, upon the breaking out of the Spanish War, for the formation of a State soldiers' relief association, the chapter at once took the lead in organizing a Springfield auxiliary, and kept energetically to the work until the receiving of the soldiers on their return home, August 27. A memorial tablet to the Springfield soldiers, to be placed in the city library, was the last act of the Springfield auxiliary, whose foremost officers were members of the chapter.

In 1899 the chapter established and furnished at no inconsiderable expense headquarters for its board of officers in connection with an assembly hall. The whole number of members enrolled is four hundred and twenty-three, and the present membership (April, 1904) is two hundred and seventy-five.

Mrs. Calkins was one of the board of managers of the Springfield Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid Society at the time of the Spanish War.

In 1895 the State primary school, through the policy of the State to place its young wards in families, had become so depleted that it was abolished and the property turned over to a board of trustees appointed by Governor Wolcott for the establishment of a hospital for epileptics. Mrs. Calkins was appointed one of the trustees of the hospital, and is still in its service.

Mrs. Calkins is a member of the Springfield Women's Club, an honorary member of the

Teachers' Club, and a member of the Ramapogue Historical Society. Her church membership is with the First Congregational Society.

CORA DAY YOUNG, the matron of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home in Xenia, and Past National Senior Vice-President of the Woman's Relief Corps, is a New England woman by birth, parentage, and education. She was born in Springvale, Me., March 26, 1847, her parents soon after removing to Boston. She was graduated from the Bowdoin School in this city in July, 1863.

One of her great-great-grandfathers on the maternal side was Colonel Jeremiah Moulton, who was born in 1688 in York, Me. In 1692, when he was four years old, he and his mother were taken prisoners by the Indians, and she was scalped. In 1724 he was commander at the reduction of Norridgewock. Colonel Moulton was rewarded with a silver tankard from King George II. for valiant conduct at the siege of Louisburg in 1745-47. He was afterward High Sheriff of York County, Maine, one of the Governor's Councillors, also Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and of Probate.

His son Jeremiah, Jr., was a Lieutenant Colonel at Louisburg; and his grandson, Jotham Moulton, was a Colonel and later Brigadier-general in the war of the Revolution. He died of camp fever at Ticonderoga.

The father of Mrs. Young was Albert Day, M.D., a native of Wells, Me., and a graduate from the Harvard Medical School. For many years he practised medicine in Boston as a specialist of nervous diseases. He was a lineal descendant of Anthony Day, who settled in Gloucester, Mass., in 1645; and on his mother's side was descended from the Storers of colonial military distinction in Maine. In 1857 Dr. Day was a member of the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was always identified with philanthropic and patriotic movements. In Maine he was associated with General Samuel Fessenden in the early anti-slavery reform, and when a young man he was a candidate on that ticket for treasurer

of York County. Dr. Day was likewise an early supporter of the Washingtonian movement, and probably was the first physician in this country to treat methomania as a disease. He was for thirty-six years (not consecutive) the superintendent of the Washingtonian Home in Boston. He died in April, 1894. This home, which has a national reputation, was organized in November, 1857, and in March, 1859, was incorporated by the State Legislature, receiving a grant of five thousand dollars. A new building on Waltham Street, erected for the home, was dedicated December 20, 1873. Many thousand patients were under the care of Dr. Day in the Washingtonian Home. It has been estimated that one-third of them were permanently cured, and more than half the remainder benefited. Dr. Day published a number of valuable works upon this subject.

During the war of the Rebellion, Dr. Day, as a member of the Boston School Board, assisted in establishing the first school for "contrabands" or freedmen on this continent.

His son, Albert A. Day, in July, 1862, at the age of seventeen, enlisted in the Forty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He was First Sergeant of Company K, and served in the battle of Kinston and other engagements in North Carolina. At the expiration of nine months' term of service, "under an order issued July 7 rendering it optional with the men to go to the front or return home, two hundred and three officers and men voted to go to the front" (Adjutant-general's report). Among these was Sergeant Day. When he came home at a later date, he brought with him a negro boy about twelve years old, who had escaped from his master in North Carolina. The boy lived in the family of Dr. Day for many years, and was educated by the Doctor's daughter Cora, Mrs. Young. He is now in the service of Dr. Nichols, of Worcester. For several years he contributed to the support of his former mistress, a Mrs. Gregory, of Elizabeth City, N.C., who was aged and in destitute circumstances.

At Wakefield, Mass., January 18, 1871, Cora Day was married to Charles L. Young, LL.D., of Buffalo, N.Y., a distinguished soldier

of the Civil War. His first service after being a Zouave Cadet in April, 1861, was in the Excelsior Brigade of New York under General Daniel E. Sickles. Throughout the Peninsular Campaign, Virginia, he served on the staff of General Joseph Hooker. He was promoted, and commanded his regiment during the second Bull Run, Pope's campaign, including the battles of Bristoe Station, Groveton, Bull Run or Manassas, and Chantilly. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was on the staff of General Sickles, in the Inspector-general's department, with the rank of Major, and was desperately wounded. With his wound unhealed, he returned to the front, and was with General Sickles when the latter lost his leg at Gettysburg. He was again wounded in the Wilderness, then in the Inspector-general's department of General Winfield Scott Hancock. He was the last in command of his regiment in line of battle in the presence of the enemy. After the war Major Young was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers for meritorious services during the Civil War.

After their marriage Colonel and Mrs. Young resided in Toledo, Ohio. The Governor of Ohio with the consent of the Senate appointed him Quartermaster-general and Commissary-general, with the rank of Brigadier-general. For several years he has been superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, Ohio. For nine years Mrs. Young has been the matron of the Orphans' Home, which is a State institution, and has nine hundred pupils.

Mrs. Young was first secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Home for Friendless Women in Toledo, Ohio. She is a member of the Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Toledo, and of the Woman's Club, of Xenia, Ohio.

Mrs. Young was among the earliest supporters of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. She was secretary and also president of the first corps organized west of Massachusetts. As Department Senior Vice-President, she twice presided over the State Convention of Ohio, and was elected to the second place of honor in the national body, serving as National Sen-



L. ISABEL HEALD

ior Vice-President in 1886. Her life has been devoted to benevolent work, either in private or public channels.

General Young is a Past National Senior Vice-Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was for twelve years a director of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. General and Mrs. Young are not only appreciated for their ability and their great philanthropic work, but are popular in social life, and have many friends in all sections of the country. They have two children, a son and a daughter. The former, Dr. Nelson Holland Young, is assistant superintendent and physician at the Ohio State Hospital for the Insane, which is located at Toledo and has seventeen hundred patients. The daughter is Mrs. Eleanor M. Cunningham, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

L ISABEL HEALD was born in Dexter, Me., being the daughter of Otis and Emeline Robinson Seavy Cutler.

Her father, moving to Portland in 1852, became the first appraiser at the port, and was holding this office at the time of his death, in May, 1868. He was a man of noble character and excellent judgment, having matters of grave importance submitted to his decision. His wife survived him many years, dying in May, 1884.

Otis Cutler was of the seventh generation of that branch of the Cutler family in New England, whose immigrant progenitor, John by name, died at Hingham, Mass., in February, 1638. It has been said that John Cutler, of Hingham, Mass., came from the vicinity of Norwich, England, in 1637 (see Morse); but this has been questioned. The History of Hingham, Genealogical, vol. ii., states that he had land granted him there, on Broad Cove, in 1635. From John¹ the line appears to have descended through Samuel,² Ebenezer,³ Ebenezer,⁴ Jonathan,⁵ and Tarrant,⁶ to Otis,⁷ born in 1817 at Royalston, Mass.

From another English-born Cutler, Robert,¹ of Charlestown, Mass., was descended the Rev. Timothy Cutler, D.D., the first rector of Christ Church, Boston, and "one of the first scholars

of his age in the colonies." Others of this name in America have occupied high rank in the clerical, legal, and medical professions.

An uncle of Mrs. Heald, General Lysander Cutler, had an interesting career. Born in Royalston, Mass., in 1807, he moved to Dexter, Me., when a young man, engaged in business as a woollen manufacturer, and became the most eminent citizen of that place. Later in life he removed to Milwaukee, Wis. Enlisting at the breaking out of the Civil War, he was commissioned Colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, served with great honor in the Army of the Potomac, and was afterward promoted to Major-general. He died in 1866.

Mrs. Heald's mother was a lovely character, gentle and conscientious, dispensing words of kindness and the quiet charities which shun publicity. The family home being in Portland during Mrs. Heald's childhood and youth, she was educated in the city schools. In the year 1870 she married John Sumner Heald, claim adjuster of the Maine Central Railroad. Mr. Heald is the grandson of the Hon. Mark Langdon Hill, of Phippsburg, Me., one of the early settlers, a prominent and wealthy man in his day. It was in his family barouche that General Lafayette was taken through the streets of Portland when entertained there during his visit to the United States of America in 1824-25. Mr. Hill's barouche was the most elegant one at hand, and was loaned to Portland for the occasion.

Always of a deeply religious turn of mind, Mrs. Heald became when very young a member of the Episcopal church. She has been a student of creeds, and has plunged into ancient and modern philosophy. She has studied science, theosophy, and the works of deep thinkers of all ages, not for diversion, but to find truth. Whatever her creed is to-day, her rule of life is most emphatically, "Love thy neighbor." She has the tenderest love and sympathy for children, and has been a willing helper in Sunday-schools. For a number of years she has been active in charitable and club work. It was she who was instrumental in forming the Cumberland Relief Cure, an organization which raised funds to send twenty-five men to the Keely Cure, furnishing and

equipping a reading-room for them. Though there were some disappointing features in this labor, one bright particular case is so happy in results that it seems ample reward for all the effort put forth.

Mrs. Heald was for five years the efficient president of the Beecher Club, whose study was evolution; and she has been on the executive board of many of the well-known Portland associations, including the Women's Literary Union. At one time she belonged to fourteen organizations. She is now State president of the Maine division of the International Sunshine Society, an office that is no sinecure, since she is usually called to write no less than sixty letters a week. Attracted to the Sunshine columns in the papers some time ago, she took hold of the work with such grasp that she was soon appointed its leader in Maine. This society is "not a charity, but an interchange of kindly greetings and the passing on of good cheer." There are about a hundred and fifty daily and weekly papers reporting "Sunshine" news. The society was founded by Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden in 1896. Its object is to incite its members to the performance of kind and helpful deeds, and to thus bring the sunshine of happiness into the greatest possible number of hearts and homes. Its active membership consists of people who are desirous of brightening life by some thought, word, or deed.

In a letter to the *Journal* the president-general, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, writes: "Every week, regularly, your paper comes to Sunshine headquarters, and we read it with continued and renewed interest, especially the Sunshine work in your State. I write now to particularly thank you for your kindness, and trust that you are going to continue liking us forever and ever.

"With your energetic president, Mrs. Heald, of Portland, the State is becoming thoroughly organized. In fact, it is the best organized in Sunshine work of any State in the Union. There are now two thousand and sixty-six well-organized Sunshine branches reporting regularly, not counting the many branches that are formed, but send in their reports irregularly."

Mrs. Heald has incorporated the State of Maine division of the International Sunshine Society, and at this writing a petition to the Legislature for an appropriation for the amelioration of the condition of the cripples in the State is in preparation. Names of men and women of influence have been secured, and it is reasonably hoped that it will succeed. If in the future attention is given these hopeless, helpless sufferers, it will be due to her untiring efforts in their behalf. Through her personal efforts several cripples have already enjoyed the services of a specialist. Her experience and observation have developed in an unusual degree all that is tender and lovable in her nature. Her quick sympathy with all suffering, both physical and mental, renders her ministrations doubly sweet. Her heart and hands are ready for all appeals for aid: to none is she indifferent. She is eminently adapted to be at the head of an organization whose watchword is good cheer, for she is of pleasant address, and her greeting, even to the stranger, is always warm-hearted and gracious.

GERTRUDE FRANKLIN SALISBURY, better known to the musical world as Gertrude Franklin and in private life as Virginia Beatty Salisbury, is one of the most widely and favorably known of Boston's vocal teachers. She was born in Baltimore, Md., September 4, 1858, and belongs to a wealthy and aristocratic family. Her father, Mr. John Beatty, of Baltimore, was the son of the late Mr. James Beatty, an eminent merchant of Baltimore, who held positions of great trust under President Madison. Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson Beatty, was the daughter of the Rev. William Jackson, a native of England. Among other distinguished ancestors was her great-grandfather, Gunning Bedford, who for a short time in the Revolutionary War was aide-de-camp to General Washington. He represented Delaware in the Continental Congress, 1783 to 1786, and was a prominent member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States.

Miss Franklin's parents removed to Boston



SARAH J. BOYDEN

when she was four years old, and her early schooling was received in that city. Her musical education began when she was a young girl, and at the age of thirteen she gave promise of being a brilliant pianist. Her taste, however, was for vocal music rather than instrumental, and, prompted by natural inclination and the possession of a voice of remarkable sweetness and purity, she began to take lessons in singing. Mr. Aaron Taylor and Signor Agramonti were her first teachers, and on the advice of the latter she went to Paris, where she studied under Madame Lagrange and with Professor Barbot of the Conservatoire. Before leaving Paris, Miss Franklin appeared at a concert at the Salle Érard, and achieved encouraging success, which was emphasized by immediate offers of concert engagements and for a season of Italian opera. These flattering offers she was, however, obliged to decline, as she had made arrangements to go to London. Here she studied with Shakespeare and Alberto Randegger, the latter being so pleased with her voice that he besought her to remain and make a career in England. But she had been too long absent from American soil, and in her eagerness to return she declined not only this offer but one to join Carl Rosa's English Opera Company. On returning home she took an extended course of study under Madame Rudersdorff for oratorio and the more serious range of classical concert music.

Miss Franklin has appeared in the symphony concerts of Boston, New York, and Brooklyn, and in classical and other concerts in most of the large cities of the United States. Her work has been under the leadership of such men as Theodore Thomas, Walter Damrosch, Emil Paur, Karlberg, Henschel, Gericke, Nikisch, Tomlins, and Gilchrist. Her concert work was remarkable apart from her fine voice because of the extent of her repertoire. She sings in French, German, Italian, and English, and has the proud distinction of having the largest repertoire of any American singer, also the largest collection of arias and orchestra scores for the concert stage. Miss Franklin has never repeated a programme in the same place, or an aria, unless called upon at a moment's notice to sing without rehearsal.

In April, 1896, Miss Franklin married Mr. W. C. G. Salisbury, of Boston, and retired from public life to devote her time to teaching. As an instructor, she has been even more successful than as a singer. Her pupils are on the operatic, concert, and oratorio platform in Europe and America.

SARAH JANE BOYDEN was born in Chelsea, Mass., July 17, 1842, the daughter of Darius Allen and Sarah Ann (Hanson) Martin. When but six weeks old she was deprived through death of a mother's love and care, and, being a child of feeble health, it was feared she would not live to maturity. Her early education, obtained in the public schools of Chelsea and Boston, was supplemented by a course of study in Bradford Academy at Bradford, Mass., and in Captain Samuel Hayden's private school in Braintree, Mass.

At the age of twenty she became the wife of Robert Curtis Davidson, of Chelsea. Just previous to their marriage Mr. Davidson had enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, to fight for the preservation of the Union. After two years' service in the army, he was wounded in the battle of Petersburg, July 30, 1864, and died at City Point, Va., on the 18th of August following. In 1872 the subject of this sketch was again married, her second husband being Walter Willington Boyden, of Roxbury. She is the mother of two daughters, Gertrude Louise, Edith Ferdinand, and a son, Walter Allen.

From her father Mrs. Boyden inherited traits of character which have made her steadfast in purpose and firm in principle. Mr. Martin held the position of State Constable for years, and was noted for his courageous acts in closing the saloons in Chelsea. Mrs. Boyden's pastor, the Rev. Dr. Albert H. Plumb, says of her: "I have known Mrs. Boyden for some thirty years. She is a living exemplification of the power to do and of the wisdom of doing two things at once, each being done better because the other is also in hand. In her own home and in the homes of the afflicted she has been a ministering angel. In the family, the church, in charitable and reformatory work, she has lived in all good

fidelity and zeal. In every sphere where she has moved she has shown great energy and administrative skill, a genial friendliness of spirit, and a genuine love for everything good. As one indication of the order of her household, I have learned that during fourteen years of school life her daughter was never absent or tardy, save one half-day, and never missed a session of the Sunday-school in a still longer period. 'I used to think,' said Will Carleton, the poet, 'if my wife ever got to be a club woman, I would not live with her—much of the time. Since she has,' he added, 'I find I value her more than ever before—what there is of her.'

"To be at one's best, one needs to see each duty in its relation to the whole problem of life. For a person to become religious does not mean any undue withdrawal of time and strength from any lines of laudable activity previously enjoyed. Some such withdrawal often conduces to desirable variety and therefore to efficiency. These considerations have a special application to the vexed questions concerning woman's sphere."

Naturally, a woman of so great executive ability has been sought for as one of the leaders among women. Mrs. Boyden is one of the Board of Management of the Home for Intemperate Women, president of the Woman's Publishing Company, and treasurer of the Suffolk County Branch of the King's Daughters and Sons. Her chief work, however, is as the efficient leader of the Ward and City Committee of the Independent Women Voters, of which she is president. This organization has a deep interest in the welfare of the public schools. It is thoroughly organized, and is a power at every election. Mrs. Boyden's province is to arrange for campaigns, instruct the women in the twenty-five wards of Boston, confer with kindred organizations and political parties, and keep an outlook on all that concerns the city schools, always working for their best interests. Naturally diffident, it was with extreme reluctance that she accepted the position of president of so large an organization, but experience has so enlarged her opportunities for service that now she commands the forces with skill, wisdom, and tact. She has en-

deared herself to the women she leads. Strong in body, cheerful in temperament, cordial in manner, loving in heart, in the prime of life, she wields a potent influence in helping many of her sisters to a higher life and into broader paths of usefulness.

(By a friend of long standing, E. T. H.).

ADELAIDE E. BOOTHBY, the wife of Colonel Frederic E. Boothby, of Portland, Me., and one of the leading women workers in various charitable organizations of that city, is a native of Waterville, Me. Her parents were Charles and Vesta B. Smith. As Adelaide Endora Smith she was married to Frederic E. Boothby, October 25, 1871. Colonel Boothby was born in Norway, Me., being the son of Levi Thompson and Sophia Packard (Brett) Boothby. In 1857 the family removed to Waterville. For many years Colonel Boothby has been an official of the Maine Central Railroad. His title comes from his service on the staff of Governors Bodwell, Marble, and Burleigh, six years in all. He was president of the Portland Board of Trade for five years, was elected Mayor of the city in the spring of 1901, and is now (autumn of 1903) serving his third term in that office. With the exception of a three years' residence in Augusta, Colonel and Mrs. Boothby have lived in Portland, their pleasant rooms at the Falmouth House being a hospitable social centre.

Possessing an unusually sympathetic disposition, Mrs. Boothby has proved a ready listener and a willing helper to many who have applied to her for aid and encouragement. She has held offices of responsibility in the Invalids' Home, the Temporary Home for Women and Children, the Home for Friendless Boys, and auxiliaries to the Young Men's Christian Association. Even in her social life she has remembered the claims of charity and philanthropy, and has caused the proceeds of whist parties and merry-makings to go toward the alleviation of suffering. Mrs. Boothby has been especially interested in the work for the girls of the Temporary Home, of which she is a practical and thoughtful officer.

Conspicuous among her energetic labors is

her service as president of the Civic Club, which was founded in May, 1898, by Mrs. Etta H. Osgood. Its object is "to promote by education and active co-operation a higher public life and a better social order." One of its principles is a belief in the trinity of health—pure food, pure air, and pure water. The watchword of the club is, "Duties assigned cheerfully assumed." Applications for membership are carefully considered, and only those who are willing to perform some service in behalf of its objects are welcomed as members.

The club has laid out playgrounds at the North School in Portland, has been instrumental in procuring the ordinance prohibiting expectoration, and secured the placing of rubbish buckets on the streets. It has also secured an appropriation for public baths and for milk inspection. Its power for good is appreciated by the citizens of Portland, and its valuable work will receive their earnest support.

When, several years ago, Professor Chapman was making strenuous efforts to establish the Maine Musical Festival, Mrs. Boothby entered heartily into his plans. At a time when failure seemed inevitable, she was one of the stanch supporters of this project, which has given to the State such rare musical privileges.

Mrs. Boothby's private charities are legion and unknown. As the wife of the Mayor she extends cordial good will and ready welcome to all. As an officer of various organizations she is faithful and efficient. As a citizen she is valued for her generous sympathies and for her support of all matters of public interest.

When a citizen of Maine said, "I am sure *Portland* is written on the hearts of Mayor Boothby and his wife, they have always so labored for the good of the city," he expressed a sentiment that is endorsed by all good people within its borders.

MARY PARKS PUTNAM, M.D., was born April 28, 1841, in Charlestown, N.H., known at the time of its settlement as Township No. 4. She is the eldest of the three daughters of the late David Whipple and Jane (Ellison) Parks, and is of English descent. The ancestral kin on

the paternal side includes physicians, lawyers, and teachers, beside several persons who were highly skilled in trades. Her father was a soldier of the Civil War in the sixties of the nineteenth century, and did his full share toward the preservation of the Union.

Having an inherent love for study and investigation, Dr. Putnam's professional career was early foreshadowed. When barely fifteen years of age she became a teacher under the old district-school system in her native town and its vicinity. Such was her success that her services were in constant demand, and she made the record of fifty-three consecutive terms in the same school-room. While pursuing this vocation, she began the study of medicine, reading extensively by herself and then taking a three years' course in a school well-known at that time. Later entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Boston, she devoted three more years to study, and was graduated at the age of fifty-three. She immediately opened her office in one of the best residential districts of Boston, where her practice has steadily increased and become firmly established.

Doctor Putnam has always been ready to extend a helping hand to young women and girls. To one she gave the protection of her home and the same education and liberal training that she bestowed upon her own daughter, and to many another has she given encouragement and opportunity to gain higher education and development. She is interested in training-schools for nurses in Boston and elsewhere, also in numerous philanthropic, educational, and charitable movements. Needless to say, she has a large circle of friends. In the progress of modern science she keeps well posted, particularly on all lines relating to her chosen work.

She married during her service as school-teacher Mr. Wesley D. Putnam, of her native town. For many years Mr. Putnam has been connected with one of the leading manufacturing houses in Massachusetts. He has always given his hearty sympathy and encouragement to his wife in the attainment of her professional ambition, and their home on Commonwealth Avenue has been a happy one, its sole shadow having been the death of their only child, a

beautiful and accomplished young lady, wife of one of the rising young business men of Boston.

JESSIE ELDRIDGE SOUTHWICK, one of the faculty of the Emerson College of Oratory and an interpreter of Shakespeare's plays, is a native of Wilmington, Del. Her father, Issachar Eldridge, descended from the Quaker Eldridges of Philadelphia. Her mother, whose maiden name was Martha Gause, was from Chester County, Pennsylvania. She was related to a number of leading teachers and writers, Bayard Taylor, the noted traveller and author, being a near kinsman. To her maternal ancestors Mrs. Southwick is probably indebted for her marked literary talents. When Jessie Eldridge was five years old, her parents removed to Van Wert, Ohio, where her childhood days were spent. Her mother was her first teacher, her early lessons being learned at home. She afterward pursued her studies successively at the high school and at Glendale Female College, near Cincinnati, and at the age of fifteen, under a private tutor, completed her preparation for Vassar College. Changing her plans, however, she came to Boston because of the better advantages here afforded for the study of music and elocution, and entered the New England Conservatory of Music. Devoting herself especially to oratory, for which she seemed well adapted, she was graduated from that department in 1883. While studying at the Conservatory, she also attended Miss Johnson's private school on Newbury Street, Boston. To further qualify herself for the profession of oratory, she continued her studies at the Monroe Conservatory (now the Emerson College of Oratory). She was graduated there in 1885, and then took a post-graduate course of two years, during which time she assisted in teaching. For a while she was an assistant to Miss Mary A. Currier in the department of oratory at Wellesley College, but that position she was obliged to give up at length on account of the increasing demands on her time for public work. She had made a specialty of Shakespeare's plays, and her intelligent interpretation, with her fine stage presence and well-modulated

voice, has since won her a wide-spread reputation, her readings being in demand in various parts of the country.

In 1889 Jessie Eldridge married Henry Lawrence Southwick, a graduate of the college, then teaching in Philadelphia. Mr. Southwick became the following year a partner of Dr. C. W. Emerson in the Emerson College, and remained there until 1897, Mrs. Southwick, as one of the faculty, having charge of the classes in voice culture, dramatic interpretation, and the rendering of Shakespeare. Mr. and Mrs. Southwick have conducted summer schools at Glens Falls, N.Y., Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, and at several places in Virginia, as well as in Boston.

In June, 1900, Dean Southwick purchased Dr. Emerson's share in the college and took the full management, Dr. Emerson remaining as President and lecturer in his individual work. Since assuming the management Dean Southwick has made many changes and added numerous courses. The Emerson College of Oratory stands to-day as the largest institution of its kind in the world. Established in 1880 as a private school by Charles Wesley Emerson, in September, 1886, it was formally incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as the Monroe College of Oratory, being named in honor of the late Professor Lewis B. Monroe. Upon petition to the Legislature in 1890, a bill was passed authorizing the change of name to Emerson College of Oratory.

This college is a school for personal culture. It aims to awaken in the student of expression, whether he be a creative thinker or an interpreter, a realization of his own potentialities, and to give such direction to his training that he may attain them. While conserving the best traditions of the past, the college aims to stand for thorough investigation, the most advanced educational methods, and the highest professional standards and ideals.

In 1900 the college was moved into elegant quarters at Chickering Hall, one of the handsomest and best appointed of Boston's new buildings. Situated on Huntington Avenue near the corner of Massachusetts Avenue, it is easily accessible from all railroads leading into

the city, and cars to all points pass close to its doors. Within five minutes' walk of the Fens, within eight minutes of the Public Library and the Museum of Fine Arts, and close beside the new Symphony Hall and beautiful new hall of the Horticultural Society, the college home is in the artistic and literary centre of Boston.

Mrs. Southwick has been connected with the college as either pupil or teacher almost since its inception, and to her faithful and efficient work in conjunction with her husband is attributed much of its success and growth. As a reader and especially as a Shakespearean exponent, she is well known to literary American audiences as a leading artist. Her dramatic power and personal magnetism hold her audiences almost spellbound. The series of recitals given every season under the direction of Dean and Mrs. Southwick have become a marked feature of literary Boston, as is shown by the large audiences in attendance. Mrs. Southwick is also a power in the social element of the college life, where she takes a personal interest in all the receptions given, and comes in contact with all of the pupils of the school.

Mr. and Mrs. Southwick have three children, namely: Ruth, born September 18, 1893; Mildred, born August 15, 1895; and Jessie, born November 18, 1897—all of whom are now receiving the best educational advantages that can be secured.

HANNAH E. AND JULIA R. GILMAN, the principals of the Home and Day School for Girls at 324 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, belong to a family which for many generations has manifested a marked interest in all matters pertaining to Christian education. Their genealogical tree shows New England stock of the best quality. In one branch appears the name of Daniel C. Gilman, the first President of Johns Hopkins University and now at the head of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C. In another branch is found the name of Arthur Gilman, of Cambridge, formerly regent of Radcliffe College.

The Rev. Tristram Gilman (Harv. Coll. 1757) great-grandfather of the Misses Gilman of Boston, was the honored and beloved pastor of the First Church in North Yarmouth, Me., for forty years, or from the date of his ordination in 1769 until his death in 1809. Their grandfather, Joseph Gilman, who was an eminent physician in Wells, Me., was a staunch advocate of education, good citizenship, and every form of philanthropy. A more distant forbear, the Rev. Nicholas Gilman, A.M. (Harv. Coll. 1724), father of Tristram, had the same qualities of firm principle, sound judgment, and strong sense of duty which have "run in the family," as the phrase goes, from the beginning. The men were more ambitious to be useful members of society than to acquire either fame or fortune, and they were distinguished for their quiet home virtues.

The subjects of this sketch were born in Foxcroft, Me., being the daughters of Ebenezer and Roxana (Palmer) Gilman. The parents had high ideals for their children, eight in all, and together they trained the boys and girls in habits of industry, thrift, self-control, and a genuine religious faith. The father was a man of unusual sweetness and purity of character. The mother, like so many New England women of that period, had a practical wisdom and energy which beautifully complemented her husband's gentle traits. Both believed in the value of a good education, for daughters equally with sons, and labored cheerfully to secure for their large family such advantages as the times afforded.

The elder of these two sisters, Hannah, studied first at the Foxcroft Academy and later at Bradford Seminary, being graduated in 1857. From this time onward she devoted herself assiduously to study, not for the sake of mere accomplishment or mental exercise, but with an earnest purpose to embody in her life the spirit expressed in Whittier's lines,

"Make the world within your reach
Somewhat the better for your living,
And gladder for your human speech."

Her love of culture was inborn, and the wholesome discipline of Puritan training gave her

large capacity for work. To these traits were added soundness of judgment, strength of will, cheerfulness, unselfishness, and deep and unaffected piety. Thus it will be seen that she had the qualifications of the ideal teacher, and naturally she was soon sought for by the best private schools in New England, having first served an apprenticeship in the public schools. Everywhere she met with signal success. In the autumn of 1884 she opened the now well-known Gilman School, which rapidly outgrew its original quarters, and in 1890 was transferred to its present location, 324 Commonwealth Avenue.

In this work she was ably assisted by her sister Julia, who resigned a position in the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, South Boston, where she had taught for nine years, in order to engage in this larger service. She, too, had studied at the Foxcroft Academy, also with her aunt, Miss Rebecca I. Gilman, who for many years was principal of a large private school in Boston. It is interesting to note how strongly marked is the predilection for teaching in the various branches of this family.

Both sisters have given substantial proof of their attachment to the place where they received their early education by the assistance which they have lately rendered to the trustees of Foxcroft Academy in raising an endowment fund for that institution. Evidence of the hold of these women upon the affection of their former pupils is seen in the fact that, when they solicited the money from this particular circle of friends, girls who had no personal interest in the small village in Maine, the letters which came in reply to their appeal for gifts were full of love and loyalty.

To the strong influence for good which they exerted upon their pupils another testimonial, among hundreds which might be adduced, appears in this extract from a letter, dated March, 1903, written to Miss Julia Gilman by Mary Chandler Lowell, perhaps the only young woman in America who has taken a degree in both medicine and law: "The other morning, when I stood in the court room and took the solemn oath of office of an attorney at law, my mind turned toward you. . . . It was my good

fortune in early youth to have several excellent teachers, but I think that none played so important a part in moulding my character and inspiring within me a desire to press forward and make the most of my abilities as did you. . . . But for your words of encouragement and cheer I might never have been able to hold, as I do to-day, certificates which entitle me to the privileges of both the medical and the legal profession."

Such letters give an insight into the motives which control these teachers. When Miss Julia Gilman left South Boston, Mr. Anagnos, the director, paid a high tribute to her as "one of the most efficient and conscientious teachers ever employed by the Institution," and laid special emphasis on the way she had helped to "enlarge its ethical atmosphere to a very gratifying extent."

In this last sentence is revealed the secret of their power. Neither of the sisters could ever be satisfied simply to impart instruction. The ethical has been the dominant note in their teaching. Their aim is to provide "a home life which shall secure the development of true womanhood." As one means to this end they have secured as lecturers at the school from year to year men and women who are eminent in various walks of life, and who, in particular, are exponents of the finest Christian ideals. Among representative women they have had Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Amelia Quinton, Lillian Nordica, Mary E. Wilkins, Amelia E. Barr, and Pundita Ramabai. The list of lecturers of the other sex includes many prominent clergymen, artists, and authors.

The Home and Day School of the Misses Gilman stands to-day as a witness to the value of personality as a factor in the education of youth. With the old Phrygian philosopher, Epictetus, these women have felt that "the formation of the spirit and character must be our real concern," and this is the basic principle of their school. Its success demonstrates the truth of Emerson's words: "In my dealing with my child, my Latin and my Greek, my accomplishments and my money, stead me nothing; but as much soul as I have avails."

FRANCES J. DYER.

HARRIETTE J. COOKE, superintendent of Medical Mission, 36 Hull Street, Boston, Mass., is a native of New Hampshire. She was born in the town of Sandwich, Carroll County, in the central part of the State, December 1, 1829, daughter of Josiah and Jane (Cox) Cooke. Her father was of the third generation of his family to reside in Sandwich, being a son of Joel Cooke and grandson of Cornelius Cooke, an early settler in that locality, men characterized by sincerity, uprightness, and simplicity of life.

Harriette Cooke early imbibed the belief that a thorough education was the greatest of helps to a life of usefulness. As there were no colleges open to women in those days, she was obliged to gather what learning she could from the various schools and seminaries accessible to her and from private instruction. In 1853 she was graduated at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, now Tilton Seminary. After a few years of successful teaching in Massachusetts she accepted a position as teacher in Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, which she entered in November, 1857, its opening year. She was then a young woman, possessing an ambition to excel in whatever she undertook to do. Her character was well adapted to pioneer educational work, having in it the decidedly marked combination of strength and tender womanly sympathy. She was fully up to the times as regarded methods of instruction and mental discipline.

She had especially had stamped on her soul—as if by divine impress—a desire to assist in the higher education of woman. A profound conviction that only by intellectual and moral culture can the world be raised from the degrading influences of ignorance, and that this end can be best attained through the home by the elevation of woman, rendered her conscious of the importance of her high calling. She thus brought to her new field of labor an enthusiasm which was immediately recognized. Being unusually rigid in her requirements of work from her pupils, she gained a reputation for over-exactness that for a time was not altogether conducive to mere

popularity. But with all their unfavorable criticisms, among thinking students she soon commanded the highest respect. In 1886 Miss Cooke was made preceptress of the college and in 1872 professor of German and history, the latter appointment being, it is said, the first honor of the kind conferred upon a woman in the United States. These departments of the college she built up and established on a firm foundation. In 1886 she was relieved of the German and made professor of history and the science of government. Granted leave of absence in 1872, she spent the year in Great Britain and on the Continent, availing herself of the advantages given by the London University for the study of history and literature, also increasing her knowledge of the German language by the assistance of native teachers. She continued her work at Cornell College until 1890.

This brief account of the educational career of Professor Harriette J. Cooke, together with the following appreciation of her work and character, is gathered from a sketch written for the College Year Book for 1890 by a former pupil and lifelong friend, namely, Mrs. Collin, wife of Alonzo Collin, the senior professor of Cornell College.

Miss Cooke has given special attention to the moral and religious training of the hundreds of young ladies who have been placed under her immediate charge. Many of them testify that her strong appeals to the noblest powers of their being were among their chief incentives in trying to develop themselves into the highest types of true womanhood. She had a realizing sense of the great responsibility resting upon her, a feeling that none can know but those who have consecrated themselves to lives of self-sacrifice for the good of others. Possessed of an active mind and a physical organization that seems never to have known weariness, she has endured unceasing toil for years, having in all her college life lost but one term, and this because of a serious injury occasioned by a fall. With a spirit of unselfishness and a great capacity to endure, she has generally done the work of two.

Miss Cooke is a very pleasing public speaker,

having frequently used her talents in this direction for the benefit of her college and other philanthropic objects. She is a strong, terse writer, with an interesting style, as is often shown by class lectures and papers read before literary and other organizations. She has been a zealous student and a constant and successful teacher of the Bible. This inspired volume has given her much of the wonderful faith, hope, and love she has in and for humanity. She is well informed on the affairs of state and the science of business relations. In the sick-room she has shown herself unusually skilful as a nurse. Fortunate are they who have her name upon their list of friends. Fearless and faithful, she will be to them loyal and true, cheerful and kind.

Soon after leaving Cornell College, Miss Cooke went to England for the purpose of studying Christian work as carried on by Mildmay in North London. This great mission was the first attempt on a large scale to carry on reformatory work in the slums of a great city by workers living among the crowded population. During the winter of 1872, when Miss Cooke was making some research in history at University College, London, her attention was attracted to this work, which, by its unusual methods and by the high rank of those engaged in it, excited great interest in the city. Indirectly it was the outgrowth of the plague which made such havoc in the congested section of East London during the years 1865-66. It was impossible to care for the dying or to bury the dead, for sometimes whole families were taken sick in one house. At this crisis Mr. and Mrs. Pennefather, with a band of women from the upper class of society, offered to assist the clergyman at Bethnal Green in that centre of the plague. These women, six in number, began their labor of love by opening an old warehouse as a home for themselves and as a centre of distribution of such help as they could give. They prepared suitable food, gathered such things as they might need—drugs, disinfectants, clean linen, and so forth—and began their visits to the homes. With nutritious food, comforts of every kind, and words of love they cheered the sick, comforted the dying, read the Bible,

and made the rooms they visited clean and tidy. They went to the city magistrate, and pleaded for better sanitary conditions. When the plague under their vigorous measures began to abate, they did not cease their work. They established a permanent home in the dark section, the worst in London. It was really the first "settlement" in any slum, though not so called. They began industrial work and established educational classes, England at this time (1867) having no system of free public schools. Their night school was soon crowded with men of all ages and conditions. They gathered the street boys into bright, warm rooms, and organized them into clubs.

One lady belonging to the cultured class went into the "thieves' quarters," working and teaching there for years. Through her loving faithfulness hundreds were rescued from lives of shame, and became upright citizens. One whom Miss Cooke knew became a lay preacher, whose effective work rescued many. Men's clubs were opened, mothers' meetings held, coffee rooms established; and lodging-houses, clean and well kept, took the place of the "dens" that had been "dens of thieves." The gospel service was held in the waiting-room. Trained nurses visited in the homes, ministering to their inmates; and Christian doctors gave their services. A marvellous change was wrought in a few years. The number of workers was constantly increased, and twenty-four stations were established in the worst parts of London, managed by the Mildmay workers. When Miss Cooke went there in 1890, these women were ministering to one hundred thousand of London's poor. They had several well-equipped hospitals, four medical missions, convalescent, women's, and orphans' asylums.

In such a practical school of methods Miss Cooke took her three years' course, in 1892 having charge of the night study classes. Working in every department, she learned lessons that are now bearing fruit. In the spring of 1893 she accepted an invitation to enter the Hull Street settlement, Boston, which had been started the preceding January by students of Boston University, among them the Rev. Rollin H. Walker and the Rev. Edgar Helms



LYDIA GROU'T WELLINGTON

and his sainted wife, who brought to this work a consecration which has left an impress for permanent good. Another member of the settlement was Miranda Croucher, who showed such heroic courage during the Boxer massacres in China.

Miss Cooke took an interest in the entire work of the settlement, which is of an all-round character; but the part that owes its origin to her is the medical mission, which was her special charge under difficulties that would have discouraged a less experienced worker. This work—the founding of the medical mission in connection with the university settlement at 36 Hull Street—is the crowning work of Miss Cooke's long and busy life. It is the first medical mission established in New England, and the settlement is the only one, so far as we know, which has this department connected with it. It may here be best described in Miss Cooke's own words: "Its aim is far different from a free dispensary. It cannot be denied that New England is rapidly becoming foreign missionary ground. It is therefore fitting that the best agencies should be used to bring this foreign population into sympathy and in touch with American civilization and American ideas of education.

"Through ministry to suffering, as well as by educational efforts, an effectual door was opened to the hearts and homes of these strangers, who are coming in such numbers to stay with us. Many of them are exposed to imposition and neglect, and are helpless to meet these conditions. By helping them when sick and unable to get work, they are ready to adopt better methods of living, and the children offer the best opportunity for making these people American. These little ones are bright and alert, and, taken into new environments, they readily adapt themselves to new conditions. Thousands of these children are crowded together in the tenements of our cities, and if we neglect them we shall bring upon ourselves the blame of the bad government of our cities, which these children will surely rule in a few years. By all means in our power, now is the time to make good Americans of them and then good loyal citizens, whose right to vote can neither be bought nor sold.

To do this we must get into close touch with the home life, and so get a firm hold upon these children and young people. Ten years of this close work in the homes of these people, in sympathetic and friendly association, is already showing the very best results. A large class of young people are already taking an intelligent interest in everything that pertains to the public interest of the North End. Young men and young women are seeking to do for the neighborhood what will be a powerful influence in the right direction. Many are studying to equip themselves for a useful and helpful life.

"The work brings its own reward; and, if any doubt that such methods are practical, let them spend a few days at 36 Hull Street, and see the varied plans and the all-round efforts to win the young people to adopt the best and become the best. There is a hearty co-operation among the many workers of this important part of the city with the excellent public schools and different institutions to make this the centre of a new and a renewed life for Boston."

LYDIA GROUT WELLINGTON, a member of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, is a resident of Worcester. She was born December 1, 1844, daughter of Edwin and Lydia Pierce (Barton) Grout, of Millbury, Mass.

On the paternal side she is a direct descendant in the seventh generation of John¹ Grout, one of the early proprietors of Watertown. About the year 1643 John¹ Grout removed to Sudbury. He served as Captain of a military company and as a surgeon.

Jonathan² Grout, born in Sudbury in 1658 (son of Captain John by his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Busby and widow of Captain Thomas Cakebread), married Abigail, daughter of John Dix.

Jonathan,³ their son, born in 1702, married Hannah Hurd. He bought a farm in Worcester about 1744, and died there in 1748. Jonathan,⁴ born in Sudbury, 1744, also resided in Worcester.

Jonathan,⁵ born 1772, son of Jonathan⁴ and his wife Anna, married Sally DeWolf, of Lyme, Conn., doubtless a descendant of Balthasar De Wolf, an early settler of the town. Jonathan Grout, known as Master Grout, long a successful teacher of district schools, was also a book-binder and bookseller, and publisher of several small devotional books.

His son Edwin,⁶ born in 1812, died in 1846. He married in 1836 Lydia P. Barton. Their daughter, Lydia Ann (now Mrs. Wellington), whose birth date is given above, was educated at the Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Mass. On September 18, 1866, she was married to General Arthur Augustus Goodell, of Worcester, a veteran of the Civil War. She became the mother of four children: Harry Barton, born August 13, 1867; Edwin Wilder, born March 15, 1869, who died February 4, 1890; Alice May, born May 1, 1871; and Edwin Howe, born February 8, 1873, who died in infancy. General Goodell died June 30, 1882, on the forty-third anniversary of his birth. The following is his military record: "Sergeant Major, Third Battalion Rifles, M. V. M., April 19, 1861; Adjutant, July 1, 1861; Captain Company C, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, August 16, 1862; Major, January 29, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel, July 31, 1863, commanding regiment from that date until October 10, 1863, when severely wounded at Blue Springs, Tenn.; returned to regiment April 1, 1864; resigned May 5 in consequence of disability resulting from wounds. Brevetted Brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, for 'gallant and meritorious conduct in the field during the war.'"

On September 4, 1883, Mrs. Goodell became the wife of Fred Williams Wellington, who in former years had been connected in business with General Goodell. Mr. Wellington was born in Shirley, Mass., May 31, 1851, son of Timothy W. and Augusta (Fiske) Wellington and a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Roger Wellington, one of the early proprietors of Watertown, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Worcester (his parents having removed to that city in 1855) and in schools in Germany and France, where he spent two years. One year after his return from Europe he was clerk in the First National

Bank, Worcester, and later he was in his father's coal office. The year 1871 he passed in California. He embarked in the coal business in 1872, and is still in the trade, having been since 1889 president and general manager of the Austin C. Wellington Coal Company. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in 1882, he was successively promoted to First Lieutenant, Captain, and Assistant Inspector-general on the staff of Governor Ames, with rank of Colonel. He served on the staff of Governors Greenhalge, Wolcott, and Crane, and is now (1903) on the staff of Governor Bates with rank of Brigadier-general.

Greatly interested in the welfare of the Civil War veterans, comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, Mrs. Wellington has long been an earnest worker in the Ladies' Aid Society of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea. She is also an active and esteemed member of the Woman's Club of Worcester.

ANN MARIA MILES SPRAGUE, educator and philanthropist, is a sister of General Nelson A. Miles and a descendant of the Rev. John Myles, who came to New England about the year 1663 from Swansea, Wales, and settled in Swansea, Mass., so named at the incorporation of the town a few years later. His death is thus recorded: "Mr. John Myles, pastor of the church in Swanzy, deceased February 3, 1682-3." His son, John Myles, Jr., who also resided in Swansea, Mass., was elected to the office of Town Clerk in May, 1670. Nathaniel, son of John Myles, Jr., was born, as recorded in the Swansea town register, 26th day, 8 mo., 1671; and James, son of John the younger and Mary, his wife, in April, 1674. Daniel Miles, a native of Pomfret, Conn., thought to have been of the fourth generation of this family, and son of a Samuel Miles, removed to Petersham, Mass., where he died early in 1777, his will being probated April 9. His son, Joab Miles, died in Petersham in 1835 at the age of ninety-one years. Joab married Elizabeth Fitch, a descendant, it is said, of John Fitch, who

was captured by the Indians at Fitchburg, and from whom that city derived its name. A tablet to the memory of John Fitch may now be seen in Fitchburg. Daniel Miles, born in Petersham in 1799, son of Joab, married Mary Curtis, of Westminster, who was born in 1802. Both died in 1875. Daniel and Mary (Curtis) Miles had four children—namely, Daniel Curtis, Mary Jane, Ann Maria, and Nelson Appleton. The last named, in his interesting book, "Personal Recollections of General Nelson A. Miles," refers to his parents and ancestors as follows:—

"Physical and mental advantages were not the only ones for which I feel it a very pleasant duty to render thanks to my honored parents. Simplicity of life, purity of thought and action, and high moral standards were as characteristic of them as of their ancestors through many generations. My father, Daniel Miles, excelled in strength, resolution, boldness, and the highest sense of honor. To the example of his sterling integrity, spotless character, and loyalty to country I owe whatever of aptitude I have possessed in meeting the stern realities of a somewhat tumultuous life in an exacting profession. My father's high qualities had been transmitted through five generations from the Rev. John Miles, a Welsh clergyman, who had not only been a soldier of the Cross, but also a soldier of approved valor and conduct in the Indian wars.

"For many years he carried on a school 'for the teaching of grammar and arithmetic, and the tongues of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, also how to read English and to write.' This ancestor's residence was strongly built, and when King Philip's War broke out, in 1675, it was fortified and became known as Myles's Garrison. There the colonial forces gathered at the first outbreak of Indian hostilities, and the pastor became foremost in the defence of the settlement and was chosen Captain. Having done valiant service in the war, he at the close resumed the duties of a country clergyman.

"His son Samuel graduated from Harvard College in 1684, and went to England soon after, where he took orders in the English

church. Returning to Boston, Samuel Miles became rector of King's Chapel in 1689, continuing in this position for twenty-nine years. Oxford University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1693.

"My ancestors moved from Massachusetts to Pomfret, Conn. Thence they made a settlement at what is now the town of Petersham, in Central Massachusetts, when that was the extreme frontier. This settlement was at once abandoned because of the depredations of the Indians.

"My paternal grandfather, Joab, and great-grandfather, Daniel, were both soldiers of the Revolution.

[In "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," vol. x., the record of Joab Miles is as follows: "Sergeant, Capt. Wing Spooner's Co., Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regt.; engaged Aug. 21, 1777, travel to camp and home 180 miles; service at twenty miles per day, 9 days; company marched from Petersham to Bennington, Aug. 21, 1777, to reinforce army under General Stark; also, 1st Sergeant, Capt. Josiah Wilder's company, Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regt., commanded by Maj. Daniel Clap, entered service July 4, 1778; discharged July 15, 1778; service 13 days at Rutland Barracks, company raised for 20 days' service; roll dated Templeton."

The records of Daniel Miles in the same volume, beginning with service from August 3, 1776, and ending with discharge in December, 1780, cannot all refer to Joab's father, who died, as above noted, in 1777.]

"I have often heard my father tell of the experiences of his father and grandfather—of their sudden departure for the field and of the hardships encountered by them and their comrades.

"My father, Daniel Miles, was born in Petersham, but moved in early life to Westminster, in the same county [Worcester], in the State of Massachusetts, where he engaged in farming and in the lumber business."

In referring to their mother General Miles says: "My mother, Mary Curtis, possessed traits of character similar to those of my father, and excelled in those which most adorn womanhood. It is not possible adequately to

express my sense of obligation for her devotion. She was a true Christian. Never was one more earnestly prayed for during childhood and manhood, during peace and war, than myself. It was her loftiest ambition to guide her children, by good example, pure thoughts, upright and praiseworthy life, to honorable and noble purpose. To her unselfish devotion, her gentle and loving admonitions, am I greatly indebted for whatever there may be in me that is commendable. My mother was a direct descendant of William Curtis, who arrived in Boston on the ship 'Lyon,' September 16, 1632."

Mrs. Lydia Gilbert Curtis, the mother of Mary Curtis, married for her second husband Mr. Hastings, of Princeton, Mass., the great-grandfather of the late ex-Governor Russell. When seventy years old, she became the bride of Deacon Timothy Downes, of Fitchburg. She lived to the age of ninety.

Daniel Curtis Miles, the eldest child of Daniel, Sr., and Mary Curtis Miles, was born in Westminster, June, 1828. He married Lucy Ann Puffer. Their children are: Mary Josephine, George Melville, Herbert Judson, Arthur Wellington, and Martha Gertrude. Daniel C. Miles was for many years a popular teacher. He afterward engaged in the lumber trade and in manufacturing. He founded the Westminster National Bank, and was its president twenty years. He is the present bank examiner of Massachusetts, and his son, Herbert Judson, is his assistant.

The second child of Daniel and Mary (Curtis) Miles is Mary Jane, who was born in Westminster in June, 1832. She was a successful teacher, interested in educational matters and in church work. She has been a liberal contributor to the Baptist society, and has accomplished much good in her quiet way. After her marriage to Gardner Merriam, of Princeton, she settled in Leominster, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Merriam have four children—Nelson Curtis, Nellie Gracie, Mary Anna, and Sadie Jane.

Ann Maria Miles, the direct subject of this sketch, was born April 15, 1837, in Westminster, Mass. She received a good education, and as a teacher had a large experience in school

work. Interested in the welfare of her pupils, she not only guided them in the paths of learning, but also trained them in those principles of integrity and sound morality without which no man or woman can achieve a perfect success. An instance of the manner in which she impressed upon her pupils the importance of punctuality is found in the fact that her youngest child attended school for fifteen years without receiving an absent or tardy mark.

Mrs. Sprague is a woman of excellent business capacity, successfully managing large affairs requiring tact, sound judgment, executive ability, and thorough knowledge of business methods. For seven years she held a government post-office position. She is actively interested in philanthropic work, being a liberal contributor to various charities and a helpful and frequent visitor to the homes of the poor and unfortunate. She has been closely identified with the work of the Little Wanderers' Home and in placing children in country homes, where they could be taught useful occupations and learn to be self-supporting.

Married in 1856 to Samuel Hazen Sprague, she has since resided in Westminster, Mass. She is the mother of five children—Lovvie Maria, Samuel Nelson, Hattie Sophia, Theodocia Miles, and Lydia Gertrude.

Mrs. Sprague possesses in a high degree the art of agreeable conversation. She has travelled extensively in this and foreign countries, has been an intelligent and accurate observer, and is well versed in the leading topics of the day. A patriotic American, she is proud of her country, and closely follows every event that concerns our nation's welfare.

Mrs. Sprague takes an especial pride in the career of her distinguished brother, General Nelson Appleton Miles, who was born in Westminster, and named by his mother in honor of Appleton Morse, a devoted Baptist clergyman. As Lieutenant of a company of volunteers, which he organized at the beginning of the Civil War, as Colonel of a regiment and commander of a brigade in that conflict, and later as a victorious leader against hostile

Indians, he rendered services that have added to the glory and stability of our country, and made his name a household word in our land. Later, as Lieutenant General of the army, he attained the highest military rank in the United States, and during his tour around the world was tendered receptions by kings, emperors, and other rulers. He is honored in civil life as an eminent patriot and citizen. General Miles married Mary Hoyt Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has two children—Mary Cecelia Sherman and Daniel Sherman. Mrs. Miles accompanied her husband in his tour around the world, and was received with distinguished honors.

Mrs. Sprague takes an interest in the soldiers who have served with her brother and with other leaders, and also in the army nurses of the Civil War, being an honorary member of the Massachusetts Army Nurse Association.

HELEN C. MULFORD, Superintendent for nine years of the Franchise Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Barnstable County Mass., is a native of Chatham, Mass., where she now resides during the greater part of the year.

She was born August 3, 1845, daughter of Isaac Bea and Maria J. (Marston) Young. She is a grand-daughter of Joseph, Jr., and Bethia (Bea) Young, great-grand-daughter of Joseph and Anna (Nickerson) Young, and great-great-grand-daughter of Hiatt and Mercy (Hinckley) Young.

Two of these ancestors, namely, Hiatt Young, of Chatham (born about 1739), and his son Joseph, fought in the war for American independence, Hiatt Young appearing with the rank of Sergeant on the Revolutionary rolls of the State. For a number of years he was in Captain Webb's, later in Captain Holbrook's company, Colonel William Shepard's regiment. It is related of him that upon reaching his little home after his discharge from the army, without a cent, weary and footsore, having suffered many privations and hardships, he left his footprints in blood upon the

newly scrubbed floor, and that they never could be erased while the house remained standing. An old memorandum records the fact that the town refused to pay him the bounty which was his due, amounting to thirty pounds. His actual grave remains unknown.

The following is the inscription on a monument standing on a lot in the Universalist cemetery, now owned by Isaac B. Young, inscribed many years ago under the direction of his eldest son, Joseph:—

IN MEMORY OF
HIATT YOUNG.

WHO DIED OCT. 10, 1810, AGED 71 YEARS. IN THE FRENCH WAR HE SERVED IN MAJOR ROGERS' RANGERS AND WAS TAKEN CAPTIVE BY THE INDIANS. HE ALSO SERVED SIX YEARS IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, AND WAS ENGAGED IN SEVERAL BATTLES: 1ST AT THE SIEGE OF BOSTON; 2D IN THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND; 3D AT PRINCETON; 4TH, TRENTON; 5TH, TAKING OF BURGOYNE; 6TH, MONMOUTH; 7TH, RHODE ISLAND; 8TH, CORNWALLIS. MERCY YOUNG, HIS WIDOW, DIED OCT. 4TH, 1824, AGED 84 YEARS.

Joseph Young was so anxious that this inscription should be executed correctly before his death, which he felt was approaching, that he had the stone brought to his front yard, and the work done where he could look upon it from his sick-bed and see that no mistake was made.

Joseph Young was born September 25, 1762, in Liverpool, N.S., and died July 31, 1848, about one week after the completion of the monument. At the age of thirteen, in his father's absence, he had nominal charge of the support of the family. That his mother could spare him a few years later is shown by the fact that he himself enlisted before he was sixteen.

The following was recorded by him in later years:—

"I was so very small and short of stature that I had to resort to stratagem to pass the very yielding eye of an enlisting officer. I put on a pair of my father's big cowhide boots, and filled under my feet all that I could to raise me up. Then I put on all the clothes I could to make me stout. When I went before the

examining officer, I stretched myself all I could, and was accepted. I was nine months in Jackson's regiment, six months at Providence under Captain Job Crocker, nine months in Shepard's regiment under Captain Griffiths, of Yarmouth, in my father's name, and in the last twenty-four months of the war under Shepard, a part of the time in my father's name and a part in my own, serving in all four years, eight months.

"I stayed until peace was declared, and was discharged back of Newburg before General Washington took possession of New York, without a cent to pay my expenses home, which I reached after suffering many privations, to find my father and family in distressed circumstances, as neither of us had received any compensation for our services. At this time the Continental script was of such depreciation in value that a month's wages would not buy a bushel of corn.

"I travelled to Boston to secure our wages, which the government was paying by issuing notes, and found that Lieutenant Hamblin of the Fourth Regiment, who was paymaster, had disposed of our notes and run away to Canada with the proceeds, so that was the last that I ever heard of our wages. I was in the battle of Rhode Island under General Sullivan and in many other scrimmages, one at Moriseny, another near Redden between Valley Forge and Philadelphia, and many others, in which we stood our ground bravely and were not daunted to see a redcoat."

After the war Joseph Young married an estimable young woman, Anna Nickerson, daughter of Moses Nickerson. As he had no property to speak of, her family, who were Tories, objected to the match, but in vain. He succeeded in surmounting all difficulties, and in later years assisted in the support of the Tory family and many of their relations.

Joseph Young displayed the same courage and determination in business that he had shown as a soldier, and rose from fisherman to master and owner of vessels. But the embargo came, and his vessels lay idle, causing him heavy losses. In the War of 1812 one of his vessels, within twenty-four hours of home, was captured, and two of his sons, Joseph, Jr., and

Reuben, who were on board, were sent to Dartmoor Prison, being afterward released.

After the war was over, Joseph Young succeeded in retrieving his losses. It is related of him that he accumulated a handsome property for his time. He reared a large family, six daughters and three sons, and was a very prominent citizen of Chatham, holding all the highest offices in the town and serving several years in the Legislature. He built a cotton factory in Harwich and a woollen factory in Chatham, and was, in fact, a leader in any enterprise that would help the community. He was very public-spirited, and was liberal in his benefactions to the poor. No one was ever turned away from his door empty-handed.

A firm believer in the doctrine of universal salvation, he contributed largely to the building of the first Universalist meeting-house on Cape Cod. Joseph Young, Jr., was born February 20, 1796, and died November 27, 1869. Isaac B. Young, his son, who is now (1904) eighty-six years old and the last survivor of his branch of the family, is an honored citizen of Chatham. His youngest brother, George W. Young, died August 5, 1903. Maria J. Marston Young, wife of Isaac B., died January 3, 1894. She was a daughter of Arthur B. and Hannah J. (Jones) Marston, of West Barnstable, Cape Cod, Mass.

Helen C. Mulford was educated in the public schools of Chatham, and before sixteen years of age began a successful career as a teacher. She had the love and respect of all her pupils, and her popularity among them was an evidence of her kindness, her good judgment, and ability in dealing with those under her charge. She was engaged in this profession for several years, and among her most devoted friends are some of her former pupils.

On July 14, 1864, she married Joseph W. Mulford, an Acting Ensign in the United States navy. Since her marriage Mrs. Mulford has resided in Boston and Taunton, Mass. (where she conducted a millinery and fancy goods business), and Bridgewater, and for several years has lived at her father's home in Chatham, Mass.

Mrs. Mulford is interested in the Universalist church in Chatham, of which her great-



KATHERINE L. HOYLE

grandfather was one of the founders. She early became interested in the woman suffrage movement and in temperance work, and for the past nine years has been County Superintendent of the Franchise Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She has supplied thirteen towns with literature upon the subject, has conducted an extensive correspondence, and aided the cause in many other ways. Mrs. Mulford not only takes an active interest in every movement for the advancement of women, but also in the efforts for good government and for the public schools. A local paper, referring to the campaign of 1891, said: "The women of Chatham have been carrying on a vigorous campaign under the leadership of Mrs. Helen Mulford. The town was districted in September, over seventy were assessed and registered, and nearly all voted. A correspondent writes: 'Mrs. Mulford deserves unbounded credit for her work, for the campaign was a perfect success, and is so acknowledged by the men, notwithstanding that nothing whatever was done in the matter until the middle of September. The women took hold with zeal, and, though quiet and womanly in their work, were determined to carry it through. The best and most influential women, younger and older, cast their votes. The interest in town meeting was never so intense, as shown from the fact that more men voted than for four years. We shall do still better next year. All honor to the women of Chatham.'"

In 1889 Mrs. Mulford joined Frank D. Hammond Woman's Relief Corps, No. 141, of South Chatham, auxiliary to the Grand Army post of that town, and entered upon its work with enthusiasm. She was elected to fill various offices, and was chosen president the second year, but declined until 1901. In that year and in 1902 she was president of the corps, performing her official duties in a dignified and thorough manner. She was treasurer of the corps six years, and is at present corps patriotic instructor, having charge of the work of inculcating in the schools the spirit of love and devotion to country. She has been a participant in many department conventions, and has served on important committees

in the State body, representing fourteen thousand women. Mrs. Mulford has been a National Aide and special Aide in the Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps, and is a delegate to the National Convention to be held in Boston in August, 1904. This will be a gathering representing one hundred and fifty thousand loyal women of the country.

Proud of her Revolutionary ancestry, she has taken an interest in the history of that great conflict and in perpetuating the memory of its heroes, and enjoys membership in Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the headquarters of which are at the Royall House, Medford.

In matters of business Mrs. Mulford shows executive ability and a knowledge of financial questions; in social life, those qualities that win and retain friends. Faithful to the highest duties of life, loving the principles of right and justice, and loyal to the cause of patriotism and humanity, she enjoys being identified with the progressive work of the world.

KATHERINE LAWRENCE HOYLE, for many years one of the best known and most highly respected women of Malden, was born in Medford, Mass., January 10, 1825, daughter of Captain Martin and Eliza (Withington) Burrage.

Her paternal ancestry has been traced back to Robert Burrage, of Seething, Norfolk County, England, whose will was proved in the Bishop's Court at Norfolk, May 13, 1559, his death having occurred in that year. His wife's given name was Rose. Mrs. Hoyle's line of descent is through his son Richard, the date of whose birth is not known, but who resided in Norton Subcourse, Norfolk County, England. Thomas Burrage, born February 28, 1581, son of Richard, married Frances Dey, August 19, 1606. He died March 2, 1632-3.

John Burrage, son of Thomas and his wife Frances, was baptized in Norton Subcourse, April 10, 1616. He was the founder of this branch of the family in America. Coming to Massachusetts and settling in Charles-

town, his name being on the records in 1637, he took the freeman's oath May 18, 1642. About 1639 he married his first wife, Mary, whose maiden surname is not known. His second wife was Joanna Stowers. He died October 19, 1685.

William² Burrage, the elder of the two sons of John¹ who survived their father, was born June 10, 1657. In the county records between the years 1677 and 1690 he is called "a mariner." His name appears in a list prepared by Constable Greenwood for the use of the assessors of taxes in Boston in 1674, and also in a list of inhabitants of Boston in 1695. He died in 1720.

John³ Burrage, born in Boston, February 11, 1693, son of William and his wife Sarah, died January 24, 1765. He married first, October 9, 1718, Lydia Ward, who died in 1724. He married January 17, 1725, Sarah Smith. He was a farmer and lived in Newton, Mass. William⁴ Burrage, son of John³ and Lydia (Ward) Burrage, married December 13, 1744, Hannah Osland. He moved to Concord, Mass., about 1756, and died in October, 1763. John⁵ Burrage, born August 29, 1755, married May 10, 1781, Lois Barthrick, of Lunenburg. He died July 2, 1822.

Captain Martin⁶ Burrage, son of John⁵ and his wife Lois, was born July 27, 1793. He became a prominent citizen of Medford, active in town affairs, and was Captain of the crack militia company of the town. In this capacity he had the honor of escorting General Lafayette in his last visit to this country and of being personally complimented by him on the fine military bearing of the company. His sword is preserved in the family as a valuable souvenir. His first wife, Eliza Withington, was a woman of sterling qualities. Her father established the old bakery that is still standing in Medford and is probably the oldest in New England. After her death Captain Burrage married for his second wife, May 12, 1840, Hannah Pratt.

Katherine Lawrence Burrage was educated in the public schools of Medford, and became a teacher. When she was sixteen years old, her parents sold their Medford farm and bought one in Malden, where the family

lived for many years. Here, long after, her father died when in his eighty-sixth year.

At the age of twenty-five Miss Burrage was married to Charles Frederick Syfferman, a manufacturer of carriage and upholstery trimmings in Malden, with a store on Otis Street, Boston. Of this union there were four children, two of whom did not survive the period of infancy. The others, William and Frederick, lived but to reach the threshold of a promising manhood, the former dying at the age of eighteen and the latter at nineteen. Their memory is preserved in a gift of eight thousand dollars left by Mrs. Hoyle to the Malden Public Library for the purchase of books for the use of the young people of the city. Mr. Syfferman died in 1876, and after some three years of comparative seclusion his widow married for her second husband Josiah Talbot, a lumber dealer of Malden, a member of the firm of Talbot Brothers. He died in 1881. In 1882 Mrs. Talbot married Royal Teele of Medford. Mr. Teele died in February, 1892, and on November 23, 1892, his widow became the wife of Irving Julius Hoyle, a native of Thompson, Conn. Mr. Hoyle was born in 1850, son of Moses and Caroline (Joslin) Hoyle. Through his mother, a daughter of Jesse and Sibyl (Bates) Joslin and grand-daughter of John Bates and his wife, Chloe Fuller, Mr. Hoyle is a descendant of Isaac Allerton, one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, as thus shown: Mary² Allerton, daughter of Isaac,¹ married Elder Thomas³ Cushman. Their son Thomas⁴ married Abigail Fuller, and was the father of Samuel⁵ Cushman, who married Fear Corser. Mary⁵ Cushman, daughter of Samuel,⁴ married Noah Fuller, and was the mother of Chloe⁶ Fuller, wife of John Bates and great-grand-mother of Mr. Hoyle. One of Mr. Hoyle's ancestors on the paternal side was Chad Brown, founder of the Rhode Island family for whom Brown University was named.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle enjoyed some ten years of happy home life, which was terminated by her death on December 20, 1902, as the result of pneumonia. She left no children.

Mrs. Hoyle was a woman of philanthropic nature and broad sympathies, which found

characteristic expression, through her ample means, in various benefactions and charitable works. To lend a helping hand to every worthy cause, not grudging either money or personal service, to extend to the poor and unfortunate both helpful advice and pecuniary aid, to do all that lay in her power to make the world better and brighter—this was the self-imposed mission which she nobly fulfilled. She was an incorporator and one of the trustees of the Malden Hospital; one of the original incorporators in Malden of the Y. M. C. A.; and a trustee and at the time of her death one of the board of managers of the Home for Aged People in Malden. To each of these institutions she made generous bequests—one thousand dollars to the hospital, two thousand dollars to the Y. M. C. A., and a similar amount to the Home for Aged People. She also left three hundred dollars to the city of Medford to maintain perpetually a drinking fountain, erected by her at the corner of Spring and Salem Streets, also the same amount to the city of Malden for the permanent care of a drinking fountain previously erected by her in Judson Square, Malden. She left the cities of Medford and Malden several similar amounts for the care of her lot in Salem Street Cemetery; Malden, the care of her father's lot in Oak Grove Cemetery, Medford, and for the care of the lot of her former husband, Mr. Teele, in Medford. To the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals she left two thousand dollars. Wilbraham Academy received from her the gift of one thousand dollars. Her memory is perpetuated in the Centre Methodist Church of Malden by her gift of a silver communion service. The residue of her fortune, excepting some private bequests, was left to Mr. Hoyle.

Mrs. Hoyle was a constant attendant at the First Congregational Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. H. H. French, officiated at her funeral, assisted by the pastor of the Centre Methodist Church, the Rev. Mr. Hughes. A womanly woman and a practical Christian, she left behind a fragrant memory of her life and character that shall long endure.

HELEN N. PACKARD, widely known as a newspaper correspondent, a writer of poems, and an enthusiastic worker in patriotic societies, is one of the recent accessions from New England to the journalistic ranks of the Pacific coast, having removed from Springfield, Mass., to Portland, Ore., in 1901. This was three years ago, eight years after the death of her husband, John A. Packard, a veteran of the Civil War.

Mrs. Packard is a native of Maine. Her maiden name was Clark. She was born in Winterport, Waldo County, being one of the ten children of Lemuel and Harriet (Brown) Clark.

The Clark family of Winterport is one of the very oldest and most respected of the town, Lemuel Clark, Sr., having come there from Kittery nearly one hundred and fifty years ago. The original farm of the progenitor of the family is now owned and occupied by his great-grandson.

Mrs. Packard's father was a sea-captain, engaged mostly in the West India trade, but also visiting foreign ports. Two of his brothers served in the War of 1812. Mrs. Packard's mother, born in 1812, was daughter of John, Jr., and Sally (Crosby) Brown, of Belfast, Me. John Brown, Sr., removed from Londonderry, N.H., in 1773. He had been an officer in the Provincial army in the French and Indian War. He was one of the first board of selectmen of Belfast, and is said to have been a man of "great vigor, energy, and honesty." He died in 1817, aged eighty-two years. His son, John, Jr., born in 1763, died in 1824 (History of Belfast). Both father and son were members of the Committee of Inspection and Safety during the struggle for American independence, and both rendered valuable service to the infant country. John Brown, Sr., was one of three men who alone of all the settlement refused to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain when the British fleet appeared in Penobscot Bay in 1779, preferring to sacrifice all his possessions, which he did, but they were restored to him in 1783.

Sally Crosby, described by one who had seen her as a "remarkably sedate, sensible, godly

woman," was born in 1774, the daughter of Simon and Sarah (Sewall) Crosby. Her mother, great-grandmother of Mrs. Packard, was daughter of Nicholas and Mehitable (Storer) Sewall, of York, Me., and sister of Stephen Sewall, the learned professor of Hebrew at Harvard University in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Nicholas Sewall was son of John⁸ (Henry² ¹) and nephew of Samuel⁸ Sewall, the distinguished Judge Sewall of colonial times.

Lemuel Clark was a man of intense loyalty to his country, but was too old to enlist in the Civil War of 1861-65. He sent two of his sons to the front, one of whom returned, the other being killed at Antietam.

His daughter Helen was reared in an atmosphere of patriotism, and was but a school-girl when she began to work for the soldiers. She scraped lint, knitted socks, packed boxes of comforts, and after the war was over raised money from various entertainments for the benefit of the soldiers. When only fifteen years old she went about the outlying districts of Winterport, canvassing for provisions for the soldiers' fair to be held in her native town. After her graduation from the high school she continued her studies for a time at a boarding-school for girls.

John Alvin A. Packard, to whom she was married in 1867, served as a Lieutenant in the Fifth Maine Regiment in the Civil War, and had an honorable record as a brave soldier. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Bull Run to Gettysburg. One week after Gettysburg, while leading his company in an engagement, he was wounded by a bullet, which passed through his body and lodged in a tree. He resigned the following November, but it was thirteen months before the wound was healed. For a few years Mr. and Mrs. Packard made their home in Portland, Me. In 1874 they removed to Springfield, Mass. They became the parents of three sons: Walter Alvin, born December 17, 1877; Arthur Howard, born November 17, 1879; and Raymond Clark, born July 11, 1881. Mr. Packard died in Springfield, at the age of fifty-eight years, May 1, 1893, from disease contracted in the service thirty years before.

While living in Portland, Me., Mrs. Packard joined the Woman's Auxiliary to the Portland Army and Navy Union. For many years she contributed letters and articles to the press in behalf of the soldiers of the Civil War, endeavoring to awaken an interest in their needs. She has received hundreds of letters of appreciation from soldiers in all sections of the country and many official votes of thanks from posts and regimental associations, also letters from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, John J. Ingalls, and many distinguished generals of the Civil War.

Invitations have been extended to Mrs. Packard to write for Grand Army gatherings from Maine to Texas. In October, 1889, at the dedication of the Maine monuments, she read an original poem at the summit of Little Round Top, Gettysburg, entitled "The Voice of Maine." Among the many popular poems she has written are "Decoration Day," "The Old Guard," "In Memoriam," and "Memorial Day." When the memorial building of the Fifth Maine Regiment was dedicated at Peak's Island, Portland, Me., Mrs. Packard by special invitation read original verses.

The *Magazine of Poetry and Literary Review*, in its issue of October, 1895, referred to her work as follows: "All of Mrs. Packard's poems, whether patriotic, descriptive, psychical, introspective, or in lighter vein, evince a deep and original mind, a keen insight into nature, a sincere faith, and a graceful and concise mode of expression. Several of her poems have been arranged as songs, a setting for which they are particularly well adapted."

Among the publications in which Mrs. Packard's writings have appeared are the *Springfield Republican*, *Homestead and Union*, the *Republican Journal of Maine*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Youth's Companion*, *Boston Transcript*, and various Western papers; among the magazines, the *Twentieth Century*, *New Nation*, and *New Idea*.

During more than twenty-five years' residence in Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Packard was a friend to E. K. Wilcox Post, G. A. R., of that city, of which her husband was an active member. She joined the Relief Corps auxiliary to this post in 1881, and was vice-president three

years and chairman of its executive committee six years. She helped to earn thousands of dollars for the memorial building of E. K. Wilcox Post, and is held in grateful remembrance by the post and corps, her work for the Grand Army being well known throughout the State. She participated as a delegate in several conventions of the Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps. At the time of the Spanish-American War she was one of the organizers, and was corresponding secretary and a director, of the Springfield Auxiliary to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association. Her two elder sons enlisted for service in Cuba, and Arthur fell on the firing line at El Caney, July 1, 1898, pierced by a Mauser bullet. The death of this young patriot, only eighteen years of age, and the frantic grief of the elder brother over his dead body was a fruitful theme for the newspaper correspondents in Cuba, from Richard Harding Davis down to the humblest wielder of the pen; and the tragic circumstance was the original of the statue at the Buffalo Exposition entitled "El Caney."

Her eldest son, Walter, returned from Cuba broken in health from yellow fever, and was obliged to leave the bleak climate of New England for the Far West. For this reason Mrs. Packard in 1901 resigned her position as literary editor of the *Springfield Daily News*, and moved to Portland, Ore.

In her new home she is still actively engaged in public work. She has been patriotic instructor and also press correspondent of George Wright Relief Corps of Portland, Ore., and in 1903 was elected a national delegate to the Woman's Relief Corps convention in San Francisco. Her interest in the old soldiers is as strong as ever. She is correspondent for several Eastern papers. After the close of the National Encampment at Buffalo the *Times* of that city said, "Of all the hundreds of press correspondents who sent out letters describing the encampment, none equalled in graphic description those sent by 'H. N. P.' to the *Springfield Republican*." Mrs. Packard represented the same paper in 1903 at the Frisco encampment, where she received a cordial greeting from a host of Grand Army comrades. Mrs.

Packard has held several offices in the United Order of the Pilgrim Fathers, including that of Governor of the Colony in Springfield. She is also a member of Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When a resident of Massachusetts she was identified with the New England Woman's Press Association. As her works testify, she is a woman of talent and of much executive ability.

Mrs. Packard has had rather more than the ordinary share of troubles which fall to the lot of mortals, but has borne all her many trials with fortitude and cheerfulness, always holding the faith that some good purpose underlies all the worries of humanity. Her New England birth and training, and inheritance of courage from a long line of ancestors, have doubtless upheld her where others would have failed.

Mrs. Packard now receives the pension of a Lieutenant's widow, secured to her by special act of Congress through the efforts of the Hon. Malcolm A. Moody, Representative from the Second Congressional District of Oregon.

MARY E. ALLEN.—At the time of the French Revolution it is related that two young brothers were sent away from France, and sailed from their native town of Brest, in two different vessels, for America. One of them was never heard from more. The other, as he told the story, was shipwrecked off the coast of Massachusetts, reached the shore with some difficulty, in scanty clothing, and sought refuge at the nearest farmhouse, where he was taken in and given work. He could speak no English, and, as the people he came among were equally ignorant of his language, the farmer sought the nearest equivalent in sound to the name given by the stranger, and called him Cornelius Allen. This name he afterward bore, remaining a resident of Massachusetts, where he married and had a large family. His son Joseph married Mary Nowell, of York, Me. She was of Scotch and English descent. The youngest of their six children was Mary E. Allen, the subject of this sketch, who was born

in 1844 in Barre, Mass. She remembers once seeing this old grandfather, who made a strange impression upon her childish imagination, with his broken English and his velvet coat, an elegance not affected by the farming population among whom he lived. He died when she was quite a child, and all subsequent attempts to trace her true name and French ancestry have proved unavailing. Her early years were spent in a country village until the death of her parents, when, at the age of eight, she was adopted by her uncle, Mr. James Nowell, of Portsmouth, N.H.

In 1859 the family that had now become hers moved to Cambridge, Mass. She entered the Cambridge High School, from which she was graduated in 1862. The profession of teacher seemed best adapted to her, and events have proved that she chose wisely. Her work began in Montpelier, Vt., and, before her first year was over, she received a call to the Williams School, a large school for boys in Chelsea, Mass. At the end of her first year she was given the position of master's assistant, which she occupied for two years, resigning in the spring of 1868, to accept the position of assistant gymnastic teacher in Vassar College. Through some misunderstanding among the faculty this plan was not carried out, and in the fall of the same year she accepted the position of master's assistant in the Chapman School in East Boston, a mixed school of girls and boys.

Miss Allen was always a popular teacher, much beloved by her pupils and appreciated by their parents, and she thoroughly enjoyed the work; but she rebelled at the mass of useless cramming imposed upon the public school teacher, and found herself opposed in principle to spending so much time in fitting for examinations, when she would gladly have devoted herself to teaching in its broader sense. Full of energy and ambition, she chafed at the restraints of her position, realizing also that, however great the eminence to which she might attain as a teacher, she could not, being a woman, aspire to the only two positions above her in the grammar school, those of submaster and master.

All this, added to the excessive strain of

the daily routine upon an organization not over robust, forced her to look about for some other field of work in which to exercise her unusual powers, before they should begin to wane. For a long time she had been interested in physical training, and during the last dozen years she had aroused much enthusiasm for gymnastics in her classes at school.

Miss Allen's interest in this subject led her into a field which she found was almost unexplored. Nowhere in Boston could a woman or child secure any regular physical training. Further investigation revealed the same lack of opportunity in this direction throughout the country. Classes in gymnastics had been opened in Boston and elsewhere, both before and after Dr. Dio Lewis's day; but nothing had proved permanent, and Dr. Lewis's phenomenal work had been practically dead for a dozen years or more.

Allured by this untried path, she soon secured the hearty support and co-operation of many of the most prominent Boston physicians of the day. Not only did they send their patients to her, but their wives and children also joined her classes. The enterprise, begun quietly in 1878 in a meagrely equipped room in Essex Street, under the name of "The Ladies' Gymnasium," was popular from the start.

At the end of the first year Miss Allen realized that her pupils who returned to her must have more advanced work. Then began her scheme for progressive physical development, which she has been greatly interested in perfecting, as the years have gone on.

She was the first to introduce the sensible gymnastic costume (consisting of blouse and Turkish trousers, with no skirt), allowing perfect freedom of motion, which is now adopted, in similar form, in all gymnasiums. A prominent Boston physician, on visiting her classes, remarked that it would be worth while for the women simply to put on this healthful dress and play about in the gymnasium a while, even if they did not perform any of the exercises. It is probable that the physical training for women, of which Miss Allen was the pioneer, has been one of the potent factors in diminishing the evils of tight lacing, which in

those days was much more the rule than at present.

Growing interest and enthusiasm for the work of the gymnasium necessitated a change at the end of the second year to more commodious quarters in Amory Hall, on the corner of Washington and West Streets. The prospective need of teachers in this field led to the introduction of a normal course for their education, which has remained a permanent department of the gymnasium. Constantly increasing numbers, and an interest that continued to grow, finally culminated in a demand for a larger hall and better equipment. A stock company was formed, which within two months raised the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and during the summer of 1886 a building was constructed on St. Botolph and Garrison Streets, known thereafter as the Allen Gymnasium. This contained one of the largest and best equipped gymnasiums in the country, with a large number of private dressing-rooms, lavatories, and lockers, and in the basement six fine bowling alleys.

During the next few years the numbers greatly increased, and hundreds of pupils attended yearly, so that in 1891 still larger accommodations seemed necessary, especially a properly constructed room for the deep-breathing exercises, which have always formed an essential part of the plan of work. An annex was accordingly built, with a room arranged for respiratory work, with special mechanical means for insuring pure air, over another gymnasium hall, while below were exquisitely finished Turkish and Russian baths, and a beautiful swimming-pool. The two buildings occupied a lot one hundred and fifty feet by ninety feet, and the city of Boston may well have been proud of possessing an institution which, devoted as it was to the interests of women and children exclusively, was unique in the annals of the country.

As the years went by, other schools of physical training were established, bicycle-riding and athletics became the fashion for women as well as men, and many other causes conspired to render the classes somewhat smaller than heretofore, although the enthusiasm of those who came was undiminished. Accord-

ingly it was finally decided to transfer the gymnasium to the beautifully equipped smaller hall over the Turkish baths, where the work has been successfully carried on for the past four years, and still continues with unabated interest.

It is not simply as an admirable teacher of gymnastics that Miss Allen is entitled to the gratitude of the community. In her carefully worked-out system of physical training, where brain and muscles play an equal part, she has made a lasting contribution to educational science. A pioneer, and for a time almost the only woman engaged in this line of work, she entered the field just at the time when it was beginning to be felt that order might be brought out of the chaos which had hitherto prevailed in the gymnasium. Prior to this period the comparatively few gymnasiums that existed had been largely used by professionals and those who devoted themselves to the exaggerated development of certain sets of muscles, in order to accomplish feats of strength, agility, or endurance. No all-around development had yet been attempted. She now threw herself with ardor into the task of organizing some scheme of symmetrical training, and later, as the way opened before her, she earnestly strove to lift gymnastics into the domain of education.

At that time the only plea for gymnastics was in the interest of health. While fully convinced of the importance of this aim, Miss Allen felt that there was another side of the subject to be brought out, in which the field of investigation was as yet untrodden. She developed a scheme of progressive gymnastics which would gradually bring every part of the body under the control of the will. The discovery made a few years later, in the realm of physiological research, of the "motor tracts" in the brain—i.e., definite nerve centres initiating and controlling motion in every part of the body—gave the physical trainer a place in the *educational* field. This cleared the way not only for her, but for others who were working along similar lines of thought.

The educational value of her work lies in the *progressive* nature of her scheme of training, in which she has sought to develop the

natural sequence of brain action in co-ordinated movements. Such education not only results in physical development, but in the acquisition of courage, alertness, self-possession, nervous control in many ways, general concentration of thought, and other expansion of the higher nature. "If," to use her own words, "the aim of education is to stimulate thought, and its end to equip one for living, then *harmonious* brain development is essential. It is now universally conceded that the cultivated brain is not the largest nor the heaviest, but the one in which the most brain cells are vital, and where the connections between cells are most numerous and intimate: these are the conditions upon which mental vigor depends. No part of the physical brain, therefore, should be deprived of its fair share in development, and our educators must sooner or later recognize the fatal mistake, found in all our school and college curriculums, of excluding to so great a degree the education of those nerve centres whose primary expression is in motion, but whose vitality reacts in many directions."

The attempt to bring about a wiser attitude toward this department of education, and to give her pupils a clear sense of the culpability of sickness, which is largely the result of ignorance and self-indulgence, has been the inspiration of her work.

This brief sketch would be quite incomplete without a few words regarding the personality of its subject. Miss Allen is small, slender, and graceful, with great personal charm, and an unusual amount of that indefinable quality which we call magnetism. She is radical in matters of religion and politics, and takes an active interest in the principal reforms of the day, especially the Woman Suffrage movement. Although her sincerity is uncompromising, and might be called the keynote of her character, yet her sweetness and grace of manner always charm even those of widely differing views. She is an indefatigable worker, never sparing herself in her conscientious devotion to her life work in all its details.

As a teacher, she is most illuminating, always making her pupils *think* in connection with their work, so as to understand just what they

are trying to do; and she detects with unerring wisdom the precise cause of their failures. These usually arise from a lack of co-ordination on the part of the pupil: the physical task demanded has not been sufficiently impressed upon the brain at the outset, or the muscular forces are sluggish in obeying its behest. Often, in the case of adult pupils, it is sufficient to call attention to this deficient co-ordination of brain and muscle, in order to remedy the trouble completely, whereas a teacher ignorant of this subtle truth might drill a class on the same exercise for hours, without removing the difficulty. This method of true scientific instruction is not only a great economy of time, but also awakens and retains the interest of her pupils, who are conscious that they are always learning something new.

Another source of the unflagging interest aroused by this truly wonderful teacher is her constant introduction of new and varying exercises, without destroying the progressive character of the work as a whole. She realizes that human nature loves variety, and that the repetition of one set of movements or one species of activity cannot fail to pall upon the pupil after a time. Accordingly, with inexhaustible fertility of resources, she is continually inventing fresh and interesting work, so that even pupils who have been in her classes for twelve or fifteen years can never sigh for novelty or change.

Miss Allen's strong and attractive personality has contributed in no small degree to the success of her work by winning friends for her on every side, and enlisting the hearty co-operation of her pupils. Certainly no teacher in any field has gained a more loyal following than hers.

The above gives but a very imperfect idea of the remarkable woman who for the last quarter of a century has contributed, perhaps more than any other one person, toward the vigor and well-being of our women. Her work will surely live after her, both in its contribution to educational science and in the increased efficiency of hundreds of human lives.

E. C.

LUCY STONE was born August 13, 1818, on a rocky farm on Coy's Hill, about three miles from West Brookfield, Mass. She was the daughter of Francis Stone and his wife, Hannah Matthews, and was the eighth of nine children. She came of good New England stock. Her great-grandfather, Francis Stone, first, fought in the French and Indian War. Her grandfather, Francis Stone, second, was an officer in the war of the Revolution and afterward Captain of four hundred men in Shays's Rebellion. Her father, the third Francis Stone, was a man of uncommon force and ability, as well as of much natural wit and brightness. He had been a successful teacher and afterward an exceptionally skilful tanner in North Brookfield. But the moral surroundings of the tan-yard were so bad for the children that his wife, a beautiful, pious, and submissive woman, rose in rebellion against them, and insisted that, for the children's sake, the family must move away. Her husband yielded to her appeal. He moved to Coy's Hill, and took up farming with his usual energy. It is said that, as he called the cows in the early morning, his fine, sonorous voice used to be heard by the other farmers for a mile around, and served as a sort of rising bell to the whole neighborhood. Mr. Stone was kind to the poor, and was much respected in the community; but he was fully imbued with the idea of the right of husbands to rule over their wives, as were most men of his generation. His wife obeyed him implicitly, as a religious duty. Lucy was born about a year after her mother had made, in behalf of her children, almost the only determined stand in all her gentle life; and it has been suggested that this fact, through heredity, may have had something to do with Lucy's remarkable character.

Every one on the farm worked. The mother milked eight cows the night before Lucy was born, a sudden thunder-shower having called all the men into the hay-field. She said regretfully, when informed of the sex of the new baby, "Oh, dear! I am sorry it is a girl. A woman's life is so hard!"

Little Lucy grew up a healthy, vigorous child, noted for fearlessness and truthfulness, a good scholar, and a hard worker in the house

and on the farm, sometimes driving the cows by starlight, before the sun was up, when the dew on the grass was so cold that she would stop on a flat stone and curl one small bare foot up against the other leg to warm it. There was no task about the house or farm so hard but she would grapple with it with cheerful resolution, if it needed to be done.

In the same resolute way she set herself to subdue the faults of her own character. She had a fiery temper. One day when she was about twelve years old her younger sister Sarah had angered her, and Lucy chased her through the house to inflict condign punishment. Happening to catch sight of her own face in a looking-glass, she was shocked by its whiteness and wrath. She said to herself, "That is the face of a murderer!" She went out and sat on a rock behind the barn, holding one bare foot in her hand and rocking to and fro, thinking what she could do to get the better of such a temper. She sat there till it was after dark, and her mother came to the door and called her in. From that time on she made a determined fight for self-control, and in her later life the serene gentleness of her face and of her whole aspect made it hard for people to realize that she had ever had such a temper. The little girl early became indignant at the way she saw her mother and other women treated by their husbands and by the laws, and she made up her childish mind that those laws must be changed. Reading the Bible one day, while still a child, she came upon the text, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." At first she wanted to die. Then she resolved to go to college, study Greek and Hebrew, read the Bible in the original, and satisfy herself whether such texts were correctly translated.

Her father saw nothing strange about it when his sons decided to go to college, but, when his daughter wanted to go, he said to his wife, "Is the child crazy?" He would not help her. The young girl had to earn the money herself. She picked berries and chestnuts, and sold them to buy books. For years she taught district schools, studying and teaching alternately. At first she was paid a dollar a week, and "boarded around." She soon be-

came known as a successful teacher, and gradually received a higher salary, but could never rise above sixteen dollars per month, which was considered "very good pay for a woman." Once she was engaged to teach a winter school which had been broken up, the big boys throwing the master head foremost out of the window into a deep snowdrift. As a rule, women were not thought competent to teach the winter term of school, because then the big boys were released from farm work and were able to attend. In a few days she had this difficult school in perfect order, and the big boys who had made the trouble became her most devoted lieutenants; yet she received only a fraction of the salary paid to her unsuccessful predecessor.

She studied for a time at the Monson, Quabog, and Wilbraham Academies. Generally, she and her sister Sarah did not board at the academy, but for economy's sake took a room and cooked their own food, bringing most of their provisions from home.

An old schoolmate recalls the fact that she was already deeply interested in the abolition movement, and her compositions were always about slavery. About 1838 Lucy went to Mount Holyoke Seminary. Years before she had heard Mary Lyon make an appeal for funds for this effort in behalf of higher education for women. The sewing-circle with which Lucy was connected was at that time working to pay the expenses of a young man preparing for the ministry, and Lucy was making a shirt. She was much stirred by Mary Lyon's presentation of the need of better educational opportunities for women, and by the thought of how much easier it was for any young man to earn his education than for a young woman to do so at a woman's low pay; and she ceased sewing upon that shirt, and felt in her heart the hope that no one would ever finish it. She spent less than a year at Mount Holyoke, being called home by the death of an older sister; but she always retained an affection for the institution.

Instead of the mite-boxes for foreign missions that were the fashion among the Mount Holyoke students, Lucy kept in her room one of the little yellow collection boxes of the Anti-slavery

Society, which bore the picture of a kneeling slave holding up manacled hands, with the motto, "Am I not a man and a brother?" Into this she put all the pennies she could spare. She also placed William Lloyd Garrison's paper, the *Liberator*, in the reading-room of the seminary. For some time they could not find out who did it; but they suspected Lucy, because of her anti-slavery principles, and, when they asked her, she acknowledged it at once. Even the saintly Mary Lyon was doubtful about the wisdom of allowing it. She said to Lucy, "You must remember that the slavery question is a very grave question, and a question upon which the best people are divided."

At about the age of nineteen Lucy joined the Orthodox Congregational church in West Brookfield. Soon after, Deacon Henshaw was brought to trial before the church for having entertained anti-slavery speakers at his house and otherwise aided and abetted the abolition movement. When the first vote was taken, Lucy, who did not know that women could not vote in church meetings, held up her hand with the rest. The minister, a tall, dark man, pointed over to her, and said to the man who was counting the votes, "Don't you count her." The man said, "Why, isn't she a member?" "Yes," answered the minister, "she is a member, but not a *voting* member." His accent of scorn stirred her indignation. "Six votes were taken at that meeting, and I held up my hand every time," she said to her daughter, raising her hand above her head, with a flash in her eye, as she recalled the incident, while lying on her death-bed. Deacon Henshaw, Lucy, and a number of other members were later dropped from the rolls of the church for their activity in the anti-slavery cause.

On June 27, 1837, the General Association of the Orthodox Congregational Churches of Massachusetts met at Brookfield. There had been a great outcry against the anti-slavery speaking of Abby Kelley and the Grimké sisters; and a pastoral letter from the Association to the churches under its charge had been prepared, to be read at this meeting. The object of the letter was to close the churches against anti-slavery lectures, and especially

to silence the women. It called attention to dangers now seeming "to threaten the female character with wide-spread and permanent injury." It claimed that the New Testament clearly defined "the appropriate duties and influence of women. The power of woman is in her dependence. When she assumes the place and tone of a man as a public reformer, our care and protection of her seem unnecessary: we put ourselves in self-defence against her. She yields the power which God has given her for protection, and her character becomes unnatural." The letter especially condemned those "who encourage females to bear an obtrusive and ostentatious part in measures of reform, and countenance any of that sex who so far forget themselves as to itinerate in the character of public lecturers and teachers." This was the letter which Whittier called the "Brookfield Bull," and of which he wrote:—

"So this is all — the utmost reach
Of priestly power the mind to fetter!
When laymen think, when women preach,—
A war of words — a 'Pastoral Letter'!"

Lucy went to the meeting. The body of the church was black with ministers, and the gallery was filled with women and laymen. While the famous letter was being read, the Rev. Dr. Blagden marched up and down the aisle, turning his head from side to side and looking at the women in the gallery, as much as to say, "Now we have silenced you." Lucy listened in great indignation, and at each aggravating sentence she nudged her cousin, who said afterward that her side was black and blue. At the close of the meeting she told her cousin that, if she ever had anything to say in public, she would say it, and all the more because of that pastoral letter.

At the low wages received by women teachers it took Lucy until she was twenty-five to earn the money to carry her to Oberlin, then the only college in the country that admitted women and colored men. Among most New Englanders Oberlin was unpopular, partly because of its radicalism on the negro question and the woman question, but chiefly because the authorities of the college believed in the doctrine of "entire sanctification." It was re-

garded as a highly heretical place, and the feeling against it was strong. Deacon White, of West Brookfield, took the Oberlin *Evangelist*, but his wife would not touch the paper, and used to hand it to him with the tongs. Here or nowhere, however, Lucy had to get her collegiate education.

She set out on the long journey to Ohio with only seventy dollars in her purse toward the expenses of the four years' course, but with her heart full of courage and her head of good common sense. Crossing Lake Erie from Buffalo to Cleveland, she could not afford a state-room, but slept on deck on a pile of grain sacks, among horses and freight, with a few other women who, like herself, could only pay for a "deck passage." At Oberlin she earned her way by teaching in the preparatory department of the college, and by doing housework in the Ladies' Boarding Hall at three cents an hour. Most of the students were poor, and the college furnished them board at a dollar a week. But she could not afford even this small sum, and during most of her course she cooked her food in her own room, boarding herself at a cost of less than fifty cents a week. Her father's disapproval of a collegiate education for girls finally gave way before his admiration of her sturdy perseverance, in which he perhaps felt something akin to his own character; and he wrote offering to lend her the money to carry her through the rest of her course, and urging her not to hurt her health by overwork. She would accept only a small sum, however, preferring to earn her own way as far as possible. She taught country schools during the vacations, and had some hard experiences, amusing to look back upon, in the rough and primitive neighborhoods of the new West. Throughout her college course she wore cheap calico dresses with white collars, laundering them herself, and being always so clean and trim that she used to be held up to the other young women by the members of the Ladies' Board as an example of how exquisite neatness could go hand in hand with the closest economy. She had only one or two new dresses while at Oberlin, and she did not go home once during the four years; but she thoroughly enjoyed college life, and found time also for good works.

Oberlin was a station on the "underground railway," a town of strong anti-slavery sympathies, and many fugitive slaves settled there. A school was started to teach them to read, and Lucy was asked to take charge of it. The colored men, fresh from slavery and densely ignorant, still felt it beneath their dignity to be taught by a woman. Without letting her know this, the committee took her to the school and introduced her to them as their teacher, thinking they would not like to express their objections in her presence. But there was a murmur of dissatisfaction, and presently a tall man, very black, stood up and said he had nothing against Miss Stone personally, but he was free to confess that he did not like the idea of being taught by a woman. She persuaded them that it would be for their advantage to learn from anybody who could teach them to read; and her dusky pupils soon became much attached to her. When the Ladies' Boarding Hall took fire, during her temporary absence, many members of her colored class rushed to the fire, bent on saving her effects. She was told on her return that a whole string of colored men had arrived upon the scene one after another, each demanding breathlessly, "Where is Miss Stone's trunk?"

Her first public speech was made during her college course. The colored people got up a celebration of the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, and invited her to be one of the speakers. The president of the college and some of the professors were also invited. She gave her address among the rest, and thought nothing of it. The next day she was summoned before the Ladies' Board (a sort of advisory board, composed of the professors' wives, who supervised the young women of the college). They represented to her that it was unwomanly and unscriptural for her to speak in public. The president's wife said: "Did you not feel yourself very much out of place up there on the platform among all those men? Were you not embarrassed and frightened?" "Why, no, Mrs. Mahan," she answered. "'Those men' were President Mahan and my professors, whom I meet every day in the class-room. I was not afraid of them at all!" She was allowed to go, with an

admonition. She was repeatedly called before the Ladies' Board to answer for some departure from custom, but she always defended herself with modesty and firmness, and she generally came off victorious.

She was always ready to lend a helping hand to any fellow-student who needed it. She darned the young men's stockings, mended their clothes, and gave them sisterly sympathy and good counsel. Old men still living speak with gratitude of her defending them from ridicule and taking them comfortingly under her wing when they were uncouth country boys, new to the college and its ways. Many yellow old letters from her classmates, both men and women, testify to the deep impression her character made upon them, and the respect and warm affection that she inspired.

She was small and slender, with gray eyes, a lovely rosy complexion, and dark brown hair. Her fine health made her always look younger than her age. When between thirty and forty, she was sometimes taken for a girl of eighteen.

While Lucy was at Oberlin, a beautiful and gifted girl, named Antoinette Brown, entered the college, with the purpose, up to that time unprecedented for a woman, of studying theology and becoming a minister. In the stage-coach on her way to Oberlin she was cautioned against a singular and dangerous young woman named Lucy Stone, whose radical ideas were the talk of the college. In spite of this warning, Antoinette and Lucy contracted a friendship which was cemented in later life by their marrying brothers. These two girls and a few of the others wished to practise themselves in discussion, and asked leave to speak in the college debates. These debates were a regular part of the course, and the young women were required to attend them, in order to furnish an audience for the young men, but were not allowed themselves to take part. After a good deal of hesitation, permission was given for the girls to have one debate. They acquitted themselves finely; but the faculty felt that any public speaking by women was unscriptural and improper, and they refused to let it be continued. The young women then determined to have a debating society of their

own. There lived in the village an old colored woman whose master had manumitted her and given her money enough to buy a small house. Lucy had taught her to read. The girls asked her if they might have the use of her parlor occasionally for a debating society. At first she was doubtful, fearing that the society might be a cover for flirtation; but, when she found it was to consist of young women exclusively, she thought it must be an innocent affair, and gave her consent. So on the appointed afternoons the girls would assemble, coming by different routes and in ones and twos at a time, that the faculty might suspect nothing; and then, shut up in the little parlor, they "reasoned high" on all sorts of profound and lofty subjects. Sometimes they held their meetings in the woods. This was the first debating society ever formed among girls. Later Antoinette Brown became the first ordained woman minister. At the end of her course Lucy was appointed to write an essay to be read at the commencement, but was notified that one of the professors would have to read it for her, as it would not be proper for a woman to read her own essay in public. Rather than not read it herself, she declined to write it. Nearly forty years afterward, when Oberlin celebrated its semi-centennial, she was invited to be one of the speakers at that great gathering. So the world moves.

Lucy had an enthusiastic admiration and respect for the leading abolitionists, and helped to get up meetings for Abby Kelley, William Lloyd Garrison, and others, when they lectured at Oberlin. Mr. Garrison wrote from Oberlin to his wife, August 28, 1847: "Among others with whom I have become acquainted is Miss Lucy Stone, who has just graduated, and yesterday left for her home in Brookfield, Mass. She is a very superior young woman, and has a soul as free as the air, and is preparing to go forth as a lecturer, particularly in vindication of the rights of women. Her course here has been very firm and independent, and she has caused no small uneasiness to the spirit of sectarianism in the institution." Yet, in spite of all the uneasiness her progressive ideas caused them, she was a favorite with both faculty and students. As one of the professors said to her,

years after, "You know we always liked you, Lucy."

Lucy Stone was the first woman in Massachusetts to take a college degree. She gave her first woman's rights lecture the same year, in the pulpit of her brother's church at Gardner, Mass. Soon after, she was engaged to lecture regularly for the Anti-slavery Society. Public sentiment in New England at that time was intensely pro-slavery, and the idea of equal rights for women was even more unpopular than that of freedom for the slaves. Lucy shared the hard campaign experiences of all the other early apostles. Once she went to lecture at Hinsdale, away up among the hills. Samuel May, the agent of the Anti-slavery Society, who made the arrangements for her meetings, had written to the Unitarian minister, asking him to give notice of the lecture. When Lucy got there, she found that he was strongly opposed. He had not given the notice, and would not give it. So Lucy put up her own posters, as she often had to do, with a little package of tacks and a stone picked up from the street. Then she went from house to house, telling everybody about the meeting and asking them to come. She worked all day without food, not having time to stop to eat; and then, toward evening, toiled up the long hill to the tavern. The tavern-keeper's wife was tired and overworked, with two or three little children clinging to her skirts. Lucy said to her: "I must have some supper before my lecture. Get me whatever you can get most easily, for I am hungry enough to eat anything; and I will take care of the children for you meanwhile." The children were delighted to come to her, and she told them stories all the while that supper was preparing. The tavern-keeper's wife chopped up meat and potatoes, and made hash; but in her hurry she forgot to take out of the chopping-bowl the dish-cloth with which she had wiped it, and she chopped up the cloth with the hash. At the first mouthful that Lucy took, she found pieces of the dish-towel in it. This took away her appetite, and she could not eat any more; so she went to her lecture fasting. "The boys threw paper wads at first," she said, "but it was a good meeting, and I got some subscribers for the

Anti-slavery Standard there, who kept on taking it as long as it was published."

The next day she went on to the next little town, Dalton, and here again she had to put up her own posters. As she was preparing to post some of them on the bridge, she was followed by a lot of boys, who thought it a great "lark." They regarded it as a most improper thing for a woman to be lecturing and putting up hand-bills; and, like the Unitarian minister at Hinsdale, they were filled with the bitter opposition to the abolition of slavery which then pervaded almost the whole of New England. So the boys came after her, intending to tear her posters down. But she turned around and told them what slavery was—making men work without paying them for it, and selling boys like them on the auction block—till she got them all on her side, and they let her posters alone. The meeting that night was in a dirty and disagreeable town hall, with a great yawning fireplace, paper strewn about the floor, boys throwing wads, and men swearing. Rows of jeering faces confronted her when the meeting began; but, as usual, after she had spoken a few moments, she saw the mockery die out of them and attention take its place.

The history of these two days may serve as a sample of the work she did for years. Once a hymn-book was thrown at her head with stunning force. Once in winter a pane of glass was removed from the window behind her, a hose was put through, and she was suddenly deluged with ice-cold water while speaking. She put on her shawl, and continued her lecture. Pepper was burned, and recourse was had to all sorts of devices in order to break up the meetings, but generally without success.

The work had also its pleasant side. There was cordial hospitality in anti-slavery homes, where all the children loved and welcomed her; and there was rich and inspiring communion with her fellow-reformers, the noblest spirits of that stormy time. When she visited the old home farm, in the intervals between her lecturing trips, it was always a day of rejoicing for her brother's children, who found "Aunt Lucy" the most delightful of playmates. She thoroughly enjoyed her work, despite its hard-

ships. Looking back upon it in after years, she said, "I never minded those hard old times a bit."

She mixed a great deal of woman's rights with her anti-slavery lectures. One night, after her heart had been particularly stirred on the woman question, she put into her lecture so much of woman's rights and so little of abolition that the Rev. Samuel May felt obliged to tell her, in the most friendly way, that on the anti-slavery platform this would not do. She answered: "I know it, but I could not help it. I was a woman before I was an abolitionist, and I *must* speak for the women." She resigned her position as lecturer for the Anti-slavery Society, intending to devote herself wholly to woman's rights. They were very unwilling to give her up, however, as she had been one of their most effective speakers; and it was finally arranged that she should speak for them Saturday evenings and Sundays—times which were regarded as too sacred for any church or hall to be opened for a woman's rights meeting—and during the rest of the week she should lecture for woman's rights on her own responsibility.

Her adventures during the next few years would fill a volume. No suffrage association was organized until long after this time. She had no co-operation and no backing, and started out absolutely alone. So far as she knew, there were only a few persons in the whole country who had any sympathy with the idea of equal rights for women.

She travelled over a large part of the United States. In most of the towns where she lectured, no woman had ever spoken in public before, and curiosity attracted immense audiences. The speaker was a great surprise to them. The general idea of a woman's rights advocate, on the part of those who had never seen one, was of a tall, gaunt, angular woman, with aggressive manners, a masculine air, and a strident voice, scolding at the men. Instead, they found a tiny woman, with quiet, unassuming manners, a winning presence, and the sweetest voice ever possessed by a public speaker. This voice became celebrated. It was so musical and delicious that persons who had once heard her lecture, hearing her utter

a few words years afterward, on a railroad car or in a stage-coach, where it was too dark to recognize faces, would at once exclaim unhesitatingly, "That is Lucy Stone!"

Old people who remember those early lectures say that she had a wonderful eloquence. There were no tricks of oratory, but the transparent sincerity, simplicity, and intense earnestness of the speaker, added to a singular personal magnetism and an utter forgetfulness of self, swayed those great audiences as the wind bends a field of grass. Often mobs would listen to her when they howled down every other speaker. At one woman's rights meeting in New York the mob made such a clamor that it was impossible for any speaker to be heard. One after another tried it, only to have his or her voice drowned forthwith by hoots and howls. William Henry Channing advised Lucretia Mott, who was presiding, to adjourn the meeting. Mrs. Mott answered, "When the hour fixed for adjournment comes, I will adjourn the meeting, not before." At last Lucy was introduced. The mob became as quiet as a congregation of church-goers; but, as soon as the next speaker began, the howling recommenced, and it continued to the end. At the close of the meeting, when the speakers went into the dressing-room to get their hats and cloaks, the mob surged in and surrounded them; and Lucy, who was brimming over with indignation, began to reproach them for their behavior. "Oh, come," they answered, "you needn't say anything: we kept still for you!"

At an anti-slavery meeting held on Cape Cod, in a grove, in the open air, a platform had been erected for the speakers, and a crowd assembled, but a crowd so menacing in aspect and with so evident an intention of violence that the speakers one by one came down from the stand and slipped quietly away, till none were left but Stephen Foster and Lucy Stone. She said, "You had better run, Stephen: they are coming." He answered, "But who will take care of you?" At that moment the mob made a rush for the platform, and a big man sprang up on it, grasping a club. She turned to him and said without hesitation, "This gentleman will take care of me." He declared

that he would. He tucked her under one arm, and, holding his club with the other, marched her out through the crowd, who were roughly handling Mr. Foster and such of the other speakers as they had been able to catch. Her representations finally so prevailed upon him that he mounted her on a stump, and stood by her with his club while she addressed the mob. They were so moved by her speech that they not only desisted from further violence, but took up a collection of twenty dollars to pay Stephen Foster for his coat, which they had torn in two from top to bottom.

When she began to lecture, she would not charge an admission fee, partly because she was anxious that as many people as possible should hear and be converted, and she feared that an admission fee might keep some away, and partly from something of the Quaker feeling that it was wrong to take pay for preaching the gospel. She economized in every way. When she stayed in Boston, she used to put up at a lodging-house on Hanover Street, where they gave her meals for twelve and a half cents and lodging for six and a quarter cents, on condition of her sleeping in the garret with the daughters of the house, three in a bed.

Once, when she was in great need of a new cloak, she came to Salem, Mass., where she was to lecture, and found that the Hutchinson family of singers were to give a concert the same evening. They proposed to her to unite the entertainments and divide the proceeds. She consented, and bought a cloak with the money. She was also badly in want of other clothing. Her friends assured her that the audiences would be just as large despite an admission fee. She tried it, and, finding that the audiences continued to be as large as the halls would hold, she continued to charge a door fee, and was no longer reduced to such straits.

She had three lectures, on "The Social and Industrial Disabilities of Women," "The Legal and Political Disabilities of Women," and "The Religious Disabilities of Women." In the early fifties she gave these three lectures at Louisville, Ky., to immense audiences, thereby clearing six hundred dollars, and was invited to stay and give another on temperance.

From these four lectures in St. Louis she cleared seven hundred dollars.

She headed the call for the first National Woman's Rights Convention, held in Worcester, Mass., October 23 and 24, 1850, and took a leading part in getting up the meeting. The report of this convention in the *New York Tribune* converted Susan B. Anthony to woman suffrage, and led John Stuart Mill's wife to write for the *Westminster Review* an article which was the starting-point of the equal rights movement in England. This convention was also the first that called wide public attention to the question in this country, although the attention was mostly in the way of ridicule. Year after year Lucy took the laboring oar in getting up conventions and in printing and selling the woman's rights tracts at the meetings. She was "such a good little auctioneer," said one who remembered her well.

On May 1, 1855, Lucy married Henry B. Blackwell, a young hardware merchant of Cincinnati. His father, a sugar refiner of Bristol, England, highly respected for his integrity, had come to this country in 1832, and in 1837 had gone out to Ohio, with the hope of eventually introducing the manufacture of beet sugar and thus dealing a severe blow at slavery by making the slave-grown cane sugar unprofitable. Before he could carry out this plan, he died suddenly in Cincinnati, leaving his wife and large family of young children dependent on their own exertions. The mother and elder daughters opened a school. One of them studied medicine and became the first woman physician, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. The boys went into business. Henry had marked talent and energy, great eloquence, a kind heart, and an unparalleled gift of wit and fun. He was a woman's rights man and a strong abolitionist. In consequence of the active part he had taken in rescuing a little colored girl from slavery, a reward of ten thousand dollars had been offered for his head at a public meeting at Memphis, Tenn. In 1853 he had attended the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention at the State House in Boston, when Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, T. W. Higginson, and Lucy Stone spoke in behalf of a woman suffrage petition headed by

Louisa Alcott's mother; and he had made up his mind at that time to marry Lucy if he could. Armed with a letter of introduction from Mr. Garrison, he sought her out at her home in West Brookfield, where he found her standing on the kitchen table, whitewashing the ceiling. He had a long and arduous courtship. Lucy had meant never to marry, but to devote herself wholly to her work. But he promised to devote himself to the same work, and persuaded her that together they could do more for it than she could alone. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents at West Brookfield, Mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who afterward left the ministry for reform work and the army, and is now better known as Colonel Higginson.

On the occasion of the marriage they issued a protest against the inequalities then existing in the marriage laws. It was widely published, and helped to get the laws amended. Mr. Higginson sent it to the *Worcester Spy*, with the following letter:—

"It was my privilege to celebrate May-day by officiating at a wedding in a farm-house among the hills of West Brookfield. The bridegroom was a man of tried worth, a leader in the Western anti-slavery movement; and the bride is one whose fair name is known throughout the nation, one whose rare intellectual qualities are excelled by the private beauty of her heart and life.

"I never perform the marriage ceremony without a renewed sense of the iniquity of our present system of laws in respect to marriage—a system by which 'man and wife are one, and that one is the husband.' It was with my hearty concurrence, therefore, that the following protest was read and signed, as a part of the nuptial ceremony; and I send it to you, that others may be induced to do likewise."

The protest was as follows:—

"While acknowledging our mutual affection by publicly assuming the relationship of husband and wife, yet, in justice to ourselves and a great principle, we deem it our duty to declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of nor promise of voluntary obedience to such of the present laws of marriage as refuse

to recognize the wife as an independent, rational being, while they confer upon the husband an injurious and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers which no honorable man would exercise, and which no man should possess. We protest especially against the laws which give the husband:—

"1. The custody of the wife's person.

"2. The exclusive control and guardianship of their children.

"3. The sole ownership of her personal and use of her real estate, unless previously settled upon her or placed in the hand of trustees, as in the case of minors, idiots, and lunatics.

"4. The absolute right to the product of her industry.

"5. Also against laws which give to the widower so much larger and more permanent an interest in the property of his deceased wife than they give to the widow in that of her deceased husband.

"6. Finally, against the whole system by which 'the legal existence of the wife is suspended during marriage,' so that, in most States, she neither has a legal part in the choice of her residence, nor can she make a will, nor sue or be sued in her own name, nor inherit property.

"We believe that personal independence and equal human rights can never be forfeited, except for crime; that marriage should be an equal and permanent partnership, and so recognized by law; that, until it is so recognized, married partners should provide against the radical injustice of present laws by every means in their power.

"We believe that, where domestic difficulties arise, no appeal should be made to legal tribunals under existing laws, but that all difficulties should be submitted to the equitable adjustment of arbitrators mutually chosen.

"Thus, reverencing law, we enter our protest against rules and customs which are unworthy of the name, since they violate justice, the essence of law."

(Signed) HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

LUCY STONE.

WEST BROOKFIELD, MASS., May 1, 1855.

Lucy regarded the loss of a wife's name at

marriage as a symbol of the loss of her individuality. Eminent lawyers, including Ellis Gray Loring and Samuel E. Sewall, told her there was no law requiring a wife to take her husband's name, that it was only a custom and not obligatory; and the Chief Justice of the United States (Salmon P. Chase) gave her his unofficial opinion to the same effect. Accordingly, with her husband's full approval, she kept her own name, and continued to be called by it during thirty-six years of faithful and affectionate married life.

The account of her later years must be condensed into a few lines. She and her husband lectured together in many States, took part in most of the campaigns when suffrage amendments were submitted to popular vote, addressed legislatures, published articles, held meetings far and wide, were instrumental in securing many improvements in the laws of many States, and together did an unrecorded and incalculable amount of work in behalf of equal rights. A few years after her marriage, while they were living in Orange, N.J., Mrs. Stone let her goods be seized and sold for taxes. Among the things seized was the baby's cradle; and she wrote a protest against taxation without representation, with her baby on her knee. In 1866 she helped to organize the American Equal Rights Association, which was formed to work for both negroes and women, and she was chairman of its executive committee. In 1869, with William Lloyd Garrison, George William Curtis, Colonel Higginson, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, and others, she organized the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was chairman of its executive committee for nearly twenty years. She always craved, not the post of prominence, but the post of work. Most of the money with which the *Woman's Journal* was started in Boston, in 1870, was raised by her efforts. When Mrs. Livermore, whose time was under increasing demand in the lecture field, resigned the editorship in 1872, Mrs. Stone and her husband took charge of the paper, and edited it from that time forth. Since her death it has been edited by her husband and daughter. In her latter years she was much confined at home by rheumatism, but worked for suffrage at her

desk as diligently as she used to do upon the platform. To the end of her life, despite her infirmities, she did more public speaking than most younger women. Her sweet, motherly face, under its white cap, was dear to the eyes of audiences at suffrage gatherings, and it was said of her that she looked like "the grandmother of all the good children."

She was an excellent housekeeper, of the old New England type. She dried all the herbs, and put up all the fruits in their season. She prepared her own dried beef, made her own yeast, her own butter, even her own soap. She always thought the home-made soap was better than any she could buy. She was an accomplished cook, and her family were never better fed than during the occasional interregnums between servants.

All the purely womanly instincts were strong in her. Even in her old age her ideas about love were what most people would regard as romantic. She was as fond of a love story as any girl of sixteen, provided it were a simple and innocent love story. She was attracted by all children, dirty or clean, pretty or ugly. Her face always beamed at the sight of a baby; and on countless occasions on boat or train, during her lecture trips, she helped worried and anxious young mothers to care for and quiet a crying child. All children loved her. What she was to her own daughter no words can tell.

A friend writes:—

"No one who was privileged to partake of Mrs. Stone's hospitality could fail to note her kindly concern for every one beneath her roof and for all the dumb creatures belonging to the household. But few knew how far-reaching was that spirit of kindness; how many her motherliness brooded over. Flowers and fruits were sent from her garden, boxes of clothing went West, North, and South, a host of women who came to her in distress were helped to work or tided over hard places. She gave freely, and every gift was accompanied by thoughtful care and heart-warmth. She was never too busy to gladden the hearts of the children who came into her presence by gift of flower or fruit or picture, or by the telling of a story."

She took keen delight in all the beauties of nature. As a child, her favorite reward, when she had done well at school, was to be allowed by the teacher to sit on the floor, where she could look up through the window into the shimmering foliage of a grove of white birches.

She was the most perfectly fearless human being I ever knew. I have heard her say that in the mobs and manifold dangers of the anti-slavery times she was never conscious of a quickened heart-beat. In all the emergencies of a long life, in accidents, alarms of fire, of burglars, etc., we never saw her fluttered. "The gentlest and most heroic of women," was her husband's description of her. When, in 1893, her strength failed, and she found that she was suffering from an illness from which she could not recover, she was perfectly serene and fearless, and made all her preparations to go, as quietly as if she were only going into the next room. As long as she was able to think and plan at all, she thought for others, and planned for their comfort. As she lay in bed, too weak to move, she still tried to save everybody steps, to spare the servants, to see that guests should be made comfortable, and that a favorite dish should be prepared for the niece who had come to nurse her.

The beyond had no terrors for her. She said to her daughter, with her accent of simple and complete conviction: "I have not the smallest apprehension. I know the Eternal Order, and I believe in it." Something being said by a friend, who was a Spiritualist, about her possibly coming back to communicate with those she had left, she answered, "I expect to be too busy to come back." To another friend she said, "I look forward to the other side as the brighter side, and I expect to be busy for good things." To still another, who expressed grief that she should not live to see women vote, she answered: "Perhaps I shall know it where I am; and, if not, I shall be doing something better. I have not a fear, nor a dread, nor a doubt."

When a letter from the Women's Press Association was read to her, speaking warmly of her work, she said slowly: "I think I have done what I could: I certainly have tried. With one hand I made my family comfortable; with





ALICE W. EMERSON

the other"— Here her voice failed through weakness. Undoubtedly she meant that with the other hand she had worked to get the women their rights.

To the last she went on with the same two-fold line of thought, planning for the comfort of her family and the carrying on of the household after she should be gone, and also planning for the carrying on of the suffrage work and of the *Woman's Journal*, "the dear little old *Woman's Journal*," as she called the paper into which she had put so much of her heart and life.

The last letter but one that she wrote was to a prominent Colorado woman, commending Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to her, and earnestly asking her to help the passage of the pending suffrage amendment. The last letter of all was written to her only surviving brother, twelve years her senior. When he came to see her during her last illness, he said to her with tears, "You have always been more like a mother than a sister to me."

On October 18 she passed quietly away. On the last afternoon she looked at me and seemed to wish to say something. I put my ear to her lips. She said distinctly, "Make the world better." They were almost her last articulate words.

Always very modest in her estimate of herself, she had told her family that it would not be worth while to have the funeral in a church: there would not be enough people who would care to come. A silent and sorrowing crowd filled the street before the Church of the Disciples long before the doors were opened, and eleven hundred people listened to the tributes paid her by some of the noblest men and women of America. By her own wish there was nothing lugubrious about the funeral: everything was cheerful and simple. By her own request, also, the service included the reading of two poems of Whittier's, containing the lines:—

"Not on a blind and aimless way
The spirit goeth,"

and

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

Even the newspapers, those that had always opposed equal rights for women, heaped praises upon her; and a lifelong adversary of hers said, "The death of no woman in America has ever called out so widespread a tribute of affection and esteem."

She had not the smallest thirst for fame. It has been hard to compile any adequate account of her life, because she kept no record of her work, never cared to preserve her press notices, and refused, almost with horror, all requests from publishers of books about "famous women" to furnish material for a biographical sketch of herself. She thought it hardly worth while that any account of her should ever be written. Yet this very fact, while it greatly increases the difficulties of her biographer, is perhaps in itself the strongest testimony to the spirit in which she did her work. During her last illness she took pleasure in the following lines, which she had clipped from some newspaper:—

"Up and away like the dew of the morning
That soars from the earth to its home in the sun,
So let me steal away, gently and lovingly,
Only remembered by what I have done.

"My name and my place and my tomb all forgotten,
The brief race of time well and patiently run,
So let me pass away, peacefully, silently,
Only remembered by what I have done.

"Needs there the praise of the love-written record,
The name and the epitaph graved on the stone?
The things we have lived for, let them be our story;
We ourselves but remembered by what we have done."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ALICE WAKEFIELD EMERSON, teacher, was born in Oakham, Mass., May 19, 1840, daughter of Horace Poole and Abigail (Pratt) Wakefield. She comes of good New England ancestry. Her paternal grandfather, Deacon Caleb Wakefield, son of Timothy and Susanna (Bancroft) Wakefield, was born April 18, 1785, at Reading, Mass., and died in that town, March 4, 1876. He married, first, Matilda, daughter of Jonathan and Ann (Bancroft) Poole, who was

born in Reading, Mass., June 2, 1786, and died December 21, 1822. Her mother, Mrs. Ann Bancroft Poole, was sister to the Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, father of George Bancroft the historian. Deacon Caleb Wakefield married, secondly, November 3, 1823, Nancy Temple, who was born in Reading, October 21, 1794, and died there November 18, 1873. Caleb Wakefield was Captain of the military company; Selectman, 1836-40; Representative, 1833-36; Justice of the Peace, 1845-51 and in 1865; and was chosen Deacon of the Old South Church, Reading, August 23, 1821. A man of independent thought, persistent in his positions when once taken, he was progressive, ready to receive information, and endowed with strong moral force. His firmness of attitude on most questions was due to the care with which he had formed his opinions: once convinced of their error, no man knew better how to give up or when to drop the old and take on the new. It is said that probably for fifty years no one man did more than he to shape the interests of the community and aid and lead in the financial, educational, moral, and religious growth of the town. A good neighbor, wise in counsel, he was often called to be the adviser of orphans, young men, and widows; and as the executor of sacred trusts he often stood between the living and the dead, well earning the affectionate remembrance in which his name is held.

Horace Poole Wakefield, M.D., son of Deacon Caleb Wakefield by his first wife and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Reading, January 4, 1809. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1832. Receiving his medical degree at Dartmouth in 1836, he first practised medicine at Oakham, Mass., where he was Selectman and Town Clerk, and was twice elected to the Legislature as Representative. In 1844 he returned to Reading. He was chosen State Senator in 1862; held the offices of Coroner, Justice of the Peace, Inspector of Almshouses at Tewksbury, where also he was physician; was Superintendent of the State Primary School at Monson, Mass., for several years; and chairman of the Reading War Committee in the Civil War. In 1833 he was a member of the convention in Philadelphia at which the

American Anti-slavery Society was formed, and he placed his name on the "Declaration of Sentiments" next to John G. Whittier. He was a defender of woman's rights and woman suffrage at the outset of that movement. He was a councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, president of the Middlesex East District Medical Society, and *ex officio* vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, before which he delivered the annual address in 1867, an honor given but once in the life of an individual.

Dr. Wakefield was also president of the East Hampden Agricultural Society, and a member of the State Board of Agriculture from 1873 to 1882; president of the Palmer Savings Bank and director of the Palmer First National Bank. It was said of him that he had the ability to serve the public, was active, energetic, positive, progressive, with great mental and physical strength, rare wisdom and foresight in planning, and persistency in carrying out whatever he undertook. The bluff manner and blunt speech which he sometimes assumed covered but never concealed his genuine kindness of heart. In April, 1879, he bought the noted "Stonewall Farm" in Leicester, Mass., and remained there till his death, which occurred August 23, 1883. Dr. Wakefield married, first, March 1, 1838, Abigail Pratt, of Reading, daughter of Thaddeus B. and Susan (Parker) Pratt, and, secondly, Mary B. Christy, of Johnson, Vt.

Alice Wakefield (Mrs. Emerson) was educated at the Reading High School, Mount Holyoke Seminary, and Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass., from which last named institution she was graduated in 1862. On September 30, 1863, she was married to the Rev. Rufus Emerson, a Congregational clergyman of Haverhill, Mass. Their first home was in Grafton, Vt., where their only child, Mary Alice, was born.

Mr. Emerson was educated at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., and at Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary. After leaving Vermont his pastorates were in Massachusetts, sometimes in the city and sometimes in the country. He was a practical idealist, and,

"As a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds and led the way."

In perfect sympathy with her husband, Mrs. Emerson was of invaluable help to him in all his intellectual and spiritual work. After his death, in 1885, she taught school for several years in Reading, Monson, Somerville, and in the day and evening schools of Boston. In 1897 she was graduated from the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, and in 1900 she accepted her present position as preceptress of Emerson College.

Mrs. Emerson's character is marked by high ideals and quiet but persistent aspiration. From her father and grandfather she inherits that faculty of judgment which enables her quickly to read individual character, a calm manner and firm will, with executive ability, through which she has handled many a difficult situation without friction or injustice, as plainly shown in her discipline in the grammar schools in which she taught. In her present position she has made herself both respected and loved, and is consistently known for the tonic quality of her sympathy, which holds the young people always to their best. Two other characteristics have helped to make her the confidante of young and old—the ability to keep a secret and her care not to give unsought advice. While she never fails to speak to the point when she does speak, it is often laughingly said of her that "she knows how to keep silent in seven languages." Like many other reserved people, she writes more easily than she talks. When time permits, she lectures on subjects connected with elocution and physical culture, and writes short stories.

Mrs. Emerson's modest reserve, coupled with a natural dignity, might give a stranger the impression that she is possessed of a cold and indifferent nature, but this impression is dissipated by a glance at the merry eye and kindly mouth, even before one comes to note her many kindnesses.

Physically sturdy and active, intellectually keen and progressive, and spiritually wholesome and sweet, she is a type of the best product of

New England womanhood, fostered by plain living and high thinking.

Mrs. Emerson is a member of the Congregational church, attending Berkeley Temple, Boston. Mrs. Emerson's daughter, Mary Alice, born in Grafton, Vt., August 3, 1865, is now a teacher in the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass.

SARAH BROWN CAPRON was born in Lanesboro, Mass., April 24, 1828. Her name until her marriage was Sarah Brown Hooker. Her paternal grandfather was Thomas Hooker, of Rutland, Vt., who was a lineal descendant of Thomas Hooker of Connecticut. Her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Brown Hooker, was a daughter of Lieutenant Colonel John Brown, of Pittsfield, Mass., who retired from the army because he distrusted Benedict Arnold, but who afterward died in service at Stone Arabia, in New York, in 1780. Her father was the Rev. Henry Brown Hooker, D.D., a minister of the Congregational church in Lanesboro, afterward in Falmouth, Mass., greatly honored and beloved. He was a member of the State Board of Education, receiving his appointment from Governor George N. Briggs. His last work was as the secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, where he was engaged up to the close of a useful life. Her mother, whose maiden name was Martha Vinal Chickering, resided in Boston before marriage.

Miss Hooker's education was received in Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Mass., and in the State Normal School at West Newton. In her vacations she taught two summer terms and two winter terms in the district schools of Falmouth, on Cape Cod. The State Normal School was then in charge of Eben S. Stearns, the well-known and loved Electa N. Lincoln, now Mrs. George A. Walton, being the able assistant. Nathaniel T. Allen, afterward long identified with the Classical School of West Newton, was the principal of the Model School, and the pupils of those days well remember his generous estimate of their abilities as they passed under his three weeks' training. Lucretia Crocker was then a student at the Normal

School, giving promise of the efficiency which afterward distinguished her official career.

Graduating in November, 1850, Miss Hooker was elected first assistant in the Oliver High School, Lawrence, Mass., T. W. T. Curtis being principal and George A. Walton master of the Grammar school in the same building. Miss Hooker afterward became an assistant in the Hartford High School, remaining until April, 1854.

She was married October 1, 1856, to the Rev. William Banfield Capron, of Uxbridge, Mass. They were appointed as missionaries of the American Board to Madura, South India, and sailed in an ice ship for Madras, November 21, the voyage taking one hundred days. On arriving in Madura Mrs. Capron, was put in charge of the Madura Girls' Boarding School, now well known in the Madras Presidency as the Madura Girls' Training and High School. Mr. Capron during this time was building a house in Mana Madura, thirty miles distant, to which they removed in 1864, the lady in charge of the Girls' School having returned from her furlough in America. Mrs. Capron's previous service was the prelude to the various forms of educational work of which she had charge until 1886, with the exception of one furlough of two years, from 1872 to 1874.

The work of a foreign missionary naturally resolves itself into two lines. There is the care for the planting, growth, and development of the Christian community. This should be self-propagating and self-sustaining, and to this end should all training be directed. There is also the endeavor to uplift all those within one's sphere of influence. The first step in the former lies in the little day schools in the villages, planned to give instruction to the children of Christians; but these in all cases will include many more who are drawn by the attractiveness of a school so differently conducted from the sing-song drone of the ordinary school-master of India. When it is considered that each station in charge of a resident missionary comprises from thirty to one hundred villages, in which are these schools, it will be seen that the missionary becomes a superintendent of schools. It is a gala day, indeed, when the missionary

lady comes to inspect the school. On such occasions there is the selection of the clever boy or bright girl, whether from a Christian family or not, to come to the next stage in this educational scheme.

Station boarding-schools are at the station of the resident missionary, and his wife is in charge. Here are the best pupils from all the villages, numbering sometimes even a hundred. Selections from these pass on to the girls' high and training-school at the central station, and also to the high school and normal school, or college for the boys. The theological school completes the equipment.

Not included in the above, we find the Hindu girls' day schools and the Anglo-vernacular day schools for boys, both of which receive pupils who are shut out from the boarding-schools on account of caste, yet are eager for education. Attachments formed in these schools have proved in after years helpful and delightful. Many of the boys pass on into government colleges, and later, becoming officials under the English government, never forget the teaching and influence of the missionary lady who touched their lives in younger days.

In October, 1876, in the midst of these activities added to all that devolves upon the missionary himself, Mr. Capron was suddenly called to higher service above. A graduate of Yale College and of Andover Theological Seminary and for a number of years principal of the Hopkins Grammar School at Hartford, Conn., before its union with the high school, he was well equipped for his life work. Accurate in business methods, of rare judgment and sympathetic nature, he was greatly endeared to his associates. Won by his unfailing kindness of manner, the Hindu community revered him. He originated and established the Madura Widows' Aid Society, which is a lasting monument.

In 1876 Mrs. Capron removed to the city of Madura to superintend the work for women and girls. Here she remained for ten years, or until her return to America. There were three day schools for Hindu girls, and another was soon added. These four schools provided for nearly four hundred girls of the higher castes a blessed retreat from the aimlessness and ig-

norance of their homes. The government of India provides generously for the education of girls, as the Results Grants yearly examinations bring funds to be added to the allowance from America. Three masters and twelve school-mistresses were in charge. In place of a rented, uncomfortable room a new building was provided for one of these schools in the midst of Brahmin homes. The famous temple covering fourteen and a half acres with its massive architecture and nine pagodas had its band of music for the little goddess within sound of the songs of the girls. Theirs was a sweeter melody, and more stopped to listen than ever gave heed to the noisy bang of the temple performers. High, cool, and airy, with a court-yard attractive with ferns and creepers, it became a resting-place for the women, who enjoyed seeing the variety of school life. Phillips Brooks, on entering it during his tour in India, surveyed the lines of one hundred girls in their gay clothing and jewels. With a bright smile he said, "And this is a piece of Boston!" So foreign was it to the sights in that great city.

While having the oversight of these schools, Mrs. Capron felt the claim of the women upon educational effort imperative. No such provision as the Hindu girls' day schools having been made for the mothers in their girlhood days, they wished that they too might learn to read. Hence arose a demand for teachers in the homes. For a woman to be seen going about the streets and entering houses of those not her relations was not consonant with Hindu ideals. There being in those earlier days no suitable women as teachers except those trained in mission schools, these were constrained by the example of the lady missionary to lay aside custom and give their services to those who were so ready to receive, and, having taught the primer, they next gave them the Bible. Since in many homes they read from the Bible to those who did not care to learn, but were glad to listen, they were called Bible women. There were three of these teachers, or readers, and thirty women under instruction. Their number increased to twelve, the number learning to read to nine hundred and fifty. The superintendence of these added to her own

visits in the homes was a work full of interest to Mrs. Capron.

A room in the dispensary was given to Mrs. Capron, where women and children coming for medical treatment might gather. Coming to India before the days of medical education for women, but having a liking for the work, under the leadership of the enthusiastic Dr. Edward Chester, she gave two hours each morning to writing such prescriptions as were within her ability. Desiring to add something if possible to render her service in this line more valuable, she spent six weeks in 1875 in the Government Hospital in Madras, where the physician in charge kindly afforded without limitations such advantages as she most desired. A woman physician is one of the most potent factors in the emancipation of the women of India from the fetters of superstition and cruelty. "I do not expect to be cured," said a Brahmin woman who had walked three miles, "but I wanted to hear the kind words and feel the pity."

During the fearful famine of 1877-78, when five millions of the people in the Madras Presidency and the Deccan perished, Mrs. Capron received for a year and a half a monthly grant from the Mansion House fund, London, for famine relief. The tremendous demand upon one in the midst of such misery must be experienced to be understood. Generous contributions from America came as timely alleviation to those who long gratefully remembered the ministry.

One day, as Mrs. Capron was threading her way in and out among the bundles of grass brought for sale by the women who were sitting beside them, she overheard one say to another, "Who is she?" "Don't you know?" was the reply, "she is the mother of the city." Her conveyance and white bullocks had been in every street, and had stood at the head of many a lane. She could always see, in the crowds through which she was passing, recognition if not salutation. She had been often told of the merit she was laying up, with fawning flattery called a queen, and that it was a good deed to bring one more religion to add to the many; but the outspoken testimony of the humble coolie woman was the un-

looked-for response to the love for the women of India.

In 1886, at the railway station in Madura, when she was leaving the country, a Brahmin gentleman, followed by a servant bearing a large brass tray, made his way through the crowd, and, coming to the window of the car where Mrs. Capron was sitting, asked her to come to the platform. Placing an enormous wreath of buds of the white jessamine with touches of pink oleander upon her shoulders, he said, "I bring to you this as a token of the regard of our families for what you have done for the women of our city."

Not to be ministered unto but to minister, to be enshrined in the lives of many, a memory which neither time nor distance can touch, is ever the sphere attainable by all who seek it. Arriving in America, Mrs. Capron found her time fully taken in addresses upon India and its people and its needs. Articles written for publication and Bible study with resultant class work also had their share of attention.

In 1889 Mr. D. L. Moody, about to open in Chicago the Moody Bible Institute, a training-school for home and foreign missions, asked Mrs. Capron to become superintendent of the women's department. When she questioned her fitness for the position, "It is the experience of life that I want," was his reply. The results from his far-sighted plan have verified his expectations: many young men have received that which was available in no other way. Young women who were desiring to enter church and city work were trained to know how sympathetically and tactfully to find their way into the homes and hearts of those who were weighted with the burdens of poverty and drunkenness, and by gracious and loving words to kindle hope and courage. Candidates for foreign missionary work and ladies at home on furlough from foreign fields found that which was valuable for the future. Grateful expressions of commendation are coming from all over the world and from ministers and superintendents in this country, where the services of these trained workers have proved of value.

Mrs. Capron resigned her position in Chicago in 1894, and has since resided in Boston with

her sister, Mrs. Arthur W. Tufts. Her children are: Annie Hooker Capron, now Mrs. Lewis Kennedy Morse, of Boston, Mass.; and Laura Elisabeth Capron, now Mrs. James Dyer Keith, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have two children: Anna Hooker, born April 5, 1899; and Arthur Webster, born March 9, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Keith have two children: James Monroe, born March 7, 1893; and Annie Hooker, born June 29, 1895.

JULIA HAMILTON, now, in 1904, serving in her fifth year as President of Woman's Relief Corps, No. 82, of Athol, is a native of the Isle of Wight. The daughter of Jacob and Mary Wilkins, she was born at Knighton, near Osborne House, August 25, 1845. To escape the shadow of financial misfortune, her parents, in her early childhood, came to America, and settled in Westminster, Vt., where she attended the public schools and academy. At the age of thirteen she became a member of the family of the Rev. Andrew B. Foster, with whom she lived until her marriage, the Foster home being successively in Westminster, Vt., and Bernardston and Orange, Mass. Possessing naturally a considerable talent for music, it was the great desire of Julia Wilkins to become an accomplished singer, but her opportunities for instruction were limited. Such as she had were well improved. For many years her voice was in constant demand for service in the church and on social occasions. Both at Westminster and Bernardston, Miss Wilkins was active in work for soldiers of the Civil War, the incidents and impressions of which furnished much inspiration for later years. Mr. Foster becoming pastor of a church in Orange in 1865, Miss Wilkins at once entered the church and social circles there, winning, as in all her previous life, a host of friends. In Orange she assisted in the welcoming home of the war veterans of the town. On October 22, 1867, she was married by the Rev. Mr. Foster, at the Congregational parsonage in Orange, to Andrew J. Hamilton, then a resident of Hinsdale, N.H. After a short residence in Hinsdale, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton,

in the spring of 1869, chose Athol, Mass., as their field for the work of life. Here they have since made their home, its thatches inseparably interwoven with local history and traditions. For some time after the removal to Athol, Mrs. Hamilton was an invalid, her case a hopeless one, it was thought; but a strong constitution and never wavering courage at length prevailed, and she again entered society after practically a ten years' exile. She was soon in demand in the service of song and in a variety of social activities. Her voice, through occasional service, became familiar in nearly all the churches of Athol. Mrs. Hamilton and her husband are members of the Congregational church, she having joined the church of that faith in Westminster, Vt., and remaining true, though holding her denominational preference subordinate to a broad recognition of the Christ spirit under whatever name appearing.

Mrs. Hamilton, in the privacy of her home, often recalls the numerous occasions on which she has sung in houses of mourning in Westminster, Bernardston, Orange, and Athol, feeling that such was perhaps her most helpful service of song.

In 1888, becoming interested in the principles and aims of the Woman's Relief Corps, she joined Hubbard V. Smith Corps, No. 82, of Athol, and at once entered actively into its work, making it a subject of careful study, but declining rapid preferment, when suggested. In 1890 Mrs. Hamilton was assistant guard, in 1891 Senior Vice-President, in 1892 corps Secretary, and in 1893, 1894, and 1895 corps President, bringing to her duties the qualification of a thorough knowledge of the work, both as to its spirit, ritual, and methods of exemplification. Her natural executive ability, thus put to test, contributed to three years of successful work. The flag salute, introduced in the public schools during that time with flags presented by the corps, has continued a permanent feature in the schools. At Mrs. Hamilton's suggestion, made on occasion of her installation as President in 1895, and aided her by efforts, Corps No. 82 erected to the "Unknown Dead" in Silver Lake Cemetery a beautiful granite monument, which was

dedicated at the memorial service, May 30, 1895. The administration of Mrs. Hamilton was characterized by the loyal and enthusiastic support of the corps and on her part by a desire to render impartial recognition and justice to all. After retiring from the presidency she continued with unabated zeal to second the efforts of her successors and in every way to sustain the work of the corps. Mrs. Hamilton was Department Aide, 1894-1897; Department Instructor and Installing officer in 1898; member of the Department Executive Board in 1899; and in 1900 serving on the Auditing Committee. During her three consecutive years in the Department Council she was present at every meeting, thus gaining broader and deeper views of the merit and magnitude of the W. R. C. work and an appreciation of the noble women under whose guidance it has prospered. This experience she deems abundant compensation for all that she has been able to put into a work that has commanded a larger share of her time and efforts than all other public or organization work. In 1894 Mrs. Hamilton was a delegate to the National W. R. C. Convention in Louisville, Ky., and visited the National W. R. C. Home in Madison, Ohio. In 1902 she was a National Aide and Department Special Aide. During the emergency work for the soldiers of the war with Spain, Mrs. Hamilton was chairman of the Executive Committee of Corps No. 82, and rendered active service. She has also maintained a lively interest in the Sons of Veterans work, especially in the welfare of the local General W. T. Sherman Camp, which she regards as the lineal heir to the spirit and traditions of Parker and Hubbard V. Smith Posts of the G. A. R. of Athol.

In connection with the Relief Corps work Mrs. Hamilton has officiated many times as an instructor and inspector of corps and as installing officer, and has spoken acceptably on many occasions. She represented by detail the Department President at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Plainfield, Mass., in 1900. In the Department convention of 1900 Mrs. Hamilton received a handsome vote for the office of Department Junior

Vice-President; and in the convention of 1901, endorsed by Hubbard V. Smith Post, Corps No. 82, and many others, she received a much larger vote. In December, 1901, Mrs. Hamilton was for the fourth time elected President of Corps No. 82, but before the date set for her installation she was stricken with severe illness, which compelled her resignation. While in the hospital, slowly recovering from a successful surgical operation, she was cheered and comforted by official words of sympathy from the Department convention of 1902 and by the visits and offerings of many friends, the remembrance of which she will ever cherish. Having been again elected President of Corps No. 82 in January, 1903, Mrs. Hamilton resumed active corps work, contributing to a successful year and to her re-election and entrance upon her fifth year as President in January, 1904. Mrs. Hamilton was also elected a delegate to the National W. R. C. Convention of 1903.

She is a member of Banner Lodge, No. 89, Daughters of Rebekah, and has served two terms as Chaplain, but, while fully in sympathy with the order, has given little time to its work because of her devotion to the W. R. C. and to the Woman's Auxiliary of the Athol Young Men's Christian Association. Of that auxiliary she was President four years in succession, while the association was struggling to live, the auxiliary contributing its full share to the success of the struggle. Mrs. Hamilton is also a charter member of the Athol Woman's Club, organized in 1900; and at the first meeting of the club she read an original paper on "The Relation of the Home to the School," which elicited favorable comment.

In Athol's first general observance of "Old Home Week," in 1903, Mrs. Hamilton took an active part, serving on important committees and presiding over the W. R. C. float, on which the several States and Territories of the Union were represented by children with flags and decorations. On the organization of the Athol Associated Charities Mrs. Hamilton was chosen vice-president and a member of the committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. At Athol's union Memorial Day service in 1904

Mrs. Hamilton read a poem on Memorial Day, written by Mr. Hamilton. In 1904 Mrs. Hamilton served the W. R. C. as Department Aide, also as a member of the committee on entertainment of the National Convention in Boston and of the committee on finance.

At the Athol service of mourning for the beloved President McKinley she read to an audience of one thousand, in the Academy of Music, Mr. Hamilton's poetic "Tribute to William McKinley," with impressive effect. Notwithstanding all her public work Mrs. Hamilton's home has not been neglected. A model housekeeper and home-maker, she has received from her husband most cheerful support in all her philanthropic work.

Their only child, Andrew Foster Hamilton, who was graduated from Amherst College in 1901, entered the Law School of Harvard University in 1902.

Mrs. Hamilton is a registered voter on school matters in Athol, though feeling that the slight privilege thus acquired is little more than a farce. She was converted to belief in equal suffrage by her husband, and is a staunch Republican in politics, but not naturally an aggressive suffragist.

Mr. Hamilton was clerk for a merchant who left his business with his employees to serve in the Civil War. He was impressed with the spirit and lessons of the conflict, and his associate membership in Post No. 140, G. A. R., attests his desire to perpetuate its lessons. Mr. Hamilton has been a director of the Athol Young Men's Christian Association from its organization, having also served as president and treasurer. He is a member of the Poquaug Club; a Past Grand of Tully Lodge, No. 136, I. O. O. F., which he has served many terms as Chaplain; a Past High Priest of Mount Pleasant Encampment, No. 68; member of Canton Athol, P. M., and of Banner Lodge, No. 89, D. of R.; and for thirty years has taken an active interest in local public affairs. He has been a frequent contributor to the local press, and his letters to the *Springfield Republican* in support of the administrative policies of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt have elicited much comment and some interesting private correspond-

ence. He is also an occasional writer of verse, his "Tribute to William McKinley" having brought to him many letters of appreciation, including acknowledgments from Mrs. McKinley, President Roosevelt, and the Department of State. Mr. Hamilton's motto governing all writings for the public eye is, "To do somebody or some cause some good." In the family life of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton independence of thought has been sacredly respected, but, happily, there has been harmony and mutual helpfulness.

EMMA HUNTINGTON NASON, author and musical composer, is a native of Hallowell, Me., a pleasant town on the Kennebec, which is rich in local and historic interest. She was born August 6, 1845, the daughter of Samuel W. and Sally (Mayo) Huntington. The Huntington family in America, to which her father belonged, was first represented in New England by the widow Margaret Huntington, who came from England with her children (her husband having died on the voyage) in 1633, as certified by the church records of Roxbury. This family has counted among its members many distinguished men: one was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; another, one of General Washington's staff; and in later generations some of them have been well known as artists, writers, lawyers, and divines.

Mrs. Nason's maternal grandfather was a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Mayo, who was ordained in 1655 as the first pastor of the Second Church of Boston, where he preached for seventeen years, and who built the old historic Mayo-Mather house on Hanover Street in 1665. Mrs. Nason is also descended in several lines from "Mayflower" Pilgrims and other ancestors who bore their part in early colonial history.

Emma Huntington (as her name stands on the school catalogues) was educated at the Hallowell Academy and at the Maine Wesleyan College at Kent's Hill, where she was graduated A.B. in 1865, that institution being then the only one in New England which offered a regular college course for women. In

1870 she was married to Mr. Charles H. Nason, of Augusta, an enterprising and successful business man of refined and cultivated tastes.

She began at an early age to write verses. Her first published writings appeared in the *Portland Transcript* under a pen-name, and consisted of short stories, translations from the German, and verses, which are still favorably noticed. In 1875 she gave the commencement poem before the literary societies of her Alma Mater, and on March 9, 1880, she read an original poem at the dedication of the beautiful building, which was the gift of the citizens of Hallowell to its old and honored institution, the Hallowell Social Library. This large and well-selected collection of books, to which Mrs. Nason had access from childhood, and to the influence of which may be ascribed the literary culture of her native town, she still holds in grateful remembrance. The poem, with the oration delivered at the same time, was published in a dainty souvenir volume.

Her first poem published under her own name was "The Tower," which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 1874, and won ready recognition. Her pen, which since that time has seldom been idle, was busied chiefly for some years with songs of child life, which appeared at intervals in such magazines as *St. Nicholas*, *Wide Awake*, and *Our Little Ones*. In 1888 these were collected in a volume called "White Sails," a title whose tender fitness is told in its prelude. These verses are familiar in school-rooms throughout the country. One in particular, "The Bravest Boy in Town," tells an incident of the Civil War, and is everywhere a favorite. "The Mission Tea Party" gives a pathetic incident in the siege of Lucknow. "The Bishop's Visit," "A Little Girl Lost," "Unter den Linden," "Saint Olga's Bell," and the "Battle Song" have been widely copied and used as recitations. It gives Mrs. Nason the greatest pleasure that children have loved and learned her verses.

"The Tower, with Legends and Lyrics," was published in 1895 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and the following comment appeared in the

Literary World: "Emma Huntington Nason is one of those who write verses by divine permission. Her poems are not merely personal outpourings of joy or sadness, but they are thoughtful with the insight that looks into others' experiences as her own. 'The Ballad of the Blithe Quartette,' with its mingled music, the gently swinging 'Slumber Song,' the dignified 'The Tower,' which begins the book, and the reverently passionate 'Attainment,' which closes it, are widely different from each other in form as in spirit, but they are all good and true, and we are glad they are ours to read and keep."

The verses "Body and Soul" and "Two Faces" have been pronounced "two of the most remarkable poems published in this country in recent years." The former was selected by Mr. Warner for his "World's Best Literature" and "A Child's Question" was chosen by Mr. Stedman for his American Anthology. Mrs. Nason has done much work for the literary clubs of Maine, having prepared papers on "The Folk-lore of Russia," "The Abenaki Indians," "The Early Balladists and Troubadours of France," and a course of lectures on the "Genius and Love-life of the German Poets." She is an enthusiastic student of German literature, and has published a number of magazine articles on the German poets.

Her talents are not limited to literature alone: she is a musical composer, having done some excellent work, and is active in the musical circles of Augusta. She is also interested in drawing and painting. Her studies in oil have much merit, and she sketches effectively in charcoal from nature. She has written a series of articles on "Ancient Art for Young People."

At Augusta's centennial celebration in 1897 she delivered a poem entitled "Ancient Koussinoc," into which is woven much of the historical and legendary lore of the valley of the Kennebec.

Mrs. Nason is a member of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants and of the Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors. She has been Regent of the Koussinoc Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion in Augusta and Vice-Regent of the Maine State Council, D. A. R.

Mr. and Mrs. Nason have one son, Arthur Huntington Nason, who was graduated A.B. from Bowdoin College in 1899, and A.M. *pro merito* in 1903. He has been a teacher of English in secondary schools, and, since 1902, a graduate student in English at Bowdoin College and at Columbia University. He was joint editor of *Songs of Theta of Delta Kappa Epsilon*, 1899; and his own publications include *A Yule-tide Song and Other Verse*, 1901, and pamphlets on English literature and composition 1901-2-3. He was appointed University Fellow in English at Columbia for the year 1904-5.

EMMA MYRTICE WOOLLEY, M.D., was born in Owasco, Cayuga County, N.Y., July 8, 1859, daughter of George and Catherine (Freese) Woolley.

Her parents were married in the town of Aurelius, in the same county, in 1852. Her grandfather and grandmother Freese were of Dutch origin, and were among the pioneer settlers of Ulster County, New York. When their daughter Catherine was a small child, they journeyed to Indiana in a wagon—a remarkable trip it was considered, that State being regarded in those days as a part of the "Far West." After a two years' battle with fever and ague they returned to the little farm in Aurelius to spend the remaining days of their lives.

George Woolley, father of Dr. Woolley, was born in Cayuga County in 1831. He was educated in the common schools and the Auburn Academy. He followed farming until 1873. In that year he sold his farm in Owasco, and removed with his wife and their three children to Auburn, where he worked at various trades. In 1887, having removed to the Freese homestead in Aurelius, he resumed his former occupation. He is living in that town at the present time, as active as any of his younger neighbors. Mrs. Woolley, the Doctor's mother, died May 9, 1900. She was born in 1830. For several years previous to her marriage she taught school. Active-minded, energetic, and, withal, possessed of considerable literary abil-



EMMA M. WOOLLEY

ity, she was a prolific writer. Several of her poems and short stories were published in the local papers. Many of her sterling qualities were transmitted to her daughter.

Emma M. Woolley entered the Auburn High School in the fall of 1875, and was graduated in June, 1879. Her ambition at this time was to study medicine, but women doctors were not popular with her friends and kinsfolk. Their opposition and the fact that her financial resources were limited caused her to adopt the more popular profession of teacher. After a service of six years in the country and village schools of Cayuga County she accepted a position in Americus, Kan., where she taught two years. She then continued her work as a teacher in Kansas City. Although a successful teacher, faithful in the performance of her duties, she never accepted this occupation as her life work, but with unwavering trust looked forward to the time when she could add to her name the title of M.D.

In the summer of 1888 she returned to her native town and spent her vacation with parents and friends. In 1890, having decided, after due deliberation, to carry out her long-cherished plan of study, she matriculated at the Boston University School of Medicine. With only a few hundred dollars, which she had saved from her salary as a teacher, her means were limited; and, to eke them out during the four years necessary to complete the course, she worked as a nurse many nights and in vacation. The money thus earned, with the small sums furnished by a self-sacrificing mother, enabled her to meet her necessary expenses. In 1894 she was graduated, and received from the Boston University the coveted medical diploma.

She at once located herself as physician at No. 1 Columbus Square, Boston, renting the house she occupied and doing whatever came to her hands to do. Although a career of starvation was predicted for her by some of her classmates, she set forth bravely, equipped with a sound physical, mental, and moral nature and an indomitable will. Unbounded energy and perseverance are the characteristics by which she has achieved her well-merited success.

In 1901 she purchased the house at No. 867 Beacon Street, Boston, removing her office to this new home, where she gives the best of her life to the relief of suffering humanity.

EDNA A. FOSTER, who is editorially connected with the *Youth's Companion*, being associate editor of the children's page, was born at Sullivan Harbor, Me., opposite Mount Desert hills. She is the daughter of Charles W. and Sarah (Dyer) Foster. Her father is an architect and draftsman, and has been expert estimator for leading granite companies.

Her paternal grandfather was Jabez Simpson Foster, of Sullivan Harbor; and her great-grandfather in that line was James Foster, who married Lydia, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Mary (Tracy) Stevens, early settlers of Steuben, Me. Nancy Stevens, a younger sister of Lydia, it may be mentioned, married William Nickels Shaw, of Steuben, brother of Robert Gould Shaw, of Gouldsboro, Me. (*Bangor Historical Magazine*, vol. viii.).

Miss Foster's paternal grandmother, the wife of Jabez S. Foster, married in 1827, was Emma Ingalls, daughter of Samuel⁶ and Abigail (Wooster) Ingalls, of Sullivan, Me., and a descendant in the seventh generation of Edmund Ingalls, an early settler of Lynn, Mass., who was the founder of the family of this name in New England. The line from Edmund¹ continued through his son Robert,² Nathaniel,³ William,⁴ to Samuel,⁵ father of Mrs. Emma⁷ Ingalls Foster. Miss Foster has in her possession some silver spoons that were part of the wedding outfit of her great-great-grandmother Ingalls, whose maiden name was Deborah Goss. She was the wife of William⁶ Ingalls.

Captain Ezekiel Dyer, Miss Foster's maternal grandfather, was a large ship-builder of Millbridge, Me., five miles from Steuben, at the head of Dyer's Bay. The bay was named for his ancestor, Henry Dyer, Jr., who came hither from Cape Elizabeth, it is stated, with his brother Reuben in 1768-69. Henry Dyer, Jr., was a Captain in the Revolution, stationed at Machias, Me., and St. John, N.B. (*Bangor Historical Magazine*).

Miss Foster's school-days were spent in Lowell, Mass., where she was graduated from the high school. She afterward studied at the Berlitz School of Languages, and spent several years in the study of art and outdoor sketching.

In her teens she sent sonnets to the *Boston Transcript* and afterward to various magazines, contributing short stories to the *Youth's Companion*. In 1896 she assumed the duties of assistant editor of *The Household*, eventually becoming its editor. In 1900 she assumed her present duties on the *Youth's Companion*.

Her first book, "Hortense, a Difficult Child," was published by Lee & Shepard in 1902. This book had an immediate sale, and before six months had been sent to European countries and the Hawaiian Islands.

Miss Foster's home is now at Annisquam, Mass. She leads a very quiet and retired life, and is not a member of any club. Her chief characteristics are a fondness for outdoor life and the love of children. She has a large calling list of little folks, and most of her leisure hours are spent with them.

All the agreeable impressions gained in reading Miss Foster's stories are strengthened by a personal meeting with the author. She is wholly unaffected, and her simplicity of manner, joined to a pleasing directness of speech, refreshes one like green pastures and still waters.

SALOME THOMAS CADE ("Clayton Thomas") was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1867. She belongs to a good old Maine family, whose members have been prominent factors in the history of the State. Holmes Thomas, her father's paternal grandfather, was a Sergeant in Peleg Wadsworth's regiment in the Revolutionary War. Her father, Spencer Churchill Thomas, married Eunice Ann Clayton, of Farmington, Me., and just before the birth of their daughter they moved to Charlestown, Mass. The subject of this sketch began her education in the Charlestown public schools, subsequently taking lessons from private tutors. At an early age she displayed the gifts of harmony and improvisa-

tion, and long before she knew a note on the piano was an object of interest to those who watched her childish fingers unerringly extract melodies from the keys. Subsequently developing talent as a vocalist, at the early age of fourteen she toured with an opera company appearing in several leading parts. At the age of twenty she was travelling as a member of the Balfe Opera Company of New York, with which she scored her chief success as Lady Harriett in "Martha." Later she spent four years touring under the auspices of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau.

Feeling a strong desire to gather laurels in the field of musical composition, she became a diligent student in the higher departments of music, studying in London with Randegger (under whom she did her first work in composition) and with Henschel. In Paris and in Belgium she is a great favorite. She has a high soprano voice of great purity and sweetness.

In 1894 Miss Thomas began composing concert songs, and in 1900 she began publishing them in London. While residing in that city she studied composition and harmony at the Guild Hall, under Professor Gadsby. She also instructed pupils on the piano, finding a somewhat select and congenial field in teaching ladies who could sing to play their own accompaniments.

As among the most pleasant experiences connected with her foreign travels she recalls her stay in Edinburgh and the Scottish Highlands. Yet there were incidents connected with her visit to Wales which render it memorable. Her father's family being formerly dwellers in the south of Wales, she took a special pleasure in learning the language, songs, and folk-lore of the country. While visiting the old Malvern parish church, which Jenny Lind used to attend, and to which she was a most generous contributor, Miss Thomas noticed that, while many others had been honored with memorial windows and tablets, there was nothing to signify remembrance of her. The man in charge, questioned as to the reason of this strange omission, replied that he supposed "nobody had ever thought about it." Miss Thomas took pleasure in placing a wreath of

laurel and a flag on the grave of the great artist, and, making a donation, asked the man to place a contribution-box upon the walls, with a printed request, inviting visitors to assist in procuring a tardy memorial to the wonderful songstress and noble, pure-hearted woman.

They were Welsh friends who urged Miss Thomas to publish the Japanese Love Song, which so impressed Mr. Boosey, of London, the great music publisher, that he requested all her work. This song was enthusiastically received by the musical world, and reached the sale of twenty thousand the first year. The composer has since published "The Mechanical Doll," Eugene Field's "Toy Land," "Wing Tee Wee," "Japanese Dance" (for string orchestra), now being used in the London production of "The Darling of the Gods," also an Ave Maria, which has been enthusiastically received in London, "My French Lesson," and "Chasing Butterflies." In Leipsic, with Bosworth, she published "Peace on Earth," a Christmas song, the words of which she wrote under the name of "Eaton Churchill." Her usual professional pseudonym, "Clayton Thomas," is a combination of both her father's and mother's family names. She is now busy on other works, but does nothing hurriedly; and surely her music is original and choice enough to be well worth waiting for.

In September, 1902, Miss Thomas married George Lyman Cade, of Cambridge, Mass. After residing for some time in Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Cade removed to their present home in Melrose. They have one child, a daughter, Margaret Salome, who was born in Melrose, October 28, 1903.

Mrs. Cade is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. She belongs to Paul Jones Chapter, D. A. R., and was for many years a member of the Cecilia Club of Boston.

Graceful, almost girlish in figure, of gracious and unassuming manners, she is a woman of delightful personality and an interesting conversationalist.

Mrs. Cade has recently been giving the Japanese Love Song and dance in native costume in Boston, receiving marked commendation from musical critics. In November next, 1904, she is to appear in London in a series of con-

certs and recitals under the management of Messrs. Boosey & Co., introducing her own songs.

ALICE E. WELD WHITAKER, first president of the Boston Woman's Press Club (organized in February, 1903), was born at Southbridge, Mass., in November, 1851, being a daughter of Charles Winthrop and Lucinda (Richardson) Weld. She is a direct descendant of Captain Joseph Weld, who figured prominently in the early history of Roxbury. She also traces her ancestry along other lines to early settlers of Boston. Mrs. Whitaker early manifested a liking for domestic science, both practical and theoretical, and also for newspaper work. Opportunities enabled her to gratify and develop her natural tastes. Her life work has been therefore along these dual lines, which have admirably supplemented and assisted each other, strength and experience gained in one having increased her ability and usefulness in the other. In this way she has become well known as a newspaper worker and a recognized authority on much that relates to domestic life, from cooking and sanitation to the artistic use of the needle and brush. Her early education included the regular courses at the high school in her native town and at Nichols Academy, Dudley.

Mrs. Whitaker's newspaper work began soon after her marriage to George M. Whitaker, A.M., in 1872. For sixteen years she edited a page of the Southbridge *Journal*, devoted to women's interests. This department was conducted with such ability that it soon won more than a local reputation, and gave the *Journal* a standing as more than a mere purveyor of town items. For a year she was the sole editor of the paper.

In 1886 Mrs. Whitaker removed to Boston and took a prominent position on the *New England Farmer*, of which she edited a page devoted to women's interests until July, 1903. This was a strong feature of the paper, and added much to its popularity. Her editorials were frequently quoted in other publications. In addition to this technical writing and edit-

ing she did considerable all-round work on the *New England Farmer*, at times being responsible for the editing of the whole paper. Further than this, she has done much work for other publications. For two years she edited the *Health Magazine*, which was a marked success under her management. For several years she has written a daily article on cookery for a syndicate of daily papers; for a portion of the time this was illustrated. She has also done much miscellaneous literary work, and has been a frequent contributor to various other periodicals.

She was one of the earliest members of the New England Woman's Press Association, in which she has held all offices except the presidency, and she has been frequently urged to take that. Her services are in frequent demand on different important committees of the association. She represented it one year at the convention of the International League of Press Clubs, and has four times been a delegate to the National Editorial Association, having twice responded to invitations to prepare papers for its programmes.

Mrs. Whitaker was invited to prepare a paper for the World's Fair Press Congress in Chicago in 1893 on "Three Quarters of a Century in Agricultural Journalism." This paper was received with much approbation. She was also selected for a similar congress at the exposition at Atlanta.

Her writings have always been popular because they are based on actual experience, and because they eliminate the purely imaginative or what is merely theoretical. "If Mrs. Whitaker said so, it is so" is a frequent comment about articles which appear over her name. Her style is marked by clearness, vigor, and terseness. Her meaning is always evident, and no words are wasted in getting at it. This is a great desideratum in newspaper work.

Mrs. Whitaker's prominence as a writer and authority on domestic topics has created a demand for her services in a number of directions growing out of, but allied to, her special work. She was at one time employed by the Bay State Agricultural Society to organize a series of travelling cooking-schools in country towns. She planned and successfully man-

aged a Household Institute in connection with the great Food Fair in Boston in 1897. She is frequently in demand as an expert judge at fairs.

Although Mrs. Whitaker's chief claim to prominence is in her newspaper work, she is well known as a club woman. The many brilliant functions of the New England Woman's Press Association always give prominence to its officers, and this prominence has been emphasized in her case by the many years that she has been officially connected with the association. She was a leading spirit in the organization of the Winthrop Woman's Club and its first president. Her experience and executive ability did much to start it on a sound basis and to give it a recognized standing among sister clubs. On her resignation she was elected an honorary life member. She was also a member of the Cooking Teachers' Club during its existence, and was one of the charter members of the Boston Business League. She served the League as secretary and treasurer, and was elected an honorary member. For several years she has been a member of the Arts and Crafts Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

She is the mother of two daughters: Lillian, who is now living; and Ethel, who died at the age of twenty-three. Ethel Whitaker was an artist of rare promise, who had already won a recognized position in art and been much complimented as an exhibitor at the exhibitions of the Boston Art Club and others of equal standing. She was a co-worker with her mother, whose work she illustrated in different daily and other publications. Her premature death was acknowledged by the critics to be a loss to the art world.

ABBIE ANN BIGELOW, president of the Worcester Branch of the Baldwinville Hospital Cottages, is a native of Marlboro, Mass. Born August 1, 1837, daughter of William and Eunice (Wilson) Gibbon, she passed the first twenty years of her life as Abbie A. Gibbon in her childhood's home, leaving school at the age of twelve years to become her mother's helper



ABBIE A. BIGELOW

in the household cares of a large family. Her grandfather, Samuel Gibbon, was the son of Samuel, Sr., and Lydia Gibbon, and was born April 27, 1759, in Dedham, Mass. He married Abigail Colburn, of Dedham, November 25, 1784, and went to Marlboro in December of the same year. He was a farmer and store-keeper and a prominent citizen of Marlboro, being a Justice of the Peace and Representative in the Legislature. He died January 12, 1833, at the age of seventy-four. His first wife, Abigail Colburn, died in 1787; his second wife, Elizabeth Perkins, died in 1800; and his third wife, Abigail Cogswell, died March 31, 1826.

William Gibbon, above named, son of Samuel and his third wife, was born in Marlboro, Mass., July 25, 1807, being the twelfth of a family of thirteen children. He was a farmer and held many town offices. He was president of the First National Bank of Marlboro, also a charter member of the Marlboro Savings Bank, in which he was a director for many years. He died November 11, 1890, in the room where he was born, having lived all his life in the same house. This house, although two hundred years old, is still in good repair. It has never been mortgaged, and has had but three owners.

Eunice Wilson, wife of William Gibbon, was born December 1, 1808, in Peterboro, N.H. She was married in 1835, and died October 31, 1890, just eleven days before her husband. Neither of them was ever sick, and both passed away from the infirmity of old age. Their graves are in Brigham Cemetery, Marlboro, Mass., very near the old home and on land once owned by Mr. Gibbon.

Eunice Wilson's parents were William³ and Dotia (Smith) Wilson. William³ was the son of Major Robert² Wilson, who came to America with his parents from the north of Ireland in 1737. His father, William,¹ settled in Townsend, Mass. Major Robert Wilson married Mary Hodge, of West Cambridge, and went to Peterboro, N.H., where he became a farmer and tavern-keeper. William³ Wilson also kept a public house, the Wilson Tavern, a noted place for assemblies and balls and public meetings in his day. The house

is still well preserved, and is a well-known landmark in Peterboro.

James Wilson, another son of Major Robert and uncle of Eunice, was born in 1766. He settled in Keene, N.H., and from 1809 to 1811 was a member of Congress, where on account of his great height (being over six feet tall and very large in every way) he was known as "Long Jim."

Abbie Ann Gibbon was married May 20, 1858, to Walter Balfour Bigelow, of Marlboro. He died March 30, 1872, leaving her with two small children. Mr. Bigelow was the youngest son of Gershom Bigelow, of Marlboro, who was born March 22, 1768, and his second wife, Eunice Wilder, who was born in Sterling, Mass., January 13, 1790.

Mr. Bigelow and his brother Charles were shoe manufacturers, having a large factory in Marlboro, and were the first to make shoes by what was called "team work." Burnt out in 1852, they went to New York and made shoes at Sing Sing, employing prison labor. They also carried on the same business at Trenton, N.J., and several other places, including Worcester, Mass., where they were managers of the once large and prosperous Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, whose main factory was there located.

Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow had three children who outlived their earliest infancy: Lawrence Gibbon, born November 23, 1866; Ralph Olin, born July 21, 1868, who died in 1871; and Isabella Francis, born December 27, 1869.

Lawrence Gibbon Bigelow was educated in the public schools of Worcester and the Highland Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1882. He has been a member of the State militia, having enlisted as a private in Battery B, of Worcester, and been successively promoted till he became Captain, serving in that rank ten years. He married Fannie Davis Clark, of Worcester, October 9, 1889, and has one daughter, Gretchen Bigelow, born November 4, 1890. Isabella Francis Bigelow was married October 31, 1900, to Allan J. McFarlane, of Newtonville, Mass. They have one son, Harold.

Mrs. Bigelow has lived in Worcester for the past thirty-three years. She is a member

of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. In addition to her home duties she has found time for many outside interests. She is a member of the Worcester Woman's Club and a charter life member of the Worcester Y. W. C. A., also of the Y. M. C. A. Woman's Auxiliary, in both of which societies she has held offices. The presidency of the charitable society known as the Worcester Branch of the Baldwinsville Hospital Cottages for Children, its purpose being to aid that benevolent institution, Mrs. Bigelow has held for four years and, as indicated above, still holds. For the same length of time she has served as treasurer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Worcester, remaining in office at present writing (November, 1903).

HARRIET AUGUSTA RALPH, President of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, is the wife of William H. Ralph, of Somerville. She was born in Camden, N.J., March 20, 1851, daughter of the late Joseph Parker and Hannah Elizabeth (Bullock) Myers. Her father was from Philadelphia.

Through her mother Mrs. Ralph is a great-grand-daughter of Abijah Reed, who, as recorded in the Revolutionary Rolls of New Hampshire, was a private in Captain William Walker's company, Third New Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Colonel James Reed in 1775, and in 1776 was in Captain William Barron's company, which rendered service in Canada. The Hillsborough (N.H.) County History names him as one of the soldiers who fought at Bunker Hill. He is said to have held at one time the rank of Corporal and later that of Sergeant. He died at his home in Dunstable, now Nashua, N.H., about the year 1828. His daughter Hannah married James Wheeler. Their daughter, Mary Sampson Wheeler, married Jabez Bullock; and Hannah Elizabeth Bullock, daughter of Jabez and Mary, married in November, 1845, Joseph Parker Myers, above named.

In 1851 Mr. and Mrs. Myers removed to Boston. Mr. Myers enlisted in 1861 in Company G, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment.

He was commissioned First Lieutenant, and was in the early campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. As the result of injuries received and of disease contracted in the service, he was honorably discharged in August, 1862. He was an invalid the rest of his life, being incapacitated for active work. When Joe Hooker Post, No. 23, G. A. R., was formed in East Boston, Lieutenant Myers enrolled his name on its list of members. He was a man of sterling principles, and was highly respected by his associates. He died September 23, 1891, at the home of his daughter in Somerville. His grave is in Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett.

Brigadier-general William W. Bullock, who was prominent in the State militia before the Civil War and in subsequent years identified with national interests, was Mrs. Ralph's uncle. Her mother, who was General Bullock's sister, was President of the Soldiers' Ladies Aid Society formed in East Boston in 1871, which was one of the first societies of the kind organized in the country. Mrs. Ralph was a member of that society. In 1882 she joined the Willard C. Kinsley Relief Corps, No. 21, of Somerville, as a charter member. Of this corps she was the second President, subsequently serving as secretary.

In 1886 Mrs. Ralph was elected treasurer of the Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C. After serving with efficiency three years in this responsible position, she declined a reelection on account of illness, but accepted office as a member of the Department Executive Board two successive years. In the plans for the National Encampment of the G. A. R. in Boston in 1890 Mrs. Ralph actively represented the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts. She was a delegate at large to the National Convention in Tremont Temple, and was a member of the Executive Committee of Arrangements and of subcommittees. As chairman of the Finance Committee, she had charge of several thousand dollars contributed to the Convention fund by the corps in response to an appeal for money to provide for the reception and entertainment of visitors and delegates.

Mrs. Ralph has also been a National Aide, press correspondent, chaplain, and Junior Vice-



HARRIET A. RALPH

President. When nominated for the latter office, among the many testimonies to her work and ability was the following by Mrs. Mary L. Gilman, Past Department President: "Mrs. Ralph has ably filled positions of honor in this department, and, as has been stated, could have held the highest office years ago had not her duty to an invalid soldier father seemed to her more imperative. She deserves this recognition in coming forward again. She has always manifested great interest in the work, and we appreciate her valuable services. She is highly respected as a noble woman wherever known. She has always been ready to help in any emergency; in the past her services were such that we feel assured that if elected she will be a worthy leader."

Mrs. Ralph was chosen and, at the convention a year later, was unanimously elected Department Senior Vice-President; in accordance with the custom of the conventions this insures her election as Department President in 1905.

Mrs. Ralph joined the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts soon after it was formed, in 1882, serving on the committee that drafted the constitution and also as recording secretary of the association. After holding the office of secretary for three years, she declined a re-election. A valuable silver service, suitably inscribed, was presented her in 1886, accompanied by an engrossed testimonial expressing the regard of the members and their appreciation of her work. She is now (1904) serving her fifth year as President.

The object of the association is to co-operate with the Board of Trustees in promoting the interests of the Soldiers' Home, assist in furnishing a library, and provide, as far as possible, such articles as are necessary for the comfort of the inmates. The appointment of finance committees to solicit memberships and the issuing of appeals through the papers and by circulars were the first methods adopted to enlist co-operation and financial support. Women who had rendered service in hospitals and elsewhere during the days of the civil strife, representatives of the old Soldiers' Home organization, members of the Woman's Relief Corps and of other organized charities in Massa-

chusetts, have united their efforts in promoting the work of the Ladies' Aid Association.

Every week since the home was opened, the hearts of the inmates have been cheered by their visits, and by the books, flowers, fruit, and numerous other gifts that they have distributed. The entertainments given by the association for the financial benefit of the home have been well patronized. The Ladies' Aid table, with its several annexes, furnished by invitation of the executive committee of the Soldiers' Home Carnival in 1883, netted five thousand four hundred ninety-five dollars and ninety cents to its treasury. The kettledrum arranged for the evening of February 14, 1884, which was attended by five thousand persons, and was recognized by the public and recorded in the press as a brilliant social event, added fourteen hundred dollars. A part of this sum was expended in the purchase of a lot in Forest Dale Cemetery, Malden.

In referring to the work of the Ladies' Aid, Mrs. Ralph, in an address given at a church gathering in Somerville in 1900, said in part: "The association has borne the entire expense of caring for the cemetery lot, which amounted to more than one thousand dollars from 1896 to 1899, inclusive. Through the efforts of the late Mrs. E. Florence Barker, condemned cannon were secured from the War Department and mounted on the lot at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The monument of granite was the gift of Mrs. Lyman Tucker, who was an active member from the date of organization until her life's work was completed, and who remembered the association in her will.

"In 1885 new steps to Powder Horn Hill, Chelsea, where the home is located, were built at a cost of four hundred and five dollars and forty-five cents, and in 1887 new floors were laid in the home, for which over one hundred dollars were appropriated. General Horace Binney Sargent Hall has been furnished for religious services and entertainments. The association assisted in furnishing the additional building erected in 1890, and in 1898 refurnished the surgeon's office with desk, chair, and other supplies. In 1899 clocks were placed in three of the larger rooms. Assistance has

been given in furnishing a library, and the care of some rooms has been assumed by members who bear all the expense of this pleasant duty."

At the annual meeting twelve directors and twelve visitors are elected, and one of each of these visits the home in some month during the year. In order that the duties may be thoroughly understood, it is required that before being elected to the Board of Directors a member shall serve as visitor. A fair held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, in November, 1900, for the perpetual care of the burial-lot above referred to netted three thousand dollars, checks for liberal amounts being received from Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Converse, of Malden, and generous contributions from other friends.

The Presidents of the Ladies' Aid Association have been Mrs. Caroline King, Mrs. Julia K. Dyer (who served ten years), Mrs. Austin C. Wellington, Mrs. William A. Bancroft, Mrs. Augusta A. Wales, and Mrs. Harriet A. Ralph.

The late Captain John G. B. Adams, in his last report as president of the Board of Trustees of the Home (July, 1900), mentioning the services at Forest Dale Cemetery, Malden, on Memorial Day, carried out by Gettysburg Post, of Boston, under the direction of the Ladies' Aid, said: "This association has maintained its interest in the home unabated, and in very many ways has rendered service which could not be otherwise provided. It has been a blessing to us since the incorporation of our board. It surely is, and I trust will ever continue to be, what its name implies, an aid association."

Mrs. Ralph is a member of the Broadway Congregational Church of Somerville, and is deeply interested in religious work. She is also identified with Ivaloo Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, of Somerville, has served as its treasurer, and declined higher offices that have been tendered her. She is interested in other social and charitable work connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Ralph is a member of the Heptorean Club Auxiliary of Somerville.

The marriage of Harriet A. Myers and William H. Ralph, of Boston, took place in May, 1874. They removed to Somerville, and have continued their residence in that city. Mr.

Ralph is one of the leading Odd Fellows in Massachusetts, and has been an officer of the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., and is Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He was Commandant of Canton Washington, Patriarchs Militant, of Somerville, at the time of the competitive drill at Chicago. This canton there won the second prize, which consisted of a valuable diamond pin for the commandant and a magnificent banner for the canton. Mr. Ralph was Colonel of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Patriarchs Militant, in 1891, and was Chief of Staff of the parade when the Sovereign Grand Lodge met in Boston in 1894. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph are highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends. They have had three children—namely, Joseph William, born April 11, 1875; H. Florence, born September 22, 1880—both graduates of the Somerville High School; and Charles Warren, born August 17, 1877, who died January 9, 1880. Their eldest son was a young man of talents and ability that gave promise of a successful career. His christian fortitude, his manly bearing and genial companionship, won for him many friends in all circles of society. He passed to the life beyond, September 13, 1903.

ELLEN A. RICHARDSON, artist, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., being a daughter of Oren Bragdon and his wife, Anna H. W. Bragdon. We are told that the first Bragdons in New England came over from England in their own vessels about the middle of the seventeenth century, sailed up York River, and took up their abode in the town of York, Me. Some of the land of which they became the owners has never passed out of the possession of the family, and it is said to be a matter of record that no year has elapsed in which some Bragdon has not been serving the town in public office.

Mrs. Richardson is the wife of A. Maynard Richardson, of Boston. She was educated in public and private schools of Portsmouth, N.H., and the academy at Fryeburg, Me., pursuing special studies in art, in which she made

great progress. After her marriage her life for many years was devoted chiefly to her family, the pursuit of art, however, absorbing much of her leisure. She was equally at home in the handling of oils, water-colors, pastels, and charcoal, engaging also in etching and the decoration of porcelain and clay under the glaze. Her proficiency in the last named line of work became such that in 1893 she received an appointment to serve at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago on the Board of Awards, in the Department of Manufactures from Clay, and at the close of the fair was appointed to prepare the official report of the potteries exhibit. In 1895 she was appointed to serve on the Jury of Awards in a similar position at the Atlanta Cotton States International Exposition. Also she was the only woman to sit with the Higher Board of Awards which held its sessions in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

Her ability to organize and conduct affairs of magnitude won a series of successes in popular and scientific lecture courses and departmental attractions during several successive seasons of the expositions in Boston of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association and in the home congresses held in Boston in 1896 and 1897.

Appointed during her connection with the Columbian Exposition as Massachusetts State President of the National Business League, Mrs. Richardson founded a State branch thereof. As President of the Massachusetts Floral Emblem Society, she inaugurated the work of that society also, and developed it in a most diversified manner, resulting in the adoption by the Society, January 1, 1903, of the Mountain Laurel as the State flower.

While Mrs. Richardson was carrying out her aims in these directions, she became profoundly interested in the long-neglected bequest of Washington to the people of the United States, and from her study of the question she was led to inaugurate the movement for securing a fitting commemoration of the centennial of Washington's death and a public remembrance of his last will and his last gift to his people.

In warm appreciation of her three faithful

and successful years of service in organizing and administering the affairs of the George Washington Memorial Association, friends of Mrs. Richardson, visiting the Cave of the Winds in South Dakota, considered among the most attractive of the wonders of the West, selected one of the finest of its beautiful stalactited chambers, and dedicated it with ceremony as the "Washington-Richardson Memorial." It may be noted that on retiring from the presidency of the Association, Mrs. Richardson was appointed honorary president, the first and only honorary officer the Association is to have.

The United States Geographical Survey of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, named for her an island in the Arctic Ocean, this being in accordance with a precedent (established for her) for the recognition of notable services for education.

Mrs. Richardson is Cabinet Head of the Department of Art and Literature of the National Council of Women, for which she is planning most comprehensive and helpful work. She has been made chairman of a special committee to collect an exhibit of Art for the session of the International Council to be held in Berlin, Germany, in June, 1904, and has been also appointed one of the speakers at the Council. Her sympathies are broad, and with her untiring energy tend to keep her in touch with all that is best and most progressive in the world of womanly endeavor.

SARAH FULLER, principal of the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, is a native of Weston. Daughter of Hervey and Celynda (Fiske) Fuller, and a descendant of colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, she was born February 15, 1836. Growing to womanhood under the influence of a well-ordered farmhouse home, she had the advantage of instruction in the public schools of Weston and Newton and the Allen English and Classical School of West Newton.

At the age of nineteen she began her labors as a teacher in the public schools. Her first charge was in West Newton, under the supervision of the Rev. Cyrus Pierce of honored

memory, the first principal of the first normal school in the country. In 1857 she entered the service of the Boston schools. For nearly ten years she taught in nearly every grade in the Boylston Grammar School, under the mastership successively of Charles Kimball, William T. Adams (Oliver Optic), Alfred Hewins, John Jameson, and Lucius Wheelock. She was teaching in the Bowditch School, to which she had been transferred from the Boylston, when, after due preparation, she was appointed (1869) the principal of the school in Boston now known as the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, the first successful public day-school ever opened for deaf children. She is still the head of this school, after over thirty years of service, in which there has been no break or friction.

Miss Fuller is a director of the American Association to promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, a vice-president of the Sarah Fuller Home for Little Children who cannot hear (named in her honor), a member of the Massachusetts Teachers' and National Educational Associations, the National Geographic Society, the New England Association of Teachers of English, and the New England Educational League. She is the author of an illustrated primer and a set of phonic charts that are found useful in the schools. She has written articles for educational publications, and has delivered suggestive addresses before conventions.

With Harriet B. Rogers, of the Clarke Institution at Northampton, and Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, with whom she has ever worked in hearty sympathy, Miss Fuller called the first convention for teachers of articulation. In 1890 she taught Helen Keller to speak, and, with Dr. Bell, was instrumental in having Phillips Brooks open for her a way to spiritual truths.

That through organized effort parents might be even more helpful than they had been, Miss Fuller founded in 1895 a society (the first of its kind ever formed) known now as the Boston Parents' Education Association for Deaf Children. This organization, of which she is one of the directors, has proved a most useful ally. Its latest effort, the preparation of a booklet

giving the history of the Horace Mann School and its relation to speech and speech-reading, testifies to her efficient, loving work and that of her co-workers.

Miss Fuller's labors in private as well as in public cannot be fully estimated. As one of many incidents that could be told of her individual action in behalf of the adult deaf, it may be mentioned that prominent residents of a New Hampshire town (Dublin) so appreciated what she and her special teacher of speech had done for an adult member of their community that they did what they knew would most please her—gave a valuable present to the school under her charge.

All of Miss Fuller's labor is imbued with the faithful, heroic spirit of her New England ancestry. And with it all there is a gracious personality which the home life at Newton Lower Falls, where she has lived in one house for more than half a century, as well as the school life, constantly reveals. As a member for over fifty years of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church in Newton Lower Falls, she has been active in the Sunday-School and in other work of that society.

The following is copied from Miss Fuller's statement relative to Helen Keller, addressed to the superintendent of public schools:—

The first intimation to me of Helen Keller's desire to speak was on the 26th of March, 1890, when her teacher, Miss Sullivan, called upon me with her, and asked me to help her to teach Helen to speak; for, said she, "Helen has spelled upon her fingers, 'I must speak.'" She was then within three months of being ten years old. Some two years before, accompanied by her mother, Mr. Anagnos, and Miss Sullivan, she had visited the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, when her ready use of English and her interest in the children had suggested to me that she could be taught to speak. But it was not then thought wise to allow her to use her vocal organs. Now, however, that the attempt was to be made, I gladly undertook the work. I began by familiarizing her with the position and condition of the various mouth parts and with the trachea. This I did by passing her hand lightly over the lower part of my face and

by putting her fingers into my mouth. I then placed my tongue in the position for the sound of *i* in it, and let her find the point, as it lay perfectly still and soft in the bed of the jaw, just behind the lower front teeth, and discover that the teeth were slightly parted. After she had done this, I placed one of her forefingers upon my teeth and the other upon my throat, or trachea, at the lowest point where it may be felt, and repeated the sound *i* several times. During this time Helen, standing in front of me in the attitude of one listening intently, gave the closest attention to every detail; and, when I ceased making the sound, her fingers flew to her own mouth and throat, and, after arranging her tongue and teeth, she uttered the sound *i* so nearly like that I had made, it seemed like an echo of it. When told she had given the sound correctly, she repeated it again and again. I next showed her, by means of her sensitive fingers, the depression through the centre of the tongue when in position for the sound of *a* and the opening between the teeth during the utterance of that sound. Again she waited with her fingers upon my teeth and throat until I sounded *a* several times, and then she gave the vowel fairly well. A little practice enabled her to give it perfectly. We then repeated the sound of *i* and contrasted it with *a*. Having these two differing positions well fixed in her mind, I illustrated the position of the tongue and lips while sounding the vowel *o*. She experimented with her own mouth, and soon produced a clear, well-defined *o*. After acquiring this she began to ask what the sounds represented, and if they were words. I then told her that *i* is one of the sounds of the letter *i*, that *a* is one of the sounds of the letter *a*, and that some letters have many different sounds, but that it would not be difficult for her to think of these sounds after she had learned to speak words. I next took the position for *ä*, Helen following as before with her fingers, and, while sounding the vowel, slowly closed my lips, producing the word "arm." Without hesitation she arranged her tongue, repeated the sounds, and was delighted to know that she had pronounced a word. Her teacher suggested to her that she should let me hear her say the words "mamma" and "papa," which she had

tried to speak before coming to me. She quickly and forcibly said, "mum mum" and "pup pup"! I commended her efforts, and said that it would be better to speak very softly, and to sound one part of the word longer than she did the other. I then illustrated what I wanted her to understand, by pronouncing the word "mamma" very delicately, and at the same time drawing my finger along the back of her hand to show the relative length of the two syllables. After a few repetitions, the words "mamma" and "papa" came with almost musical sweetness from her lips.

This was her first lesson. She had but ten lessons in all, although she was with me at other times talking freely, but not under instruction. The plan was to develop at each lesson new elements, review those previously learned, listen to all of the combinations she could make with the consonants as initial and final elements, and construct sentences with the words resulting from the combinations. In the intervals between the lessons she practised these with Miss Sullivan. She was an ideal pupil, for she followed every direction with the utmost care, and seemed never to forget anything told her. On the day she had her seventh lesson (April 19) she and Miss Sullivan were invited with me to lunch at the house of a friend. While on the way there Miss Sullivan remarked that she wished Helen would use the sentences she had learned, and added that she seemed unwilling to do so. It at once occurred to me that the cause of her reluctance was her conscientious care to pronounce every word perfectly; and so, in the moments I had with her during the visit, I encouraged her to talk freely with me while I refrained from making corrections. This had the desired effect. In going about the house of our friend she asked a great many questions, using speech constantly. In the presence of all she told of her studies, her home, and her family. She also told of a visit to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes a short time before, when she "talked" to him. Noticing her words as she spoke, there were but four which I did not readily understand. These I asked her to spell on her fingers. Her enjoyment of this, her first experience in the real use of speech, was touchingly expressed in her re-

mark to Miss Sullivan on her way home, "I am not dumb now." In a conversation some two weeks later with Dr. Bell, Miss Sullivan, and myself, a still greater freedom in the use of speech was noticeable. Miss Sullivan fully appreciated the victory gained, for she wrote to Mr. Anagnos two months after Helen had taken her first lesson: "Think of it! Helen achieved in less than two months what it takes the pupils of schools for the deaf several years to accomplish, and then they do not speak as plainly as she does." Helen's own joy in this conscious possession of a new power was shown in the following letter she wrote me a week or so after she had taken her first lesson. It also reveals the origin of her desire for speech.

SOUTH BOSTON, MASS., April 3, 1890.

MY DEAR MISS FULLER:

My heart is full of joy this beautiful morning because I have learned to speak many new words, and I can make a few sentences. Last evening I went out in the yard and spoke to the moon. I said, "O moon, come to me!" Do you think the lovely moon was glad that I could speak to her? How glad my mother will be! I can hardly wait for June to come, I am so eager to speak to her and to my precious little sister. Mildred could not understand me when I spelled with my fingers, but now she will sit in my lap, and I will tell her many things to please her, and we shall be so happy together. Are you very, very happy because you can make so many people happy? I think you are very kind and patient, and I love you very dearly. My teacher told me Tuesday that you wanted to know how I came to wish to talk with my mouth. I will tell you all about it, for I remember my thoughts perfectly. When I was a very little child I used to sit in my mother's lap nearly all the time, because I was very timid, and did not like to be left by myself. And I would keep my little hand on her face all the while, because it amused me to feel her face and lips move when she talked with people. I did not know then what she was doing, for I was quite ignorant of all things. Then, when I was older, I learned to play with my nurse and the little negro children, and I noticed that they kept moving their lips like my mother, so I moved mine, too, but sometimes it made me angry, and I would hold my playmates' mouths very hard. I did not know then that it was very naughty to do so. After a long time my dear teacher came to me, and taught me to communicate with my fingers, and I was satisfied and happy. But when I came to school in Boston I met some deaf people who talked with their mouths like all other people, and one day a lady who had been to Norway came to see me, and told me of a blind and deaf girl she had seen in that far-away land who had been taught to speak and

understand others when they spoke to her. This good and happy news delighted me exceedingly, for then I was sure that I should learn also. I tried to make sounds like my little playmates, but teacher told me that the voice was very delicate and sensitive, and that it would injure it to make incorrect sounds, and promised to take me to see a kind and wise lady who would teach me rightly. That lady was yourself. Now I am as happy as the little birds, because I can speak; and perhaps I shall sing, too. All of my friends will be so surprised and glad.

Your loving little pupil,

HELEN A. KELLER.

From time to time I noted the improvement of this remarkable girl in the use of speech, and I am free to confess that one of the great joys of my life was when, six years after the first lessons, it was my privilege not only to suggest her as a speaker for the fifth summer meeting of the American Association to promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf at the Pennsylvania Institution at Mount Airy, but to see and hear the successful effort. The speech, written out by herself on the typewriter, was committed to memory and now repeated without a mistake.

MARY ELIZABETH KIMBALL, Past President of the National Alliance, Daughters of Veterans, is a successful teacher in the public schools of Fitchburg, Mass., her native place. The daughter of General John White Kimball, of that city, and grand-daughter of Alpheus Kimball, who was born in Fitchburg in 1792 and died in 1858, she is of the fifth generation in Worcester County and the ninth in Massachusetts of the family founded by Richard Kimball, an early settler of Ipswich.

Richard¹ Kimball came over from England in 1634, and with his family took up his abode in Watertown, but was induced not long after to remove to Ipswich, where there was need of a wheelwright.

Thomas² Kimball, born in Rattlesden, Suffolk, England, in 1633, son of Richard¹ and his wife, Ursula Scott, married Mary Smith, and settled in Bradford, then a part of Rowley, Mass. Their son Thomas,³ born in 1665, married Deborah Pemberton, and was the



MARY ELIZABETH KIMBALL

father of Ephraim,⁴ who married Anne Tenney. Ephraim,⁵ born in Bradford in 1722, son of Ephraim and Anne, married Mary Wetherbee, of Lunenburg, Worcester County, in 1746, and resided in that part of Lunenburg which is now Fitchburg. Their son Ephraim,⁶ born in Fitchburg, married Betsey White, of Lunenburg, and was the father of Alpheus,⁷ above named, grandfather of Mary Elizabeth⁸ Kimball.

Alpheus Kimball was a scythe-maker, and carried on business in Fitchburg. He was a Whig in politics and became a Free-soiler, being a strong anti-slavery man. He married Harriet, daughter of Luther Stone, of Framingham, and grand-daughter of Josiah Stone, who was a prominent citizen of Framingham, serving as Selectman, Town Clerk, Representative, State Senator, and Councillor. Josiah was of the sixth generation in descent from Deacon Gregory¹ Stone, who, coming to New England in 1635, settled in Cambridge. The line was: Gregory¹; John,² who settled at Sudbury; Daniel³; Daniel⁴; Micah,⁵ who married Abigail Stone, of Lexington; Josiah,⁶ born in 1724. It is interesting to note that a younger brother of Josiah,⁶ namely, Eliab,⁶ born in 1737, was "Parson Stone," of revered memory, who for more than sixty years was pastor of the old parish church in North Reading.

The Hon. John White Kimball, of Fitchburg, was State Auditor for nine successive years, having been first elected to that office in 1891. He has served in various town offices; as Representative seven terms; on the State police and as Police Commissioner; as United States Pension Agent; and in the Treasury Department at Washington, D.C., as custodian in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. His service in 1846 as marker for the Fitchburg Fusiliers was the beginning of a military career which culminated in the Civil War, when his gallant and distinguished service in the field won for him the brevet of Brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, bestowed March 13, 1865. His military record is as follows: Captain of the Fusiliers, 1855; Adjutant of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 1858; Captain of Fusiliers, 1860, going with this organization into United States service in 1861. In the army his service was: Captain

in Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry, July 12, 1861; Major, August 1, 1861; present at Ball's Bluff; Lieutenant Colonel, April 29, 1862; commanded the regiment in all the battles of the Peninsular Campaign, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam; Colonel of Fifty-third Massachusetts Infantry, November 10, 1862; mustered December 3; served in Louisiana, participating in the Siege of Port Hudson which lasted forty-six days. The term of service of his regiment expired September 2, 1863. In January, 1864, Colonel Kimball was appointed superintendent of recruiting service for Worcester County, with headquarters at Worcester. He was one of the earliest Department Commanders of the G. A. R. for the State of Massachusetts.

John W. Kimball married July 15, 1851, Almira Melissa Lesure. Four children were born to them, and three are now living, namely—Emma Frances, Mary Elizabeth, and Edward Franklin. Emma Frances married April 17, 1878, Fred William Eager. Josephine White, the fourth child, died September 2, 1881. Edward Franklin Kimball is a charter member and Past Captain of Camp No. 28, Sons of Veterans, of Fitchburg; and Mrs. Emma Frances Eager is a charter member and Past President of Tent No. 8, Daughters of Veterans.

Miss Kimball appears to have inherited from her father the qualities which made him a brilliant soldier and a successful statesman. She became interested in the Daughters of Veterans when Louisa M. Alcott Tent, No. 8, was organized in Fitchburg, and served as President of the Tent in 1892, accepting the honor of a re-election in 1893. Through her zealous and untiring efforts No. 8 is known throughout the State and nation as one of the leading tents of the order. Miss Kimball has served the Department of Massachusetts Daughters of Veterans as Junior Vice-President, Senior Vice-President, and in 1899 as President. Her administration was one of the most successful in the history of the department. Strongly imbued with the spirit of justice and right, she worked unceasingly for a just recognition of the Daughters of Veterans by the Grand Army of the Republic. The

result was gratifying. At the thirty-fourth National Encampment of the G. A. R., held in Chicago in 1900, a resolution which was presented by John E. Gilman, Department Commander, was adopted, endorsing the order and giving to it the same official recognition as that previously accorded to the Sons of Veterans.

The Soldiers' Home work under the direction of the D. of V. was perpetuated through her efforts, and has met with success. Ambitious to have the "Daughters" accomplish some work of permanent value in this line, Miss Kimball made the first donation, which resulted in establishing a Soldiers' Home fund. The convalescent ward of the Soldiers' Home is named the D. of V. Ward.

Miss Kimball was elected National President of the Daughters of Veterans at the convention in Philadelphia, September, 1899. She organized many new tents, and was indefatigable in her efforts to promote the welfare of the order. During her administration the subject of official recognition by the Grand Army of the Republic was presented to all the departments of that body in States where tents existed.

"Onward ever; surrender never," has been her motto; and with ever ready helpfulness she has brought the sisters of this grand organization into closer relationship. The daughters have been led to show the same fraternal spirit which actuated the "fathers whose record they proudly revere." The members of the entire order vie with each other in according to Miss Kimball thanks for the good work she has accomplished.

JULIA ANN BRAY RUSSELL, M.D., was born in Reading, Mass., March 6, 1847, daughter of John and Eliza (Holt) Russell. Her father, a native of Andover, Mass., was a pattern-maker by occupation, and noted for a phenomenal accuracy of eye. In a small way he was also an inventor. He died at the age of fifty-six years. The Doctor's mother, who was born in Reading, Mass., lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven. Her mother (the maternal grandmother) was from the north of Ireland, a devout woman of Protestant principles. Both Dr. Russell's father and

mother were characterized by great gentleness of manner, and to the extent of their resources they devoted themselves to philanthropic work in their immediate neighborhood, seldom turning a deaf ear to the appeals of the unfortunate, where they could not assist with material aid, tendering a warm and ready sympathy that was often of greater value.

The subject of this sketch acquired her general education in the schools of Reading and under the instruction of Rev. Thomas J. Greenwood (Father Greenwood) with whom she studied for four years. One of the recollections of her girlhood is of falling asleep on many nights while the maiden aunt under whom she was reared read to her out of the Bible and Mr. Garrison's anti-slavery paper, the *Liberator*. The solemn cadences of the Scriptures doubtless neutralized the horrors of the *Liberator*, and, lulled by the sweet voice of her aunt, she found the well-deserved rest of the innocent and compassionate.

She early gave evidence of a taste for the profession that she subsequently adopted. When only fourteen years of age she was often called upon from all parts of the town to sit up with and care for the sick. From the work of a nurse to the calling of a physician was, for one of her bent, a natural step, and after some years of diligent application to study she received her medical diploma from Boston University. Selecting Malden as her field of labor, she at once opened an office in that city, where she has since resided and practised. Starting with a sound theoretical knowledge of both medicine and surgery, she has since acquired that accuracy of diagnosis and skill in treatment that comes only after years of actual practice, and then only to those who are fitted by nature, inclination, and training for the healing profession. To these necessary qualities she adds an address that invites the confidence of her patients and a personal character that commands for her the respect of the community in which she lives.

Dr. Russell has a collection of antiques that includes some specimens of rare interest and value. Among them is the old flint-lock pistol carried by General Warren at the battle of Bunker Hill, given to her by Mr. Fred Pickering,

a member of the Warren family, and a cup and saucer that were used at a banquet held many years ago to celebrate the Boston Tea Party. A lover of the fine arts, the Doctor possesses native talent as a painter, and her home on Main Street, Malden, is adorned with several pleasing and well-executed pictures in oil from her own brush.

Dr. Russell has not accumulated for herself any considerable amount of this world's goods, but her deeds of charity and benevolence, both in the bestowal of personal service and the giving of money, have laid up for her a wealth of gratitude in the hearts of the many recipients and in her own the reward that comes to those who have learned that it is "more blessed to give than to receive." Her natural kindness is shown in the adoption of two daughters, one some twenty years ago and the other within the last five years, and both under circumstances that show a mother's devotion and love. Dr. Russell is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and various local medical societies. She attends the Protestant Episcopal church of Malden.

MARY J. PRESCOTT FALES, the subject of this sketch, is a daughter of sturdy old New England blood, coming from Scottish ancestry.

In the year 1608 was born in Scotland Deacon John Leavitt, who came to America in 1628 and settled in Hingham, Mass. Of his descendants among the best known are Moses Leavitt, his son, and Dudley Leavitt, his great-great-grandson, who was so named from Governor Thomas Dudley, to whom his family was related. The life of Dudley Leavitt was spent in the (at that time not inconsistent) occupations of teacher and farmer. Though in all he had not more than three months' schooling, he was a student by nature and spent every leisure moment in study, so that at the age of twenty he was well grounded in all the science of that day, especially in mathematics, and able to give instruction in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, navigation, gunnery, astronomy,

and philosophy. For this instruction he received from each pupil the generous tuition fee of three dollars a quarter. At the age of twenty-two he married Judith Glidden, of Gilmanton, N.H. They resided in that town until 1806, when he removed to Meredith, N.H., which was his home for the remainder of his life.

With all his teaching and other work, he found time to make practical use of his scientific attainments in the compilation of a farmers' almanac. His first edition of this was published in 1797, his last in 1858. He died in 1851, leaving one edition in the press and six others in manuscript, a total of sixty-two continuous issues. He taught some portion of every year until he was seventy-four, and at the same time carried on his farm. After his marriage he studied Greek and Latin, and later in life Hebrew and several of the modern languages. He made the calculations for the New Hampshire and Freewill Baptist Registers, and was the author of several school text-books, having at the time of his death a work on astronomy nearly ready for the press. He was the "most robust style of scholar," thinking that whatever was to be known he must know, And as Prof. Agassiz said, should be painted with a book in his hand, others filling his pockets, and knowledge sticking out all over his tall head. In the only portrait of him in existence his head and face are very remarkable for intellectuality and a certain childlike yet noble dignity. One of his pupils expresses her impression of him as a man who loved knowledge and revered God.

He had eleven children, five boys and six girls. One daughter, Jane, married the Rev. John L. Seymour, who was a missionary among the Indians from 1832 to 1846. Another, Judith, married the Rev. John Taylor Jones, a missionary at Bangkok, Siam. One son, Dudley, who was fitted for college by his father, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1839, and studied divinity at Andover Theological Seminary, but died suddenly before graduation. A younger child, Mary, was no exception to the rest of the family in her ambition to obtain knowledge, and, after she became a devoted wife and mother, always found time in the

midst of her busy household cares to aid materially, spiritually, and intellectually those dependent upon her. She was blessed with a sweet Christian character, and commanded the respect and love of all who knew her. About the year 1837 she married Josiah S. Prescott, of Meredith, N.H., whose occupation was that of farmer and carpenter. Mr. Prescott was always active in the public welfare, serving the town on the Board of Selectmen and satisfactorily representing his district in the State Legislature. They had four boys and two girls.

The fourth child and oldest daughter of Josiah S. and Mary (Leavitt) Prescott is the one whose name heads the present article. Mary J. Prescott was born in Meredith, N.H. As a mere child she displayed great talent for music, shown in her ability to read unfamiliar compositions with correctness of time and tune. The advantages of a musical education were not sufficiently appreciated as compared with the more practical and utilitarian attainments. Consequently her training was confined to patient and persistent individual effort and the annual winter singing-school. While living at home she was a valued member of the church choir, and later she acceptably filled the position of leading soprano in several Massachusetts churches, being also for a number of years an active member of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, Mass. Although her instruction on the pianoforte was very limited, she mastered some of the most difficult music. Naturally an earnest and apt student, she completed her education at Tilton (N.H.) Seminary, and taught successfully in the district schools of her native State. It may here be said that one of the most pleasant experiences in her educational life was the two years spent as a pupil in the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass.

In seeking these higher attainments she did not lose her interest in the affairs of every-day life, but has continued to manifest that adaptability which enables one to accomplish what the hand finds to do. Her life from childhood has seemed one continuous effort and sacrifice for others. In the year 1871 she was called to a position in Boston, and a few years later she

married John G. Fales, of Thomaston, Me. From the time of her marriage she has lived in Boston and vicinity, her home since 1892 being in Cambridge, Mass. She was reared in the Baptist denomination, and affiliated with that church until she became a Christian Scientist. A devoted disciple, she gratefully bears testimony as follows: "From earliest remembrance I longed to express that soul music in song which would convert the listener. Since embracing the science of Christianity as given in the Christian Science text-book, 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures,' by Mrs. Eddy, I have in a measure realized that long-desired soul harmony 'with signs following,' not only in having been raised from invalidism, but through experiencing its invaluable spiritual uplifting. In common with others who imbibe the spirit of this teaching, it has been my high privilege to show many the way to health and harmony, leading them to an understanding of their true being as children of God. Such work has sought me to such an extent and the benefit afforded others has been so gratifying that all other ambitions have become secondary."

CLARA H. BAGG EVANS, who in February, 1903, was elected President of the Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps, was born June 2, 1860, in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass., being a daughter of Edwin and Catharine (Hull) Bagg. Her father's great-great-grandfather, David Bagg, was one of the pioneer settlers of Pittsfield, removing thither with others from Westfield, Mass., about the year 1763, only a few years after the building of the first log cabin in that locality.

The Bagg family have held a continued residence in Pittsfield from that time to the present. In the Revolutionary War David Bagg was a soldier in Captain William Francis's company, which marched to Albany, N.Y., January 14, 1776, by order of General Schuyler; and later he was a member of Lieutenant James Hubbard's company, which was ordered to Manchester on July 18, 1777.



DORA BASCOM SMITH

He was not only a soldier himself, at the age of sixty years, but had five sons in the service as well. These sons were Joseph, Martin, Aaron, Phineas, and Daniel. (See "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution," vol. i.) Martin Bagg, born in 1745, died in 1824. From him the line now being considered descended through his son Martin, Jr., to Jedediah Bagg, who married Clarissa Newton, and was the father of Edwin, above named, and paternal grandfather of Mrs. Evans. Moses Newton, father of Clarissa, was a Revolutionary soldier, serving three months under Captain Samuel Taylor in 1776 and for several short terms in later years (see History of Deerfield, Mass.).

Mrs. Evans's maternal grandfather, Oliver Sculthorpe Hull, was a soldier of the War of 1812.

Her father, Edwin Bagg, enlisted in the Sixty-first Massachusetts Regiment in 1864 for one year, but on account of the close of the war received an honorable discharge at the end of nine months. Edwin Bagg entered the employ of Jason Clapp as a farmer in 1850, being then a young man; and he continued in Mr. Clapp's employ and that of his son until his own death, in December, 1894. The mother of Mrs. Evans still resides in Pittsfield, her native place.

Clara H. Bagg received her education in the Pittsfield public schools. At the age of sixteen she became an employee in a large dry-goods house. There she soon developed remarkable business ability, and was promoted to the position of book-keeper and confidential clerk, in which double capacity she served for seventeen years. June 2, 1897, she was married to David L. Evans, son of Thomas and Helen M. Evans.

At the age of thirteen she united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and has ever since been an active and earnest worker in its different departments.

In the year 1887 Mrs. Evans became identified with W. W. Rockwell Relief Corps, auxiliary to the G. A. R. One year later she was elected treasurer, holding the position for eleven years, when she was elected president for the years 1898 and 1899. She was

again elected treasurer in 1900, and still holds the position. In 1898 Mrs. Evans was a member of the local executive committee of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, which did such good work in furnishing relief and supplies to the soldiers in the war with Spain.

Mrs. Evans was Department Aide in 1898-99. She was elected a member of the Executive Board in 1900, Junior Vice-President in 1901, and Senior Vice-President of the Department Woman's Relief Corps in 1902. Elected President of the Department of Massachusetts in February of the present year (1903), as above stated, she is devoting her time and strength to the best interests of the order.

DORA BASCOM SMITH, of Brookline, first vice-president of the Ladies' Physiological Institute, has been co-worker with most of the notable women philanthropists, reformers, suffragists, of the day, and has filled various responsible official positions.

A native of Massachusetts, born in the town of Palmer, September 18, 1840, daughter of Alonzo and Clarissa (Keith) Bascom, she comes of old colonial stock, tracing her paternal ancestry back to Thomas Bascom, who came from England less than twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims, lived for a time in Connecticut, and thence removed to Northampton, Mass. Several succeeding generations of the family resided in the Connecticut valley. Alonzo Bascom was in business for many years as a cotton manufacturer in East Jaffrey, N.H. His sterling qualities strongly impressed his daughter, and exerted a marked influence on her character. His wife Clarissa, mother of Dora, was the daughter of Daniel⁵ and Lydia (Frost) Keith and grand-daughter of Alexander⁴ Keith, who is mentioned in the History of Palmer, Mass., as a descendant in the fourth generation of the Rev. James Keith, the first minister of Bridgewater, Mass. James Keith came from Scotland in 1662. He had been a student at Aberdeen. He married Susanna Edson, daughter of Deacon Samuel Edson, of Bridgewater.

Bereft of a mother's loving care at the age of six years, Dora Bascom early learned lessons of self-reliance and of unselfishness and usefulness to those around her. She was educated at Townsend Female Seminary, and at the age of sixteen she entered her father's counting-room, where she filled the position of book-keeper and confidential clerk until her marriage. To that period, with its varied experiences, she is indebted for her broad and practical views of life. It is a mistaken idea that business development in woman blunts her finer sensibilities: the opposite is the truth. Like a plant whose blossoms are cut freely, human nature repays in richness and fruitfulness for all drafts properly made on its resources; and a woman who has become punctilious in business detail has learned to solve many problems in profit and loss, equity, justice, that must be encountered and solved in the same punctilious way in daily life. Dora Bascom, while in her father's business office, came in contact with many people, and her philanthropic spirit early manifested itself in kindly ministrations to the poor and sick of the village. When the Civil War broke out, and the Sanitary Commission was formed in June, 1861, she joined the ranks of devoted patriotic women, and worked early and late for relief of the "boys in blue."

She was married, November 27, 1862, to Samuel Garfield Smith, a well-known watchmaker of Boston. Two children, Kate Auzella and Dexter Munroe, blessed this happy union.

Kate Auzella Smith was married April 23, 1889, to Charles Sumner Waterhouse. They live in Brookline, Mass., and have one child, a daughter named Irma. Mrs. Waterhouse is a well-known whist teacher.

Dexter Munroe Smith, broker, was for fifteen years in the employ of F. H. Prince & Co., Boston. He married December 19, 1894, Anna Cogswell, of Ipswich, Mass., where they now reside. They have two children, Helen C. and Julian D.

Mrs. Smith was one of the earliest members of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, and for many years served on important committees. She was influential in agitating the question of the placing of ma-

trons in the police stations. She was a charter member of the New England Helping Hand Society and was on its Board of Government for several years. This opened to her numerous opportunities for quiet, unostentatious charity. Many a wronged girl has reason to bless her for pecuniary help as well as kindly sympathy.

She was on one of the committees of the fair for Mrs. Charriot's Home for Intemperate Women, by which thirteen thousand dollars was raised. These committees conceived the idea of forming the Woman's Charity Club of Boston. Mrs. Smith was one of the organizers thereof and its first hospital treasurer, holding the position five years, until obliged to resign by a protracted illness. She served for six years as first vice-president of the club.

Of the Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston, said to be the oldest women's organization in America, she has been the first vice-president for twenty-one years. The object of the Institute is to bring within the reach of women, by open lecture platform, in a simple way, such medical, hygienic, and physiological instruction as shall lead, by interesting them, to deeper study and usefulness regarding the health and welfare of those in their keeping.

Some of its charter members who lived to a ripe old age were bitterly opposed to woman suffrage, and the question was debarred from its platform and discussions for many years. As the membership gradually included the modern woman with advanced ideas, the spirit of harmony between the elders and the later members is evidence of the wisdom, judgment, and tact of its official incumbents. Mrs. Smith still holds the position of first vice-president, frequently occupying the chair. None of her rulings are ever questioned, and a Boston daily paper says of her, "She is a thorough parliamentarian, and no possible tangle or mix-up in a meeting can faze her."

Mrs. Smith is also connected with the Woman's Relief Corps and with the Eastern Star, a Masonic association. Becoming much interested in the woman's suffrage movement after hearing in the seventies the strong, earnest words of Julia Ward Howe and Lucy Stone on the subject, she immediately joined the ranks, and labored in the cause with untiring zeal.

She was treasurer for many years of the National Woman Suffrage Association of Massachusetts, and several times went to Washington as delegate to suffrage conventions.

Mrs. Smith was first vice-president of the Committee of Council and Co-operation, better known as the three C's, and in connection with the late Dr. Salome Merritt was instrumental in many public reformatory movements.

She generously opened her house two years for the use of the Boston Political Class, formed by the National Woman Suffrage Association of Massachusetts, for the purpose of giving instruction to women in the various departments of political economy, English common law, national and State constitutions, civil service, elections, municipal affairs, and parliamentary law.

Dora Bascom Smith has a reputation as a public reader. She has on several occasions taken the part of leading lady in private theatricals, and has been instrumental in forwarding various entertainments, being always ready to utilize her talents in response to ever-recurring calls for charity. She was a student of Professor Emerson, of the Emerson School of Oratory, but, independently of that training, she has a style of her own, whose charm lies in its simplicity and purity, clear, reaching enunciation, and naturalness of expression. She has given the Institute many delightful sessions, filling the absence of president or lecturer by readings or original productions. Her lecture on "Pearls and Patches," replete with character sketches and anecdote, made a strong and lasting impression.

Her religious views are broad and liberal and practical, rather than sentimental. She was a member of the Church of the Unity during the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, and enjoyed his intimate acquaintance while he remained in Boston. The choice booklet, "Stray Arrows: Selections from M. J. Savage," compiled by Mrs. Smith, was published by her in 1886.

It is a pleasure to record that with all the outside work Mrs. Smith has accomplished she has been a thorough housekeeper, true mother, and faithful wife.

In personal appearance Mrs. Smith is a

quiet, unassuming lady of medium size and height, with a low, pleasant voice and a presence that is felt for strength and comfort if one is depressed and like "oil on the waters" if under any undue excitement. The strength of character indicated in her face she claims for a heritage.

MATILDA JANE CAMPBELL WILKIN, educator, is of English-Scotch parentage, and was born in Harrington, Me., where the early years of her childhood were passed. As a forecast of her scholarly career, she left home at the early age of eleven to obtain better school privileges at East Machias. First she attended the public schools and later the Washington County Academy, located in this charming little New England village. Entering the Normal School at Salem, Mass., in February, 1867, Miss Campbell was graduated on January 21, 1869. The following year she went to Minnesota. She taught three years in the grammar schools of Minneapolis, and then gave up teaching for a while to continue her studies at the University of Minnesota. She was graduated in the class of '77, of which she was valedictorian. In 1890 she took the degree of Master of Literature from her Alma Mater, and more recently she has spent some time at the University of Chicago, with a view to taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. She is a member of the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa. In 1880 Miss Campbell attended the centennial of the Sunday-School in London, as a delegate from Minnesota, which State she very ably represented.

In 1882 she married the Rev. George F. Wilkin, of Warsaw, N.Y., later known as the author of "The Prophesying of Women" and "Control in Evolution."

Mrs. Wilkin has travelled extensively in Europe, having been abroad three times. She studied at the University College in London and at Göttingen, Germany. She was especially interested in linguistic studies, and spent much time in perfecting her knowledge of Latin, Anglo-Saxon, and German. For the past twenty-five years she has been connected

with the University of Minnesota, first as an instructor and later as assistant professor. She was associate author of an Old-English grammar, which was used as a text-book at the University. More recently she has compiled a book of English-German idioms, which bids fair to be used in the high schools of the State.

Mrs. Wilkin is a member of the American Philological Association and the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Her daily life is spent in college work, but she keeps up an active interest in religious and philanthropic matters. She has been a member of Olivet Baptist Church, of Minneapolis, for more than a quarter of a century, and for fifteen years was teacher of the University Bible Class in this church. She is an active member of the W. C. T. U., a life member of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, and a member of the Young Women's Christian Association. She was president of the State Board of the Minnesota Y. W. C. A. for four years. Her wider experience in this position has enabled her to be an efficient helper of the local Y. W. C. A. at the University, in which she has been greatly interested from the first.

A woman of fine character, pure life, and excellent judgment, Mrs. Wilkin is very widely known throughout the State and greatly respected and loved, both by the students who have been under her instruction and by her associates in college and in society.

ELIZA TRASK HILL was born in the town of Warren, Mass., May 10, 1840. Her father, George Trask, a native of Beverly, belonging to that branch of the Trask family founded by Osmond (or Osman) Trask, an English immigrant who settled there about two hundred and fifty years ago, was a son of Jeremiah Trask and one of the youngest of fourteen children, all of whom lived to adult age and were noted for their piety and sobriety. After devoting his attention for some years in his early manhood to business pursuits, Mr. Trask took up his studies at Bowdoin College, to prepare for the ministry, paying his own way. While there he became

conspicuous for his advocacy of the anti-slavery cause. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1826 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1829. His first pastorate was in Framingham, his next in Warren, and his third and last in Fitchburg, of the Trinitarian Church, a society that stood for the principles of anti-slavery and which disbanded as soon as the slaves were freed. The last twenty-five years of his life Mr. Trask spent in the effort to abate the evil wrought by the use of tobacco. He suffered much persecution for his pronounced views, was forbidden the use of the churches, and ridiculed by his brethren in the ministry; but he grew more lovely in character day by day. He died in Fitchburg in January, 1875, in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. Hill's mother, whose maiden name was Ruth Freeman Packard, was a native of Marlboro and daughter of the Rev. Asa and Nancy (Quincy) Packard. Mrs. Packard was born in the old Quincy mansion, Quincy, Mass., being a daughter of Josiah⁴ Quincy and cousin to Dorothy Quincy, wife of Governor Hancock.

The Rev. Asa Packard was a son of Jacob⁴ Packard, whose father, Solomon,³ was grandson of Samuel¹ Packard, an early settler of West Bridgewater, Mass. Solomon³ Packard's wife, Susanna, mother of Jacob, was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Mitchell) Kingman. Her mother was the daughter of Jacob² Mitchell and grand-daughter of Experience Mitchell by his wife Jane, who was a daughter of Francis¹ Cook, one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims.

The Rev. Asa Packard (H. C. 1783) was for about twenty years minister of the town and church of Marlboro, being subsequently settled over the West Parish of Marlboro, where he remained till May, 1819. After his retirement he removed to Lancaster, Mass., where his daughter's marriage took place in 1831.

Mrs. Trask was in complete sympathy with her husband in all his reform work, and was greatly beloved in the parishes where they lived. The Rev. George and Mrs. Trask were the parents of six children: George Kellogg Trask, now connected with the *Indianapolis Journal* as railroad editor; Brainerd Packard Trask, a United States navy officer, who died before reaching the age of forty, from the

effects of the war; Josiah Chapin Trask, who at the age of twenty-six was killed in Quantrell's raid in Lawrence, Kan.; Ruth Quincy Trask, the widow of Lewis Bellows Powell, of Scranton, Pa.; Eliza Trask Hill; and William Dodge Trask, who died in infancy.

Mrs. Hill has vivid remembrances of the stirring words of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone, and other noble souls among the early reformers, who were frequent visitors at her father's house in her childhood. The acquaintance thus formed with Lucy Stone lasted until Mrs. Stone's death, and is a precious memory.

She received her education in the public schools of Fitchburg, and immediately after her graduation from the high school, in 1856, she began to teach school in Franklin, Mass. A member of the school board inquired if she had brought a certificate of moral character, to which she replied, "All the moral character I have, sir, I have with me." A year later she was asked to take a school in one of the outlying districts of Fitchburg. The school was a hard one to discipline, and the first great test of her courage came at this point in her career. The war of the Rebellion was in progress, and in her district were a number of people who had been greatly opposed to her appointment because of her father's abolitionist views, with which she was known to sympathize. On this account she was refused board in the neighborhood, but was not thus deterred from taking the school. For three months she walked daily six miles to teach the school, and not only were the unruly children brought into subjection, but all the parents, including her bitterest opponent, became her firm friends.

Going to Indianapolis to teach in 1864, she went about with Superintendent Shortridge to grade the schools of that city. Later she taught for a year in Terre Haute, Ind. Two of her pupils while teacher of an intermediate grade in Fitchburg were Maurice Richardson and Edward Pierce, the former now the well-known surgeon of Boston, and the latter recently appointed Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

The Rev. George Trask was a man of very liberal ideas; and, when his daughter was asked

to become a member of a company of her town's people to give amateur theatricals for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, he readily gave his consent. With Mrs. Vincent of the Boston Museum as teacher, plays were given throughout the winter, which netted a large sum. Mr. Trask always attended, by his presence giving sanction to the entertainments. The benefit of Mrs. Vincent's teaching has been felt by Mrs. Hill in after life.

During the Rebellion Mrs. Hill (then Miss Trask) collected money to give a flag to the Washington Guards of Fitchburg, presenting it the night previous to their departure for the battle-field, urging the soldiers to fight courageously for the freedom of the slave. At these words the colonel of the regiment took offence, and in a cruel way denied that that was the issue. Brave men defended the young woman, and a victory for righteousness was scored that night.

When the Soldiers' Monument in Fitchburg was dedicated, some years after the close of the war, Mrs. Hill with her two children was at her father's home. The company, much depleted, passed by, bearing the tattered flag, which had been through many battles. The two children, one representing a soldier, the other the Goddess of Liberty, were standing upon the porch of the old homestead. As the company reached the house, they halted, and saluted the children; and Mrs. Hill, from behind the little ones, responded to the graceful tribute. The colonel before his death acknowledged his mistake, and apologized for his rudeness at the time of the flag presentation.

At the age of twenty-six Eliza Trask became the wife of John Lange Hill, of Boston. Their children are: George Sumner Hill, a graduate of Harvard Medical School; Julia Annie Hill, a graduate of Wellesley College, now the wife of Dr. Frank J. Geib, of Ashtabula, Ohio, a graduate of Harvard; and Lewis Powell Hill, who is in commercial life.

When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized, over a quarter of a century ago, Mrs. Hill, who was then residing in Braintree, was chosen the first president for Norfolk County. Some official position in that

society she has held ever since. For ten years she was superintendent of the prison, jail, and almshouse department, and is now superintendent in this department for Middlesex County and president of the Winter Hill W. C. T. U. of Somerville.

When the Australian ballot system was introduced in Massachusetts, Mrs. Hill was appointed by the Prohibition State Committee to go from town to town with the apparatus illustrating the process of voting under the new system; and large audiences composed of all parties came to see and hear. No opportunity was lost by the speaker to remind her hearers of the inconsistency of allowing a woman to instruct men in the process of voting and denying her the right to vote herself.

In 1888 Mrs. Hill's residence was in Charlestown. For two years she had been president of the Ward and City Committee of Women Voters, and she was also president of the Bunker Hill Woman's Educational League, an organization that was formed in February. Through the efforts of this organization alone twenty-six hundred women were assessed, with a view to taking part in the school election; and a most vigorous campaign was carried on, women being stationed at the various registration places to watch proceedings. The result of the election was most gratifying. Not only was the whole school board ticket successful, but the women had much influence in bringing about a change at City Hall. The Independent Women Voters' party was the outgrowth of the struggle of 1888, and until 1896 Mrs. Hill was the leader of this party. In 1889 the *Woman's Voice and Public School Champion* was first printed. Mrs. Hill became the editor and general manager, and still retains these offices.

In 1895 she was chosen State secretary of the Massachusetts Branch of the International Order of The King's Daughters and Sons, an organization having six thousand members in the State, comprising two hundred and seventy circles and two hundred and twenty-nine independent members, and carrying on a most helpful charitable work. A vacation Home at Hanson, Mass., which accommodates sixty people, among them many mothers and their little

families, is a State work. The Vacation Home of The King's Daughters is Gordon Rest. For eighteen years Mrs. Hill has had personal supervision of this home. The work increases year by year, and is the largest undertaking of its kind in the State.

In 1885 the New England Helping Hand Society was formed, its aim being to provide at a moderate rate a comfortable home for young women earning low wages. Of this society Mrs. Hill was for several years the secretary, and for ten years she was its president. She has aided in many ways in ameliorating the conditions of working men and women.

She has always stood firmly for free speech. On one occasion when a man was denied the privilege of answering a speaker who had, as he affirmed, made false statements, she mounted to the platform and asked that he be allowed a hearing. So intense was the excitement that threats of bodily harm were made, but, as she preserved a perfectly calm demeanor, the excitement was quelled and she was uninjured.

For eighteen years Mrs. Hill's voice has been heard in pulpit and on platform in the advocacy of good causes in Massachusetts and other States. The Independent Women Voters of Detroit, Mich., were organized by her efforts. In Mrs. Hill's evangelistic and Bible services a simple faith is taught, with a reliance on Christ as mediator and Saviour.

The result of labor in prisons and missions has been most gratifying in the reconstruction of broken-up homes, in the obtaining of employment for disheartened men and women, and in the redemption of those who have become victims of evil habits. Following in the footsteps of her beloved father, she has done much to help on the anti-cigarette movement, and has been instrumental in banding hundreds of young people together to labor in Christian service. Naturally possessed of a very hopeful, cheerful temperament, obstacles which might seem to others very hard to overcome have not hindered or discouraged her in the least. She looks with the utmost faith toward the time when right shall triumph over wrong and her native land be indeed a Christian nation.

SARAH ANN PRESTON DICKERMAN (born Ballard) is a native of Boston, Mass. Her birthplace was the family residence, which stood on Washington Street (formerly Orange Street), the locality being now the corner of Washington and Davis Streets, where her mother's grandmother, Mrs. Zebiah Davis Cowdin, a daughter of General Amasa Davis, for whom Davis Street was named, was born in 1782. General Davis was one of the Boston merchants who signed the agreement which led to the Boston Tea Party of December 16, 1773. The estate remained in possession of the family until 1892, when it was sold.

Mrs. Dickerman's father, Joseph Adams Ballard, was of Dutch blood on the paternal side. His father, Peter Albertus Von Hagen, came to Boston to teach music, and was organist of Trinity Church for many years. He married Miss Lucy Ballard in 1800. The Von Hagen children by act of Legislature took their mother's maiden name, Ballard, Joseph H. Von Hagen becoming Joseph Adams Ballard. Mr. Ballard's ancestors on the maternal side were New England people, residents for a number of generations in Boston and vicinity. The house in which his grandmother, Madam Lucy Adams, lived, as the wife and afterward the widow of Abijah Adams, her second husband, is still standing on Pinckney Street.

Joseph A. Ballard up to the time of his death, October 1, 1858, at the age of fifty-one years, was marine editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, associated with the Hon. Nathan Hale, father of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

Mr. Ballard's wife, Mrs. Dickerman's mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Davis Cowdin Gamage, died July 4, 1874. She was a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Davis (Cowdin) Gamage and grand-daughter of Daniel Cowdin and his wife, Zebiah Davis, above named. Mrs. Ballard was early interested in philanthropic work. She joined the Rev. Charles Francis Barnard in organizing the Warren Street Chapel, a children's church, and devoted many years to this and other charitable institutions.

Sarah Ann Preston Ballard, now Mrs. Dickerman, was born June 13, 1833. She was edu-

cated in the Boston public schools, being for some years a pupil in the old Franklin School. She was married February 16, 1853, to Henry Wilson Dickerman, son of Ezekiel and Marinda Dickerman, of Stoughton, Mass. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickerman in the early years of their wedded life, namely: Joseph Henry, February 8, 1854; and William Montgomery, who died soon after his birth, April 10, 1855.

In her girlhood Mrs. Dickerman was much influenced by the Rev. Charles Francis Barnard, and in early womanhood she came under the ministry of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, with whom she formed a friendship which has been unbroken. This training determined her choice of occupation outside of family claims. She has always chosen to join societies having for their objects the advancement of humanitarian ideas or the alleviation of some form of suffering.

She seems to have been a born suffragist, as from early girlhood she rebelled at any form of injustice to women, and, although descended from most conservative ancestors, was always ready to work for suffrage for women, serving on the Ward and City Committee of Women Voters in Boston with Abby W. May, Ednah D. Cheney, Lucia M. Peabody, Dr. Salome Merritt, and other pioneers in this work. She has voted for school committee ever since women were granted the right to do so, and her interest in school matters still continues.

She has worked in the following named societies, serving most of them as either president, secretary, treasurer, director, or trustee: Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Massachusetts School Suffrage Association, Jamaica Plain School Suffrage Association, Woman's Charity Club, Martha and Mary Lend-a-Hand Club, Moral Education Association, Barnard Memorial Association, Franklin School Association, Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, Committee of Council and Co-operation, Ladies' Physiological Institute, Jamaica Plain Friendly Society, New England Helping Hand Society, Jamaica Plain Woman's Alliance, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Animal Rescue League.

LUCY BRIGHAM (HOSMER) FISHER was born in Fitchburg, Mass., March 24, 1834, the eldest of five children of Silas and Delia (Gibbs) Hosmer. Her early life was in no way different from the average of the time. Neither wealth nor poverty was the lot of the great body of the people, and the opportunities for development and progress were fairly open to every one. She early manifested traits of character—among them a strong sense of justice and a conscientious regard for truth—which have since given her power and influence.

When sixteen years old, Lucy Brigham Hosmer, at the solicitation of the school committee, became a teacher in the public schools of her native town. In this capacity she served with marked success for the nine years following. On February 12, 1860, she was married to Dr. Jabez Fisher, well known in the horticultural world. His two motherless children needed the fostering care which she could give, and most devotedly did she fulfil all the requirements of the situation.

Having entered the Sunday-school at the age of three years, and remained a constant pupil until she was twenty, she then began her work as teacher in the Sunday-school of the First Universalist Church by assuming charge of the primary class of little girls. The gradual increase of opportunity which followed her successful early experience was of the most satisfactory nature. From that time to the present, a period of over fifty years, she has been a constant and important factor in the lives and characters of many hundreds of children. The primary department has constantly grown under her management, and, as now constituted, embraces girls and boys from three to ten years of age; the numbers ranging from one hundred to one hundred and thirty. In many cases she has now in charge children whose father or mother or both parents were formerly under her instruction and are now teachers in some department of the school. On each returning Sunday she has the inspiring satisfaction of looking the greater part of these children in the face, a most beautiful sight; and through her constant watchfulness and well-directed efforts she controls, directs, and draws

out their young minds in the direction of truth, justice, and loveliness of character. She restrains all that is wrong, and encourages all that is good and lovely. It is done so easily and naturally that the looker-on is charmed by the smoothness with which everything proceeds, and is not aware that any special effort is being used to this end. The time for closing the exercises comes all too soon, and many linger to say pleasant words. She wins the love of most children at once, and always retains the lasting respect of even those who are prone to rebel against her requirements, when they learn that such are exercised not by an autocrat, but by a friend whose only consideration is for their best development in character, and who will never consent to see them go wrong. One of her pastors thus emphasizes some of her characteristics:—

"I am reminded, as I think of her, of Mrs. Fisher's perfect fairness of mind and firmness in the maintenance of what she deems to be right. She has no compromise with error or evil. She is always earnest in her convictions and steadfast in her loyalty to duty. She never turns aside for secondary considerations, and never surrenders. She sees the right clearly, and devotes herself with entire consecration and self-sacrifice, as evidenced in her long service in the church and in her unswerving fidelity to her home. She is an optimist. The greatness of her trust inspires and strengthens her. She fills a large place in the community through her silent influence, and with all her usefulness and power her life is crowned with rare modesty."

Her tireless and constant thought is for the welfare of those with whom she is associated, even to the neglect of her own best physical welfare. The virtue of altruism, much alluded to in recent years, Mrs. Fisher has been practising all her life. She has often said that her first thought, duty, and effort were due to her home; her second, to her church and Sunday-school; and, if she had any reserve strength, it was at the service of any good cause that needed it the most. In addition to more pressing duties she has found time to advocate and labor for the enfranchisement of woman, giving her opportunity to rise to her highest level.



LUCY B. FISHER

Mrs. Fisher was among the earliest to join the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has remained an earnest and consistent member. She early united her efforts with others in aid of the Baldwinsville Hospital Cottages for the care and treatment of children afflicted with epileptic and allied diseases.

Believing that, so long as the impelling motive of humanity is a selfish one, so long will the kingdom of heaven be postponed, here or elsewhere, Mrs. Fisher sympathizes with the present trend toward sociological ideals. Her character and disposition are such that she cannot tolerate or excuse the wrongs of society resulting from the worship of mammon, with its consequent development of selfishness, the prolific mother of evil and crime. The only effective remedy, in her estimation, is public ownership of all public utilities, replacing competition by co-operation. Then, as she reasons, the world would be in a position to realize something of the true spirit of Jesus of Nazareth, whose life bore testimony to the brotherhood of man.

These words from Miss Frances E. Willard are in line with her thought: "I believe the things that Christian socialism stands for. It is God's way out of the wilderness and into the promised land. It is the marrow and fatness of Christ's gospel. It is Christianity applied."

HARRIET EMILY BENEDICT, Regent of the John Hancock Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is a native of Le Roy, Genesee County, N.Y. She was born November 13, 1842, daughter of Dr. Moses and Fanny Alvord (White) Barrett.

Her father, who was born January 28, 1815, was the son of Jedediah and Eunice (Gleason) Barrett. His paternal grandfather, Lemuel Barrett, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Moses Barrett studied medicine at the Pittsfield Medical College. His wife, whose maiden name was Fanny Alvord White, was born in Heath, Mass., February 19, 1813, daughter of David and Sophia (Kendrick) White. She was a friend and pupil of Mary Lyon prior

to the founding of Mount Holyoke Seminary (now College). Mrs. Barrett was thus well qualified to be her daughter's first instructor—"first and last," as held in that daughter's loving, grateful remembrance, but not her only teacher, it must be added.

Harriet Emily Barrett attended the excellent schools of Le Roy in her early childhood. Later, her parents changing their place of residence, she pursued her studies at various institutions of learning in the West. On February 11, 1868, she was married to Washington Gano Benedict, a native of Rhode Island. He was son of Thomas S. and Ruth A. (Smith) Benedict, a lineal descendant of Thomas' Benedict, who settled in Norwalk, Conn., more than two hundred years ago.

Mr. Benedict's paternal grandfather, the Rev. David Benedict, a native of Norwalk, Conn., was for many years the pastor of a Baptist church in Pawtucket, R.I. He married Margaret H., daughter of the Rev. Stephen Gano and grand-daughter of the Rev. John Gano, of New York City, who served as a chaplain in the Revolutionary War. Stephen Gano studied medicine in his youth, and for about two years served as a surgeon in the Continental army. He afterward studied for the Baptist ministry, and was settled in Providence. The Rev. John Gano, Mr. Benedict's great-great-grandfather, was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Rev. Stephen Gano was also a member. Mr. Benedict was well known in the business world. He built the first electric railway in the State of Massachusetts, that from Winthrop Junction to Revere Beach. For some years he was president of the Boston and Revere Electric Railway Company. He died January 24, 1899.

Mrs. Benedict has three sons: Francis Gano, born October 3, 1870; Vallette Lyman, born August 28, 1872; and Clarence Barrett, born October 29, 1874. Francis Gano Benedict, a graduate of Harvard (A.B. 1893, A.M. 1894), continued his studies at Heidelberg, Germany, and took his Ph.D. in one year, something never before achieved by an American. He is now a professor in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He married July 28, 1897, Cornelia Golay. A daughter, Elizabeth Har-

riet, was born March 12, 1902. [For further information concerning Professor Benedict, chemist and educator, author of "Elementary Organic Analysis," 1900, and "Chemical Lecture Experiments," 1901, see "Who's Who in America."]

Vallette Lyman Benedict, electrical engineer, graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1894, is with the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. He married Florence Marian Ballard, June 21, 1900. A son, Russell Gano, was born May 15, 1902.

Clarence Barrett Benedict, lawyer, in Boston, married Millicent Emily Thompson, December 5, 1900.

Mrs. Benedict, as noted above, is the present Regent of the John Hancock Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was admitted to membership as a great-grand-daughter of Benjamin White, who served in the war as a Lieutenant and later as Captain, and assisted in the capture of Burgoyne. She has been a member of the New England Women's Club, is still a member of the Castilian Club, and is one of the Board of Visitors to the New England Conservatory of Music.

She is particularly interested in the Conservatory students, in behalf of whom she has exercised generous and cheering hospitality, taking great pleasure in befriending young ladies and girls who were far away from their homes. In religion she is an Episcopalian, being a member of Trinity Church.

ANNE ELIZABETH MERRILL, who has for many years occupied the position of Supervisor of Music in the public schools of Portland, Me., with much credit, is a native of that State, being one of the two surviving daughters of the late Captain Samuel and Sarah Perkins (Sturgis) Randall. The home of her parents for many years was in Riverside, formerly a part of Vassalboro, Kennebec County. Her paternal grandfather, Benjamin Randall, was one of the pioneer settlers of that town. His wife was Susan Cross. He was a lineal descendant of William Randall, who settled in Scituate, Mass., before 1640. A Benjamin Randall is on record

as a private in Captain Bartholomew York's company, Colonel Edmund Phinney's regiment, at Fort George, December, 1776, also in the same company, July, 1777 (Massachusetts Archives).

Captain Samuel Randall, shipmaster, was for a long period successfully engaged in voyaging, but eventually through fire and shipwreck he met with severe losses. Going to California to start afresh, he became master of a high-water steamboat on the Sacramento River. Nearly four years later, and after he had retrieved his fortune and his own boat was not running, he lost his life by a boiler explosion on a low-water steamer, on which at the request of a friend he had embarked as captain for a single trip. His property was in California, where he had made large investments, and his family was apparently well provided for. Monthly dividends for a time were regularly sent to Mrs. Randall, then in Portland. At length notice was received of a change of management, and after that no more remittances were received. Hence the straitened circumstances in which she passed her declining years, years of mental and physical infirmity.

Mrs. Randall was the daughter of Jonathan Sturgis and his wife, Melinda Hartwell Perkins. Jonathan Sturgis was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Edward¹ Sturgis, who emigrated from England about the year 1634, and in 1639 settled at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod. Edward² Sturgis, son of Edward¹, married Temperance Gorham, who was born in Marshfield, Mass., in 1646. She was a daughter of Captain John Gorham and his wife, Desire Howland, who was the daughter of John Howland and grand-daughter of John Tilly, both of whom came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620.

Edward³ Sturgis, born in 1673, son of Edward² and Temperance, married Mehitable Hallet in 1703; and their son Edward⁴ married Thankful Hedge, and was father of Edward⁵, who married Mary Bassett. The last named couple, with four sons—James, David, Jonathan, and Heman—moved from Barnstable, Mass., to Vassalboro, Me., in 1795. On the ground where they settled were many Indian graves, and often, even to this day, Indian implements are turned up by the plough.

Jonathan⁶ Sturgis was born in November, 1782. His wife Melinda, whose maiden name was Perkins, is dimly remembered by her grand-daughter, Mrs. Merrill, as being intellectual and refined, a gentlewoman of the olden time. She was cousin to the Hon. Reuel Williams, of Augusta, the kinship being through the Ingrahams. His maternal grandparents, Jeremiah and Abigail (Hartwell) Ingraham, who were married in Stoughton, Mass., in 1755, and removed to Augusta, Me., were hers also. As their daughter Zilpha, who married Seth Williams, was the mother of Reuel, it may be taken for granted that their daughter Tilly, who married a Mr. Perkins (see History of Augusta, Me.), was the mother of Melinda. Abigail Hartwell, it may be added, was daughter of Joseph³ Hartwell, son of Samuel² and grandson of William¹ Hartwell, an early settler of Concord, Mass. Elizabeth Hartwell, sister of Abigail, was the wife of Roger Sherman, the statesman.

The subject of this sketch received her earliest education mostly at private schools, and then attended the Augusta High School, where she was graduated. At an early age she showed marked ability as a singer, probably inheriting her love for music from both parents. At first she sang as the birds sing, for pure joy and love of singing. An uncle who played the violin took great interest in her early training, and taught her to read music unaided by an instrument.

At fifteen Miss Randall sang in a church choir in Augusta, and at the same time she began studying with representative teachers in Boston. At nineteen she married Albert Pembroke Merrill, who was connected with the large wholesale lumber house of Moses and James L. Merrill, of Portland. They took up their abode in Portland. The wedded life of this young couple was soon blighted, as in less than a year after marriage Mr. Merrill was pronounced a hopeless invalid, and, closely following this calamity, business reverses came, the loss of fortune necessitating removal from a luxurious home and the bearing of heavy burdens.

Mrs. Merrill then began singing in church on a salary, first at old St. Luke's, now St. Stephen's, then at Congress Square Church,

where she remained twelve years. The death of Mr. Merrill after an illness of nearly five years was followed some years later by that of her only child, Martha Pitts Merrill, at the age of twelve. Through these and other home trials that came, testing her faith and strength, Mrs. Merrill showed herself steadfast, keeping up her musical work as well as caring for the invalids in her family.

She was one of the charter members of the Rossini Club, one of the best known and most exclusive musical clubs of Portland, and a member of the Haydn Association. She had large voice classes, and was soloist at many large concerts throughout New England. In 1884 the position of Supervisor and Teacher of Music in the Portland public schools was proffered her. Accepting it after some consideration, she has held the position with growing favor ever since, and has brought the school music to its present high standard. This sort of teaching called for additional self-training; and each summer she has attended summer schools, thus keeping in touch with up-to-date methods. She has studied under such teachers as Professor Hugh A. Clark, of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Zuchtmann, Professor Lyman Wheeler, Madame Herminie Rudersdorff, Mr. William H. Dennett, and Mr. Holt, for many years a leading teacher in the Boston schools.

Mrs. Merrill's elder sister, Martha S. Randall, married Eben Pillsbury, and died in Minnesota, leaving a daughter, now Mrs. Keach, of Hartford, Conn. The other sister, who lives with Mrs. Merrill and skilfully manages their household affairs, is Miss Harriet Howard Randall. Mrs. Merrill is much loved and respected by her large circle of acquaintances. She is a prominent worker in St. Luke's Cathedral, of which she is a member.

DELILAH S. DAVIS, an earnest and liberal supporter of patriotic work, has been a department officer of the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts for several years. Born November 28, 1833, in that part of the old town of Methuen now included in Lawrence, Mass., she was one of the twelve children, six boys and six girls,

of John and Delilah (Smith) Graves. Her father, born September 27, 1800, in New Market, N.H., died November 23, 1880, in Palmer, Mass.

Her paternal grandfather, Joseph Graves, was born in 1761 in Stratham, Rockingham County, N.H. His wife was Mary Badger, of Portsmouth, N.H. Her brother, Daniel Badger, was a ship-builder. He was buried on Badger's Island, near Portsmouth, N.H., and on his tombstone was recorded the number of ships he built. The mother of Mrs. Davis was born in Wolfborough, N.H., April 12, 1798. She died in Palmer, Mass., June 4, 1873. She was one of the four children and the youngest of the three daughters of James and Abigail (Pinkham) Smith. Her maternal grandfather, Abijah Pinkham, was a soldier of the Revolution, the records showing that he was a private in Captain Smith Emerson's company on Seavey's Island in November, 1775. Abigail Pinkham after the death of James Smith, her first husband, married Reuben Libby, by whom she had a son and a daughter.

John Graves and Delilah Smith were married in 1821 in Boston, where Mr. Graves was engaged in the livery business. He subsequently bought a farm in Methuen, built a soap factory, and conducted an extensive business. After the founding, in 1847, of Lawrence, the "new city," as it was called, he removed to Billerica. Here his daughter Delilah attended a private school. She had previously been a pupil in the Prospect Street School, Lawrence, formerly Methuen; and when, in 1850, the family returned to Lawrence, she was admitted to the Lawrence High School. It being decided in the home council that she could not take the full three years' course of study, she preferred to give up school at once, which she was allowed to do. On June 22, 1851, she was married to Edwin Lawrence Davis. He was born in Billerica, February 17, 1831, son of Timothy Jr. and Susan S. (Lawrence) Davis. Timothy Davis Jr. died in Billerica in 1841. His wife, Susan S., was the daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Lawrence, who preached in Tyngsboro, Mass., forty years, and delivered a sermon on the day of his death. He died suddenly, of apoplexy. His son, Samuel S. Lawrence, was a prominent merchant of Boston. Timothy Davis Jr. was a member of

the Bunker Hill Monument Association, which was formed in 1823. Mrs. Davis has in her possession his certificate of membership, signed by the president of the association, J. Brooks; the vice-presidents, T. H. Perkins and Joseph Story; the secretary, Franklin Dexter; the treasurer, Nathaniel P. Russell; and fourteen directors.

Edwin Lawrence Davis, enlisting in the navy in 1864, was in the United States service in the latter part of the Civil War as captain's clerk on the steamer "Miami." Mrs. Davis had two brothers in the Union army, one of whom died in a hospital at Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis removed in September, 1853, to Palmer, Mass., where Mr. Davis purchased a dry-goods store, and was a successful merchant. They had two children: George Lawrence, born March 26, 1854, who died Nov. 29, 1883; and Annie Elizabeth, who is still living. Mrs. Davis became interested in church and charitable work in Palmer, devoting her special efforts to the cause represented by L. L. Merrick Post, G. A. R., and its auxiliary Relief Corps, which was formed in 1886. She was elected first President of the Relief Corps, and was installed into this office five years in succession.

At the annual State convention held in Boston in 1891 she was elected Senior Vice-President. The office of President of the Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps, was tendered her the following year, but she was unable to accept the honor, as her husband was in failing health.

During the destructive fire in Palmer in 1895 Mr. Davis's store was burned. They went to Gardiner, Me., in the spring of 1896, and in December of the same year returned to Massachusetts, settling in Springfield. Mr. Davis died in that city, January 6, 1897. In October following Mrs. Davis moved to Lawrence, where she now resides with her daughter.

In 1900 Mrs. Davis was elected Department Chaplain of the Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps, and at the annual convention of 1901 she was re-elected. Referring to this office, she said: "Fully appreciating the honor conferred, I assumed the sacred duties of Chaplain, and have filled the position to the best of my

ability. The work has been an inspiration to me and given me a better knowledge of what has been done through the State on Memorial Day."

In her last report as Department Chaplain she stated that members assisted in decorating the graves of thirty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-one soldiers in Massachusetts, that flowers were furnished one hundred and twenty-two posts on Memorial Day, and that memorials and floral designs for the unknown dead who sleep in nameless graves were prepared by one hundred and thirty-nine corps. Memorial Day work in the South was aided by one hundred and fourteen corps in Massachusetts.

The number of children who assisted in memorial exercises under the direction of corps was reported as twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty-five. An elaborate account of this work throughout the State was prepared by Mrs. Davis, her report containing twenty-one printed pages.

Elected a member of the Department Executive Board in 1902, Mrs. Davis has continued her interest with the same loyal enthusiasm as in other years. She has served as Inspector and on numerous committees. As a delegate to several national conventions she has travelled in many States, and has been recognized by national appointments in the order. Mrs. Davis is a liberal contributor to the various objects of the W. R. C., and takes special interest in its charitable and philanthropic work.

She has been a guest of corps in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and in other Southern States. The Andersonville Prison property under the management of the National W. R. C. has received her liberal support, and she has visited these historic grounds in Georgia.

Mrs. Davis is a woman of firm convictions, and is devoted to the principles of loyalty and justice. Her steadfast friendship and kindly deeds are appreciated by her associates.

She attends the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lawrence. She is a member of the Charity Club of that city, also of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of the auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association of Lawrence.

Her husband was a member of the Masonic lodge in Palmer, and she is therefore interested in the Order of the Eastern Star. Revere Chapter, No. 4, of that city, elected her its first secretary.

For several years Mrs. Davis has been an active member of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts. As a visitor, director, and in other capacities she has given time, money, and effort for the welfare of the home. The officials and inmates recognize her faithful work in its behalf.

Mrs. Davis, through her great-grandfather Pinkham, above mentioned, has membership in Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Davis has one sister living, namely: Sarah Abbie Graves, whose home is in Indiana; another sister, Octavia McFarland, who resided in San Francisco, died June 5, 1893. Her only brother, Sewell F. Graves, resides in Alameda, Cal. He is a sea captain, was in the United States navy during the Civil War, and is now a pilot in San Francisco Harbor.

ELLA LOIS TORREY PECKHAM BALDWIN (Mrs. Charles Clinton Baldwin) was born September 12, 1847, in North Killingly, Conn. Her parents were Fenner Harris Peckham, M.D., who served as a surgeon in the Civil War, and his wife, Catherine Davis Torrey. On the paternal side the first American ancestor of Mrs. Baldwin was John Peckham, of Newport, R.I., whose name first appears on the records in 1638. The line is: John¹; Stephen²; Stephen³, of Dartmouth, born 1683, and his wife Mary; Stephen⁴, of Dartmouth, and his wife, Mary Boss, daughter of Peter and Amy Gardiner Boss; Seth⁵, of Gloucester, R.I., a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Mercy Smith, daughter of John and Mary (Hopkins) Smith; Dr. Hazael⁶, of Killingly, Conn., and wife, Sarah Thornton; Dr. Fenner Harris⁷, of North Killingly, Conn., and later of Providence, R.I. Mary Hopkins, wife of John Smith and mother of Mercy, Dr. Peckham's paternal grandmother, was a daughter of Thomas⁸ Hopkins (Thomas² ¹). Thomas¹ Hopkins, her grandfather, one of the first set-

ters of Providence, R.I., was born in England in 1616, son of William Hopkins, of Chiselhurst, Dorsetshire, and his wife, Joanna Arnold, daughter of Thomas Arnold, son of Richard Arnold, whose ancestral line, it is said, has been traced back to Charlemagne.

Mrs. Baldwin's maternal ancestry begins in New England with William Torrey, who settled in Weymouth, Mass., in 1640. Born in Combe St. Nicholas, Somersetshire, England, in 1608, son of Philip Torrey, second, and his wife Alice, he was a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of William Torrey, who died at Combe St. Nicholas in 1557, leaving a wife, Thomasine, and two sons. The line in England continued through the first William's son Philip, Philip's son William, second, to the latter's son Philip, second, above named, father of the third William, who, being the first of his line in America, is designated as William.¹ The other three sons of Philip Torrey, second—James,¹ Philip,¹ and Joseph—also came to New England in 1640.

William¹ Torrey, of Weymouth, served many years as clerk of the General Court, and was Captain of the militia. The line of descent continued through Captain William Torrey, Jr.,² who commanded the Weymouth company, King Philip's War, and his wife, Deborah Green; Joseph³ Torrey, a merchant of Weymouth, and his wife, Elizabeth Symmes; the Rev. Joseph⁴ Torrey, of South Kingston, R.I., and his wife, Elizabeth Fiske; Captain William⁵ Torrey, of Killingly, Conn., and his wife, Zilpah Davison, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Davis) Davison; to Mrs. Catherine Davis Torrey Peckham, the mother of Mrs. Baldwin.

Captain William Torrey, Jr.,² was the younger of the two sons of William¹ Torrey by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Robert Haviland and grand-daughter of Matthew Haviland, sometime Mayor of Bristol, England. William² Torrey's wife Deborah was a daughter of John² and Ann (Almy) Greene, of Warwick, R.I., and grand-daughter of John¹ Greene, a surgeon, from Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, who died at Warwick, R.I., in 1658.

Elizabeth Symmes, wife of Joseph³ Torrey, was daughter of Captain William Symmes and grand-daughter of the Rev. Zachariah

Symmes, of Charlestown, Mass. The Rev. Joseph Torrey, born in 1707, was for fifty years minister of the Congregational church of South Kingston, R.I. Elizabeth Fiske, his second wife, was daughter of the Rev. John³ Fiske, of Killingly, Conn. Her father was son of the Rev. Moses² Fiske and grandson of the Rev. John¹ Fiske, the first minister of Wenham, Mass. Abigail Hobart, wife of the Rev. John³ Fiske and mother of Elizabeth, was daughter of the Rev. Nehemiah³ Hobart, of Newton, Mass., son of the Rev. Peter² Hobart, of Hingham, Mass.

Captain William⁵ Torrey, born in 1763, the youngest of eleven children, died in North Killingly, Conn., in 1847. By his second wife, Zilpah Davison, of Brooklyn, Conn., whom he married December 4, 1809, he had two daughters. The elder, Zilpah Torrey, married William Harris, of Scituate, and was the mother of eight children, one of them Dr. William Torrey Harris, United States Commissioner of Education. The younger daughter, Catherine Davis Torrey, born in 1819, married Fennner Harris Peckham, M.D., then of North Killingly. Removing to Providence later in life, Dr. Peckham was at one time at the head of the medical profession in Rhode Island. He had one son and five daughters, one of the latter being Ella Lois Torrey Peckham.

After studying in the public schools, Ella L. T. Peckham prepared under private tutors for Mount Holyoke College, from which she was graduated in 1867. On October 1, 1868, she married Charles Clinton Baldwin, son of the late Hon. John D. Baldwin, of Worcester, Mass., where her home has since been. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are the parents of Katherine Torrey Baldwin, born July 7, 1869, who married Lynde Sullivan, of Malden, Mass.; Edith Ella Baldwin, born November 19, 1870; Grace Peckham Baldwin, born May 16, 1874; and Rose Danielson Baldwin, born October 22, 1882, who died November 8, 1893.

Mrs. Baldwin organized the Worcester Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association, of which she was first president. She was for two years president of the Worcester Woman's Club, and served several years on the Executive Board of the State Federation of Women's Clubs

and as vice-president; is active in Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, D. A. R., of which she is a charter member; is founder of the Fort-nightly Club; a member of the Society of Antiquity, of the Public School Art League, and of several social clubs; is also a director of the Woman's Club House Corporation. In religious faith Mrs. Baldwin is an Episcopalian, attending All Saints' Church in Worcester.

ANNA BARROWS, teacher of cookery and lecturer on home science, was born in Fryeburg, Me., May 24, 1861, the daughter of George Bradley and Georgiana (Souther) Barrows. Her father, George Bradley Barrows, who was at one time president of the Maine Senate, was the son of John S. Barrows and his wife, Anna Ayer Bradley, and grandson of William Barrows, the founder of Hebron Academy, Maine. The first of the name in this country was John Barrowe, of Yarmouth, England, who came to New England in 1637, and about thirty years later settled in Plymouth, Mass., where some of his early descendants occupied the Bonum house, which is still standing.

Miss Barrows' ancestry is chiefly English. Her paternal grandmother was a daughter of John and Hannah (Ayer) Bradley and granddaughter of Samuel Bradley, who was killed by the Indians near Concord, N.H., in 1746; and on the maternal side she was grand-daughter of Samuel Ayer, of Haverhill, Mass., and his wife, Ann Hazen. (See Bouton's History of Concord, N.H., for these and other particulars.)

Her maternal grandparents (as mentioned in "Memoranda relating to the Descendants of Joseph Souther, of Boston") were Samuel and Mary (Webster) Souther, the grandfather a son of John Souther, whose wife Mary was a daughter of Colonel Thomas Stickney, of Concord, N.H., who commanded a regiment at the battle of Bennington.

On her mother's side Miss Barrows traces her descent from a sister of General John Stark and from Hugh Stirling, a native of Glasgow, who came to America about 1745, having served previously as Lieutenant in the British army. Several of Miss Barrows's ancestors on both

sides served in the colonial and Revolutionary wars.

After graduating from Fryeburg Academy in 1882, Miss Barrows taught in the public schools of that town and of Conway, N.H. From her girlhood she was a practical housekeeper, and before leaving Fryeburg she served in many capacities, from that of organist in the Congregational church, of which she is a member, to that of village postmistress. In 1886 she took the normal course at the Boston Cooking School under Miss Ida Maynard. The following autumn, after supervising the opening of a new cottage at Wellesley College, in which a full system of domestic work was to be tried, she became the teacher of cooking at the North Bennet Street Industrial School, Boston, where she remained five years. This was before manual training was included in the regular studies of the public schools. A class from a different school came at each session.

The *New England Journal of Education*, commenting on her work, said, "Miss Anna Barrows has made such a success of cooking as an educational force, as well as an industrial activity, that her work deserves study, and commands the respect of the most devout student of pedagogy, as well as of specialties." Mr. Howells, the novelist, after watching a boys' class in cooking at that school, said that he had "heard more natural philosophy demonstrated in half an hour than some people acquired in the whole course of their lives."

In 1891 Miss Barrows resigned, to accept the position of instructor in the School of Domestic Science connected with the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, and in addition to this work gave lectures and class instruction in cookery at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass. The growing public interest in domestic science and consequent demand for lectures occupied so much time that the routine school work was given up for the larger field.

Miss Barrows has lectured for women's clubs and given over a thousand demonstrations in cookery in many States. She has lectured in New York for several seasons in the Farmers' Institute courses, and has given addresses before many State agricultural organizations

in that and other States, as the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Maine Pomological Society, the Vermont Dairymen's Association, and the Western New York Horticultural Society. At the present time the only regular school work that Miss Barrows continues is an annual course of fifteen weekly lessons at Robinson Seminary, Exeter, N.H.

In 1894 she became one of the editors and proprietors of the (then New England) *American Kitchen Magazine*, a monthly devoted to home science, in which much of her writing was published until March, 1904, when she severed her connection with the Home Science Publishing Company.

For other periodicals she has written many articles on her specialty and allied topics. She has published a small book on Eggs, and with Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln, the "Home Science Cook Book," and has other books in preparation.

The constant aim of all her teaching and writing is the simplification of the processes of housekeeping. She devotes herself not to a multiplication of recipes and the preparation of fancy dishes, but the teaching of fundamental principles, from which each housekeeper may adapt herself to her individual limitations and needs. The agricultural and horticultural bearings of the subject are particularly interesting to her.

For several years a summer school of cookery at the Fryeburg Chautauqua Assembly was in her charge. From this she was called to be instructor in cookery at the School of Domestic Science of the original Chautauqua in New York State. She has been superintendent of the department of hygienic cooking in the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., president of the Cooking School Teachers' League, director of the National Household Economic Association, and secretary of the Association of the Alumni and Friends of Fryeburg Academy, a Massachusetts corporation.

In 1900 Miss Barrows was chosen a member of the Boston School Committee, being nominated on a reform ticket and endorsed by the Independent Women Voters and the Republicans. Although she made no personal canvass, she was elected by the largest number of votes cast for any city officer at that election. Her

work on the committee was done quietly, with careful regard for the interests of the schools.

REV. SARAH A. DIXON, S.T.B., pastor of the Congregational church in Tyngsborough, Mass., was born in the town of Barnstable, on Cape Cod, where her parents, William and Joice (Gascoyne) Dixon, natives of Warwickshire, England (the father a soldier in the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment in 1862), are now living. She is the youngest of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. When asked not long ago concerning her "call to preach," she replied, "I had always had a great desire to help people, and when about twenty years of age this desire developed into a definite decision to be a minister."

Miss Dixon's early life was her best preparation. Her girlhood was spent mostly in school and out of doors, her home being near the shore; and her young soul was filled with the incense from the fields, the marshes, and the sea.

Two early incidents proved to be determining factors in her life. One was the "redemption" which came to her through the influence of her grammar school teacher. His interest and keen insight into her nature inspired her with an ambition to excel, and changed her from a "trouble" in the school into a student. From this time until she was sixteen lessons were mastered and high rank held without any definite hope of opportunities for a higher education.

The other determining incident came when Miss Dixon was sixteen years old. Two young women of Barnstable, hearing of her progress in her studies, became interested in her welfare. They offered to help send her to Bridgewater Normal School. Her parents were very glad to accept the kindness, as they were not possessed of an abundance of this world's goods, and they had a large family. By giving entertainments and soliciting among their friends these two ladies were enabled to raise the money to pay her expenses for the first year. Accordingly she entered Bridgewater

Normal School in 1883, and was graduated in 1885.

Miss Dixon was now eighteen years old, holding a teacher's diploma and waiting for a position. She was asked to teach the primary department in Brewster, Mass., which she did successfully for a year. Then followed two years' work in the intermediate grade at Cotuit. At the end of this period her former teacher secured for her a position in one of the Brockton schools, and in that city she spent two years. It was while in Brockton that Miss Dixon decided to study for the ministry. She determined to prepare herself for the career of an efficient worker. With this end in view she entered in the fall of 1890 the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University. She laughingly told her friends that she intended to take seven years of college and theological work, that she had poor preparation, poor health, one hundred and fifty dollars, and a conviction that it was the right thing to do. This conviction made it possible for her to accomplish the task. The second year was the hardest: her money was expended, and she was obliged to do some work outside of her college course. During all of this year she taught an evening school three nights each week, and every Wednesday taught as a substitute in the Hammond Street Grammar School. This left but three evenings and four days a week for all of her college work. At the end of the year Miss Dixon's health failed, and she was obliged to lie in one of the Boston hospitals for sixteen weeks. The next year, through the kindness of friends and her physician, she was enabled to pursue her studies without doing extra work, and was graduated, taking the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. The following September she entered the Theological School of Boston University, and was the only woman in the school eligible to a divinity degree. During her course here an opportunity came to her to supply the pulpit of the Methodist Church at Centreville, Mass. This village on Cape Cod is five miles from Barnstable, her native place, and seventy-five miles from Boston, where she was at school. For two years she travelled this distance every week, preaching on Sundays and taking full charge of the

work. She was not allowed to be called the pastor, as the Methodists do not grant licenses to women to preach; but the people wanted her, and so she was allowed to do the work, the presiding elder of the district being nominally the pastor.

Miss Dixon was graduated from the Theological School early in June, 1897, taking the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology and ranking among the first in her class. During the last few months of her course she had supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Tyngsborough, Mass. She now received a unanimous call from this church to become its settled pastor.

On the 16th of June, after being subjected to a long and trying examination by a council of all the churches in the Andover Conference, which met at Tyngsborough, she was ordained a minister of the gospel. The ordaining prayer was offered by the Rev. I. W. Dodge, of Newburyport; the right hand of fellowship by the Rev. Amelia Frost, then minister of the Congregational Church at Littleton; and the charge to the churches by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, now of Chicago.

Miss Dixon has served as pastor of this church at Tyngsborough for seven years with marked success. Its membership since she came here has increased nearly one-third. In all departments the church work has been quickened, and the society has enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity, both spiritual and material, than ever before in its history. A new pipe organ has been bought, and extensive repairs and improvements have been made on the church building and parsonage.

Well-equipped for her profession, Miss Dixon shrinks from none of its duties. She has conducted thirty or more funeral services in her parish, and has married sixteen couples. She has delivered two Memorial Day orations in Provincetown, one in Barnstable, and one in Tyngsborough, has read papers, notably one on Browning, before literary societies, and made addresses at various public gatherings.

In June, 1902, she started on a four months' trip to Europe, returning in September. On the Continent she visited Antwerp, Rouen,

Paris, and in England, London, Lincoln, York, Chester, and other places. She preached in Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, and in Brailles and Wellesbourne in Warwickshire.

She keeps house in the cosey parsonage in Tyngsborough, and her home is a centre for uplifting and stimulating influences. Her frankness and sincerity have won for her the confidence as well as the warm affection of her parishioners, her whole-souled devotion to her chosen work and the earnestness and aptness of her pulpit utterances impressing even the casual hearer and chance acquaintance. Her hundreds of friends and admirers feel that she reflects honor upon the sacred profession. Years of careful study and high thinking have made her the cultured, refined woman whom to meet is a pleasure long to be remembered and to number in friendship is a privilege.

KATE SANBORN.—Breezy Meadows, cool, shady, a brook singing along a few steps from the piazza; cattle, sleek and contented, grazing on the rolling slopes of upland pasture; fields of growing timothy and clover, grain and corn, on every hand. A garden, blossoming full with flowers of our grandmothers' day, and new varieties also, leads into but half hides another, where grow old-fashioned and new-fangled fruits, berries, and vegetables, for the refreshment of mistress and guests.

The hand of the landscape artist has never touched the place. Rose-bushes and a few shrubs grow at will about the house, which is an old-fashioned one, standing in their midst well back from the highway. Great trees are near, but not many shadow the building, which gives out such an air of sunshine, of inbred hospitality, that one smiles before pounding a summons on the brass knocker, and keeps on smiling, for the welcome from the mistress is sincere.

This is the home of Kate Sanborn; and she loves it, and delights to entertain her friends here, both the famed and the fameless.

One walks through the large sunny rooms, with books everywhere, quaint things in corners and odd places. There is a distaff full of flax

in a niche half-way up the stairway, and at its head a wool wheel, banded ready for use. Coming to the dining-room, one finds a great fireplace; never changed since the olden day when the house was built, immense fire-dogs, big bellows, tongs, and shovel, made in a primitive blacksmith's shop. Many a distinguished guest has chatted and laughed by its crackling fire, many a merry group surrounded it. It is not a show place, but a home; and Miss Sanborn's hospitality is much larger than her acres. Sometimes it is a picnic party out from Boston, and always a guest in the house, often half a dozen. She is a good housekeeper and an excellent farmer.

She lives outdoors, makes her garden, and walks among the growing crops. Dogs and horses know the clear, wholesome ring of her voice, and come to be petted. Even the cows are a little more attentive when she calls. Only a womanly woman, a lady born and reared, could live her life of good cheer, literary environment, and farming.

Miss Sanborn was eminently well born. Her father was Edwin D. Sanborn, who for practically all his life held a professorship in Dartmouth College. From 1837 to 1859 he occupied with distinguished ability the chair of Latin language and literature. In the last-named year he accepted the Latin professorship and presidency of Washington University, at St. Louis, returning four years later to the chair of oratory and literature at Dartmouth, which he held until he retired from active work. His was a very long, able, and distinguished career. In 1837 he married Mary A., daughter of Ezekiel Webster, of Boscawen, N.H., a niece of Daniel Webster.

Of this grandfather, Daniel says: "Ezekiel was witty, quick at repartee, his conversation full of illustrative anecdote." He was a man of wonderful presence. "In manly beauty," said Daniel, "he is inferior to no person that I ever saw." He was a model lawyer and a model man, simple and temperate.

His "Credo," which is preserved, is one of the most clear, simple, and perfect papers of its kind to be found in the annals of Christianity. All his leisure from business and his family was devoted to books. Lawyers who

were in court with him called him the peer of his illustrious brother, both in law and in oratory. His death in the very prime of manhood made an intensely dramatic scene in the old Merrimack County court-house at Concord. Concluding a remarkable plea, he stood gracefully for a moment while the court and his brothers of the bar were silent under the spell of his speech. Then he fell slowly backward to the floor, and was gone. "What shadows we are, what shadows we pursue!" exclaimed George Sullivan, the illustrious Attorney-general of New Hampshire. He died April 10, 1829.

Mrs. Webster lived to great age, a dainty, lovely woman, dying January 31, 1896.

Miss Sanborn was educated at home by her father almost entirely, though tutors in mathematics were employed for her. Her drill in Latin commenced at eight years with studying a Latin booklet, and continued till she left home to support herself. It comprised more than a college course. This year after year of translating, scanning, word selection and phrasing, was a wonderful training in language. She was obliged to commit to memory some portion of prose or poetry daily, and also to describe something in writing. Then followed apt quotations at the tea-table, later a good anecdote. These teachings and tasks of mind and memory were not dull drill, but part of every-day, social family life.

While such instruction set the course of her career, it accomplished a thousand times more, giving a splendid memory, ready for use. Daily writing under skilled criticism, studying the light and shade of word and expression, the use of synonyms, pointed the "inevitable nib" to her pen and also to her speech, so adding another power to naturally great mental endowment. It was the love of her father and her love for him which was ever the essential feature of this instruction: there was in it no drudgery for teacher or pupil.

At eleven she earned three dollars for a little story her father sent to a child's paper, and thus began a brilliant career successful beyond most and still continuing.

The brightness of Miss Sanborn's books is like sunlight glinting clear brooks and lighting

their depths. There is nothing tempestuous or gusty about her composition, yet it is full of anecdote, spirit, wit—keen thrusts in plenty, but without spite, worded to a nicety, but never shorn of strength. She inherited a love for teaching, and began that employment in the ell of her father's house, then went with him to St. Louis, where she taught in Mary Institute, connected with Washington University, at a salary of five hundred dollars per year, of which she was very proud. After, she taught elocution in Packer Institute, Brooklyn, so well that Henry Ward Beecher said, "There used to be a few prize pumpkins here, but now each pupil is doing good work." At the same time she gave twenty lectures in New York City each season upon such subjects as "Bachelor Authors," "Punch as a Reformer," "Literary Gossips," "Spinster Authors of England," and so forth.

In its early days Smith College called her to teach English literature, and here she created the "Round Table Series of Literature," once published and used by many teachers. No mortal can go over this collection of complete and exact tables without knowing English letters correctly nor look at one diagram five minutes unprofitably. It shows marvellous power of concentration and "monumental drudgery." During her three years at Smith Miss Sanborn lectured in Springfield, at Mrs. Terhune's, and in many towns near the college. Leaving Smith, she went on a lecturing tour through the West, and met success everywhere. The exact knowledge, newness of thought and subjects, elegant phrasing, and keen wit of this gifted, warm-hearted New England woman touched the Westerners. Great and enthusiastic audiences greeted her. Prairie folk were proud of this deputy from Eastern home people, and they made her stay among them a notable event.

Returning, Miss Sanborn began teaching in New York City, and also lecturing, first in Mrs. Stokes's parlor, till, outgrowing it, she moved to rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, and finally to those in Dr. Howard Crosby's church, speaking to audiences that crowded them. This work was reported weekly in the *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, and *Times*.

For several years she reviewed books for the Club Room Department in *The Galaxy*. Dr. J. G. Holland gave her the Bric-à-brac Department in *Scribner's*, and at this time she met every week a class of married women at Mrs. Holland's, condensing and discussing new books. Meanwhile she was an individual and potent factor in New York social and literary life. At Mrs. John Sherwood's—or in any place where wit and wisdom gathered—she was at home, unpretending, picturesque, humorous.

She has written over forty lectures, and read them in many places in New York and the West and all over New England. Calendars are her recreation: they run right off her pen, or are collected from other penmen. "Our Calendar" gives to each date a few lines from an American author. Then we have "Cupid's," "Children's," "Sunshine," "Rainbow," "Starlight," "Indian Summer" calendars; and, just so long as Kate Sanborn exists in the flesh, they will keep coming. Certainly that is our hope.

Club work is outside her kingdom, but she was the first president of New Hampshire's Daughters, an association of women born in New Hampshire, but living in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Hers was a notable administration, and brought to the organization a prestige which remains. Rules might fail, but the brilliant president never. She governed a merry company, many of them famous, but she was chief. They loved her, and that affection and pride still exist.

She is with her sister, Mrs. Paul Babcock, at Montclair, N.J., or in New York, some part of each winter; but her home is at Breezy Meadows, Metcalf, Mass., where several years since she "adopted" an abandoned farm, which later she deserted for a farm only a short distance beyond it, on the opposite side of the road, where she settled down to agriculture, hospitality, and authorship. In each of these industries she excels, most of all in pen work.

Life is beautiful to Kate Sanborn, the homes of friends delightful; but Breezy Meadows, with its cattle, horses, and dogs, its busy outdoor life, its growing crops and old-fashioned flowers and hen-coops, its century-old fireplace and friends beside it, is ever the land of her

heart's desire. Her thoughts are transfixed on the point of a sharp and fearless pen.

Miss Sanborn has published "Home Pictures of English Poets" (commendations called out by this one volume would make a book. College men and students of literature point to it as a fascinating study of facts, holding a permanent place of its own); "Wit of Women" ("Its play [of wit] is like that of summer lightning on the clouds, so quick, varied, and irradiant," writes Frances Willard); "Adopting an Abandoned Farm"; "Abandoning an Adopted Farm"; "A Truthful Woman in Southern California"; "My Literary Zoo"; "Favorite Lectures"; "Vanity and Insanity Shadows of Genius." Not a dull volume or lecture from this rarely gifted writer, and every book does one good. If sentences are picturesque, witty, they are also lessons in excellent English. How well this woman was equipped for her work, how healthy and sunny, strong and laughable, instructive and amusing, is the product of her mind! And she is still busy, preparing two new books, writing regular book chats for one paper and reviews for the *National Magazine*.

FLORANCE COLLINS PORTER, of the editorial staff of the Los Angeles *Herald*, was born in Caribou, Aroostook County, Me., August 14, 1853, daughter of Samuel Wilson and Dorcas S. (Hardison) Collins. Mrs. Porter's father, Samuel W. Collins, one of the early pioneers of Aroostook County, served several terms in the Maine Legislature, at first as Representative and later as State Senator, and also held important town offices. He was a manufacturer of lumber and a man noted for generous and kindly deeds and democratic principles. He died in 1898 at the advanced age of eighty-seven.

The Hardisons also were a family of early pioneers, descendants of Ivory Hardison, who made an impress on the life and character of the new town in the Aroostook forest. Mrs. Dorcas S. Collins inherited many of the sterling qualities of her mother, Mrs. Dorcas Abbott Hardison, a very capable woman, of great strength of character, for whom she was named.



ELECTA N. L. WALTON

Mrs. Collins has lived to see her five children occupy positions of influence and honor. She has recently gone to make her home with her daughter Florence, Mrs. Porter, in South Pasadena. At seventy-six years of age she is in possession of active mental faculties, with the prospect of continued long life in the land of sunshine.

Mrs. Porter was graduated from the public schools of Caribou, and has always taken an interest in educational matters. Elected as a member of the School Committee of Caribou in 1882, she served in that capacity one year, being one of the first women in the State of Maine to hold such a position. After the death of her husband, the Rev. Charles William Porter, in 1894, she served for four years as Superintendent of the schools of Caribou, and for a year was editor and proprietor of the *Aroostook Republican*. The paper was a financial success, and proved to be the entrance into a larger field of journalism. Mrs. Porter's maternal uncle, Wallace L. Hardison, having purchased the Los Angeles *Herald*, offered her a lucrative and important position on the editorial staff of that paper. Accordingly, in October, 1900, Mrs. Porter transferred her interests from Maine to the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Porter has always been active in matters that pertain to woman's work and advancement. When but a girl in her teens, she drove ten miles to hear the first woman speaker that ever came into that part of the country in which she lived. Temperance work early attracted her attention, and for four years she was the national secretary of the Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whose headquarters were at Cleveland, Ohio.

From 1896 to 1898 Mrs. Porter was vice-president of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs and from 1898 to 1900 the president. When she went to Los Angeles, the Federation showed its appreciation of her services by creating the office of honorary president, and giving her that title. In Los Angeles she is a member of the Friday Morning Club and of the Ebell, and an honorary member of the Ruskin Art Club. At the time of the biennial meeting of 1902 she edited an illustrated souvenir edition of the Los Angeles *Herald* that at-

tracted wide attention, and drew forth many compliments because of the accuracy of the biographical sketches of club women and the artistic quality of the work. She conducts a weekly column. She is in demand by clubs and child-study circles for short addresses on topics relating to women's work.

Florence Collins was married to the Rev. Charles William Porter, November 3, 1873. Mr. Porter was born in Houlton, Me. Ordained as a Congregational clergyman, he served as pastor of the churches of Caribou, Oldtown, and Winthrop. He died in Caribou, July 17, 1894. Three children survive their father, namely: Helen Louise, born in Caribou, July 28, 1876; Florence S., born in Caribou, September 1, 1885; and Charles Winthrop Porter, born in Winthrop, Me., January 14, 1891. Helen Louise was married in October, 1900, to Mr. John Gregg Utterback, of Rochester, N.Y. The two younger children are living with their mother in their new home, the "Inglenook," recently built at South Pasadena.

ELECTA NOBLES LINCOLN WALTON, wife of George A. Walton and co-author with her husband of Walton's *Arithmetics*, was born in Watertown, N.Y., May 12, 1824, the youngest child of Martin and Susan W. (Freeman) Lincoln. On the paternal side she is a descendant of Samuel¹ Lincoln, who settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1637, and of his son Mordecai,² who was born in Hingham in 1657. These two ancestors of Mrs. Walton were also ancestors of the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, who was of the same generation that she is—the seventh. Mrs. Walton's great-great-grandfather, Jacob³ Lincoln, born in 1711, son of Mordecai² by his second wife, was half-brother to President Lincoln's great-great-grandfather, Mordecai³ Lincoln, born in 1686, who removed from Hingham, Mass., to New Jersey and thence to Pennsylvania. And Mrs. Walton's great-great-grandfather on her grandmother Chloe's side, namely, Isaac³ Lincoln, born in 1691, was own brother to President Lincoln's great-great-grandfather, Mordecai,³ both being sons of Mordecai² by his first wife, Sarah Jones.

Obadiah⁴ Lincoln, son of Jacob³ and Mary (Holbrook) Lincoln, was the father of Jacob,⁵ born in 1762, who married Chloe⁵ Lincoln, daughter of Deacon Isaac⁴ and Sarah (Hobart) Lincoln. Jacob⁵ and his wife Chloe⁵ were the parents of Martin Lincoln, above named, father of Mrs. Walton.

Through her grandmother, Chloe⁵ Lincoln, Mrs. Walton is descended from the Rev. Peter Hobart, who settled at Hingham, Mass., in September, 1635, and from his father, Edmund¹ Hobart. Chloe Lincoln's mother, Mrs. Sarah Hobart Lincoln, born in 1727, was a daughter of the Rev. Nehemiah⁴ Hobart (Harv. Coll., 1714), minister of the Second Parish of Hingham, now Cohasset. Her father's father, David³ Hobart, of Hingham, was son of the Rev. Peter² Hobart and one of a family of fifteen children. The Rev. Peter Hobart, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England (A.M. 1629), died in 1679, in the fifty-third year of his ministry, nine years in Hingham, England, and nearly forty-four in Hingham, Mass.

Mrs. Walton's father, Martin Lincoln, was born in Cohasset in 1795. A teacher by profession, he taught in the public schools of Lancaster, Mass., also in the Lancaster Academy, and afterward for some years kept a private school in Boston.

Mrs. Walton's mother, whose maiden name was Susan White Freeman, was the daughter of Adam and Margaret (White) Freeman. Adam Freeman, grandfather of Mrs. Walton, emigrated with a party from Frankfort-on-the-Main about 1780, and settled in the locality then known as the "German Flats," afterward named Frankfort, N.Y. His wife, Margaret White Freeman, Mrs. Walton's maternal grandmother, was from Windsor, Vt. Archibald White, Jr., and William White, who are on record as tax-paying inhabitants of the town in 1786, were her brothers.

When Electa Nobles Lincoln was two years old, her parents removed to Lancaster, Mass., the family afterward living in Roxbury and Boston. Her first teacher and the chief instructor of her early years was her father. In the autumn of 1841 she entered the State Normal School in Lexington, Mass., of which the Rev. Cyrus Peirce ("Father Peirce," of revered

memory) was the principal. About a year and a half later, or in 1843, having completed the normal course of study and received her diploma, she became an assistant in the Franklin Grammar School, Boston. After teaching there for a few weeks, she was appointed assistant in the Normal School, her Alma Mater, where she began to teach on May 7, 1843, when she lacked five days of being nineteen years old. She retained her position as assistant at the State Normal School for seven years, one at Lexington and six at West Newton (whither the school was removed in 1844), and served under three principals—the Rev. Cyrus Peirce, the Rev. Samuel J. May, and Eben S. Stearns.

In the interregnum between the resignation of Mr. Peirce and the accession of Mr. Stearns, Miss Lincoln served as principal of the school; and it was the expressed wish of Mr. Peirce that she should succeed him as permanent principal. Miss Lincoln was thus the first woman in the country to act as principal of a State Normal School, but to make her the permanent principal was too great an innovation to be seriously thought of by those in authority at that early day.

She was married to George Augustus Walton on August 27, 1850. Mr. Walton at that time and for a number of years after was principal of the Oliver Grammar School in Lawrence, Mass. Subsequently, as a teacher in teachers' institutes in New England, also in New York and Virginia, he became widely known and influential. For twenty-five years from 1871 he was agent of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. Mr. Walton is a graduate of the Bridgewater Normal School. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Williams College. Born in South Reading (now Wakefield), Mass., February 18, 1822, son of James and Elizabeth (Bryant) Walton, he is a lineal descendant of the Rev. William Walton, whose services as minister of the gospel at Marblehead covered a period of thirty years, 1638–68.

For eighteen years after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Walton resided in Lawrence. A Unitarian in religious faith, brought up under the pulpit teachings of the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, of Lancaster, and the Rev. Dr. George Putnam, of Roxbury, and later influenced by the inspir-

ing eloquence of Theodore Parker, Mrs. Walton devoted herself to benevolent and philanthropic enterprises in her spare time, and was a leader in church and charitable work. During the Civil War, turning the sympathies of the Lawrence people toward the Sanitary Commission, she aided in organizing the whole community into a body of co-laborers with the army in the field.

Having received thorough instruction in vocal culture from Professors James E. Murdock and William Russell, she was for years employed as a teacher of reading and vocal training in the teachers' institutes of Massachusetts. She also taught in the State Normal Institutes of Virginia, and for five successive years, by invitation of General Armstrong, conducted a teachers' institute of the graduating class in Hampton. Her belief in the right of woman to be rated equally with man at her own worth and be credited with her own work was intensified by the decision of the publishers that her name should not appear with her husband's on the title-page as co-author of the arithmetics which were their joint production, and led at length to earnest advocacy of equal rights for the sexes. She was always zealous in the temperance cause, and during a residence in Westfield was president of the local branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Since the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Walton to West Newton, where they now reside, Mrs. Walton has been active in promoting woman suffrage, believing that this will best advance the interests of temperance and kindred reforms, and tend to the purification of politics. She was for many years an officer of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, is a valued member and vice-president of the New England Women's Club of Boston, for twenty years was president of the West Newton Women's Educational Club, organized in 1880, and is now on the Board of Directors of the Woman's Club House Corporation. Although not a prolific writer, she sometimes contributes to the press. She is an interesting speaker and an occasional lecturer upon literary and philanthropic subjects.

Mr. and Mrs. Walton are the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Harriet

Peirce, wife of ex-Judge James R. Dunbar, of the Massachusetts Superior Court; Dr. George Lincoln Walton (Harv. Univ., A.B. 1875, M.D. 1880), neurologist, of Boston; and Alice Walton (Smith Coll., A.B. 1887; Cornell, Ph.D. 1892), now (1903) associate professor of Latin and archæology at Wellesley College. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar have five children—namely, Ralph Walton, Philip Richards, Ruth, Helen Lincoln, and Henry Fowler.

LUCY MARIA JAMES, of New Bedford, first Regent of the Captain Thomas Kempton Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was born in Fairhaven, Mass., March 1, 1841, daughter of William and Maria Hartson (Caswell) James. She was married August 10, 1865, to Henry B. James, of New Bedford, son of John, Jr., and Sylvia (Kempton) James.

John James, Sr., father of John and William, came as a sailor boy from England in 1805 or 1806. He married April 24, 1808, Sally Dunham, of Dartmouth, Mass., where he bought land and became a resident, but continued for some time to follow the sea. During the War of 1812 the vessel he was in was captured by the English, officers and crew being held as prisoners. On reaching Ireland he escaped, but was recaptured and imprisoned in Cork. The date of his release is not given in the family record. His son William was born in Dartmouth in March, 1816.

Mrs. James's mother was the daughter of Daniel Caswell, a soldier in the War of 1812, and his wife, Sally Elliot, and grand-daughter of John and Betsey (Cain) Elliot. John Elliot was a Revolutionary soldier, who was wounded at the battle of Saratoga. He was born in East Taunton, Mass., where he died in 1843 at the age of ninety-six years.

The parents of Mrs. James moved to New Bedford, Mass., when she was an infant, and she received her education in the public schools of that city. At the age of ten years she was in great demand as a correspondent for those who could not write.

Mrs. James has acted on the principle that study should be a part of the every-day home

life. The poor, whom she has often visited in their homes, have been instructed by her teachings and aided by her generous contributions. Her mother early encouraged her in this laudable mission of helpfulness to others. During the Civil War she offered her services as an army nurse, but met with disappointment, as she was too young to perform official duty in the hospitals. Many a soldier, however, was provided with comforts and luxuries through her zealous efforts at home in their behalf. When a Relief Corps auxiliary to William L. Rodman Post, No. 1, G. A. R., was formed in New Bedford, Mrs. James enrolled her name on its charter list. From the date of its institution, September 11, 1885, to the present time she has devoted her best efforts to the patriotic and charitable work of the corps. Installed as its president in January, 1887, she filled the office so successfully that she was re-elected in 1888 and 1889, and again in 1891 and in 1901. During the intervening years she served successively as senior vice-president, treasurer, and chaplain, willingly taking any position in which she could advance the interests of the corps. Mrs. James has served on committees in many department conventions, and has been a delegate to national conventions. She has served as department aide by the appointment of seven department presidents, and has also served on the staff of two national Relief Corps presidents. She took the lead in organizing the Bristol County Association, and was its first chaplain. She was elected president in October, 1890, and served one year, at the close of which she presented to the Association a beautiful gavel. Mrs. James joined the order of King's Daughters in 1887, working independently for the sailors until 1900, when she joined the Unity Circle, K. D., of New Bedford. In 1896 she was instrumental in forming the Captain Thomas Kempton Chapter of the D. R., of New Bedford. Of this chapter she was appointed the first Regent, and continues in the office, having been annually re-elected.

When the Spanish-American War began, and the Volunteer Aid Association of Massachusetts was formed, Mrs. James gave her

efforts to the cause. She worked as secretary of a committee representing Corps No. 53, and assisted in organizing the New Bedford branch of the Volunteer Aid Association, which accomplished a grand work. This branch forwarded several hundred dollars' worth of hospital supplies to the soldiers and sailors, and contributed in addition three hundred dollars toward fitting out the hospital ship, "Bay State," which was sent to Cuba by the Volunteer Aid Association of Massachusetts to convey the sick and wounded to their homes. Mrs. James acted as advisory committee during all this work in New Bedford, receiving the respect and regard of the society, whose members often referred to her as "our Mrs. Livermore." When the war ended, and active work was over, the money remaining in the treasury of the New Bedford branch was placed in charge of four trustees, of whom Mrs. James was one. Several barrels of comfort bags, reading matter, and so forth, have been forwarded by her on behalf of the trustees to Porto Rico, Manila, and to the navy. The wives and children of several soldiers have also been cared for at home.

During the past forty-two years Mrs. James has contributed poems, essays, notes of travel, items of news, to various periodicals. She is a charter member of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, and has devoted much time to historical and genealogical research, but amid all her varied interests has not neglected her home duties.

Henry B. James, to whom she was married in 1865, as mentioned above, is a descendant through his mother, Sylvia Kempton, of Ephraim¹ Kempton, Sr., who came to Plymouth some time between 1627 and 1643, and settled in Scituate, where he died in May, 1645. Ephraim² Kempton, Jr., who came over with his father and was his partner in business in Scituate (see Plymouth Colony Records, vol. ii.), married in January, 1646, Joanna, daughter of Thomas Rawlins. The line was continued through their son Ephraim,³ who married Mary Reeves; Ephraim,⁴ married Patience, daughter of Elder Thomas² Faunce; William,⁵ married Mary Brewster; Ephraim,⁶ married Ann Nye; Elijah,⁷ married Lucy Hay-



MARTHA SEAVEY HOYT

den; George,⁸ married Rebecca Weeks; to Sylvia,⁹ who married John James, Jr., and was the mother of Henry B. James.

Mr. James is the author of a volume entitled "Memories of the Civil War." In it he says: "I have often wondered how it happened that I, born of Quaker stock on my mother's side, should have had such a natural leaning toward scenes of adventure and conflict. It may well have been that I inherited it from the paternal side of the house." He adds, speaking of his grandfather, John James, Sr.: "During my childhood I often listened to his tales of warfare and bloodshed, and longed to be a man, that I might fight and avenge the wrongs inflicted on my devoted country in its earlier days. As I read of the War of the Revolution, I wished that I might have lived in those stirring days and done my part in creating the American nation."

Mr. James desired to enlist among the first volunteers of the Union after the fall of Fort Sumter, but his father would not then consent. He enlisted November 2, 1861, just after his twentieth birthday, in Company B, First Battalion, afterward the Thirty-second Massachusetts Infantry. He was mustered into the United States service November 27, 1861, and on December 3 was sent with his company to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, to guard prisoners of war, among them being General Buckner, Commodore Barron, Commissioners Mason and Slidell, and the Mayor and Chief of Police of Baltimore.

On May 25 Company B left Fort Warren for Washington. On July 4 the battalion of which this company was a part was assigned to the brigade of General Charles Griffin, division of General Morell, in Fitz John Porter's command, afterward known as the Fifth Army Corps. Mr. James was engaged in thirty-eight battles—Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, the Wilderness, and others. He was commissioned Sergeant in February, 1864, was wounded in a skirmish on the Boydton plank road March 30, 1865, and was in the Armory Square Hospital in Washington from April 2 to May 26, when he was transferred to White Hall,

on the Delaware River. He was able to leave the hospital July 6, and received an honorable discharge in Boston, July 18, 1865.

Mr. James is a past Senior Vice-Commander of William Logan Rodman Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of New Bedford, and has the esteem of all his comrades.

Mr. and Mrs. James have had four sons and one daughter, namely: Franklin Elliot, born May 29, 1869; William Edgar, born February 18, 1871; Clarence Henry, born February 7, 1872; Percy Clifton, born February 2, 1875; and Isabel Agnes, born October 19, 1881, died in infancy. The four sons were educated in the public schools of New Bedford, graduating from the high school, and are now in business in New Bedford. They are members of John A. Hawes Camp, No. 35, Sons of Veterans, of New Bedford.

Franklin Elliot James married August 10, 1890, Helen E., daughter of Charles H. Gifford, the celebrated marine artist. They have one child, Isabel Ethel, born December 13, 1896.

William Edgar James married June 3, 1896, Grace Eaton Thompson, of New Bedford. They have one child, Miriam Earle, born September 4, 1902. Clarence Henry James married June 24, 1896, Mary Eleanor Gibbs, of New Bedford, who died April 20, 1899, leaving one child, Marjorie Campbell, born July 7, 1897.

Percy Clifton James married February 1, 1896, Nellie May Benjamin. They have had four children, namely: Lucy Marion and Marion Leonard, who both died in infancy; Sylvia Kempton, born November 21, 1899; and Lucy May, born April 3, 1903.

MARTHA SEAVEY HOYT is a native of East Machias, Me., one of the sister villages planted a century and a half ago on the banks of the two rivers flowing through the Machias valley, by a company of brave and stalwart men drawn thither by the beauty of the scenery, the broad marshes covered with luxuriant grasses, and the stately forests of pine. Rising far back in the lakes of the woods, the two rivers mingle

their waters two miles below, in the beautiful Machias Bay, with its winding shores and outlying islands.

Here was the scene of the first naval battle and victory of the Revolution, famous in the annals of naval warfare for the reckless daring of the undertaking and the desperate valor of the hardy assailants, which alone achieved success. Along the shores of the bay and the banks of the rivers are still shown the grass-grown ramparts, behind which those early settlers resisted the British power, defended their houses, and preserved to Maine the eastern half of the State—an imperishable monument of the character and courage of “the forefathers of the hamlet.”

From this purely New England stock in direct line, in the third generation, Mrs. Hoyt traces her descent, and from such an inheritance derives naturally those distinguishing qualities so strongly displayed in the various spheres of her activity and success. Of the three potent influences chiefly instrumental in shaping the lives and moulding the characters of individuals—heredity, environment, education—which in this instance has been most powerful we have no occasion to consider, since all seem to have been equally favorable. Of the early and more remote ancestry we have already spoken sufficiently. Coming down to the immediate progenitors, the parents, Sylvanus and Cynthia O. (Seavey) Seavey, were both persons of marked individuality. Her father was a man whose sterling honesty and intelligence commanded the highest respect of his contemporaries. Never seeking publicity nor aspiring to official position, he made his influence felt in the conduct of public affairs and in the stirring questions of the day. Strong in his moral convictions and pronounced in his opinions, without fear or favor, he stood firmly on the ground of principle, and was always found among the first and foremost of the temperance reformers and the earliest abolitionists, when these were names of reproach and obloquy. And the mother was no less distinguished for her noble and womanly qualities. A most devoted wife and mother, and full of sympathy for the suffering and afflicted, generous-hearted, always watching for opportunities to do good

and to help others, especially the poor and needy, gentle in her manners, doing all this quietly and with the spirit of love, she was beloved by all. Of an active mind, quick intelligence, and a most genial disposition, Mrs. Seavey enlivened the home by her ready wit, and was a most agreeable companion in all social intercourse, retaining these qualities to the last of her ninety years of existence.

Inheriting in a large degree the characteristics of her Puritan ancestors—independence in thought and action, enterprise, and energy, which grew with her growth and strengthened with her strength—at an early age, with pupils mostly her senior, Martha Seavey entered Washington Academy. An institution old and well endowed, famous for its record of able instructors and still more for the many distinguished men and women it had trained and sent forth into almost every walk of life during the more than half-century of its existence, no better fitting-school could be found for one's life work.

Thus equipped with educational advantages, she went forth to make a way and place for herself in the world, not unsuccessfully. A fine opportunity soon offered for the exercise of her gifts. A young minister, the Rev. Gilman A. Hoyt, wanting a competent helpmeet for his chosen work, found in her the right woman, admirably suited to the high vocation. They were married in East Machias, and immediately started for their new field of labor in the Far West. One year of successful labor in Missouri and three more of arduous work on the prairies of Kansas wore out the life of the minister, leaving the young widow, with the addition of a rich experience, to begin life anew in a widely different sphere of activity. Boston offered the most inviting field, and with her practical energy, natural business ability, self-reliance, and knowledge gained of the world, to win confidence and gain a permanent and lucrative position was not a difficult task for Mrs. Hoyt. Here she found congenial occupation in one of the prominent newspaper offices, where she labored with success until the death of her father called her away to the performance of more sacred duties. With characteristic devotion she then returned to her childhood

home to make the lives of those most dear to her—an aged and feeble mother and an infirm sister—as pleasant and happy as unwearied attention and fidelity could effect.

The ancient homestead, standing apart from the village in a wide field, with its avenue shaded by evergreens, its scattered apple-trees tough and gnarled with age, and its old oaken bucket hanging in the well by the kitchen door, was rejuvenated without, and the house brightened and adorned within. The aged mother, now quite weak and helpless in body, was the centre of interest and the light of the home, while with faculties unimpaired, cheerful and bright as in the earlier days, she enjoyed the society of her numerous friends and the evening readings, with their pastor, the Rev. H. F. Harding, as their guest, in which Browning was the favorite author.

When the change came and the light of the household was extinguished, Mrs. Hoyt returned to Boston, made her a permanent home there, and resumed her work in a much enlarged sphere of public functions and responsibilities. She was appointed special commissioner by Governor Wolcott. Being interested in working for the soldiers and soldiers' widows, she applied to the Pension Bureau in Washington for authority to do all pension work, and, being able to fulfil all the requirements, was soon appointed pension attorney, an office granted to very few women. In this work Mrs. Hoyt is able to give cheer and comfort to many widows' hearts. From the aged and helpless, applications come to her with the pfeace, "I appeal to you because you are a woman, knowing I shall have your sympathy"; and they are sure to have it and, oftentimes, advice and assistance without remuneration.

At the request of several owners of property, Mrs. Hoyt added to her vocations that of real estate. In this enterprise she has been very successful in securing the confidence and respect of all with whom she comes in contact. She has the entire charge of the property, handling it with skill. She is also working for a publishing company, and is correspondent for several papers.

Mrs. Hoyt loses no opportunity to aid in any movement for justice to women, sometimes by

a petition to the Legislature originated by herself, as in the present year, sometimes in a more quiet way, but always with the one object in view, of bringing women to the position they should occupy, to be determined by personal ability. Although her hands are very full, she finds time for not only doing charitable work, but for interesting others in large philanthropies. Through her business she is enabled to call the attention of wealthy people to worthy causes, and thus obtain for them pecuniary aid. This has been one of her achievements from early girlhood, soliciting successfully, sometimes surprisingly so, money for different worthy objects, never failing of the desired amount, and going about it in a way that makes it a pleasure to all concerned. Later in addition to her other work Mrs. Hoyt signed a contract with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and became a representative in the Boston office, working more particularly on the line of the Gold Bond and Annuity, investments becoming popular with women.

Safe to say in conclusion, that, in addition to her great executive ability and large resourcefulness, her cheerful disposition and happy faculty of rendering herself agreeable in business relations and also in social life have had much to do with her successful achievement in all her varied lines of effort.

Mrs. Hoyt is a member of the Boston Business League, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and the Underwriters' Association of Boston.

MARY A. KOTZSCHMAR, wife of the organist, conductor, and composer, Hermann Kotzschmar, of Portland, has made for herself an enviable reputation in the musical circles of that city. She was born in Sacramento, Cal., in 1852. Her parents, Midian Torrey and Mary A. (Griffin) Torrey, were both of good old New England stock, her mother a native of Ellsworth, Me., and her father of Deer Isle, Me. Mr. Torrey was one of the "forty-niners," or gold hunters who went in that year to seek their fortune in California.

Mrs. Torrey remained in Sacramento while her husband was at the mines. When but twelve years of age Mrs. Kotzschmar lost both her parents. Soon after, her uncle, who was her guardian, brought her to Portland, Me., to be educated. She was placed in a private school kept by Miss Prince, and at the same time she began with Mr. Kotzschmar her musical studies, which she continued under his instruction until the time of her marriage. Since that event their combined professional career has been very successful, and they now rank among well-known New England musicians. Mrs. Kotzschmar was among the first to attend the clavier school in New York, and study the method which has since become so generally used. Recognizing the possibilities of this method, she was one of the first to introduce it in Maine, and has employed it in all of her teaching for the last ten years with much success.

In 1896, accompanied by her daughter, she travelled extensively in Europe, and again in 1900 she spent several months abroad, on both occasions studying under leading instrumental teachers in Berlin. In addition to her success as a teacher of piano, she has gained a reputation as a writer and lecturer. She is also possessed of considerable executive ability. Her first public work to be noted was in the season of 1894, when she gave a series of talks in Kotzschmar Hall on the growth of music. These talks were first arranged for her pupils. The first one was called "An Outline of the Growth of Music," and was followed by sketches of the music of Italy, France, and Germany, illustrated with songs. These have since been repeated before leading musical associations throughout the State. When the first Maine Musical Festival was given in Portland, in 1897, Mrs. Kotzschmar was honored with an invitation to give her paper on the Growth of Music. In 1895 she brought out, in Kotzschmar Hall, that beautiful song-cycle, "In a Persian Garden," by Liza Lehmann. Mr. Van Yorx, a tenor from New York, and Miss Katherine Ricker, contralto, of Boston, were engaged for the occasion, the other parts being sung

by Portland soloists. This was the first time that the poem was presented in this country except in New York City, and the first of its being given with stagings to represent a garden. This proved a most effective feature, and did much toward making the poem realistic.

While abroad, Mrs. Kotzschmar wrote letters of travel for the *Portland Press* and for the *Kennebec Journal*, in all about fifty. Her clear manner and originality of style gained her notice in literary circles. She has also written, with success, for the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and is a contributor to the musical paper, *L'Étude*. She wrote a little book on the clavier and its method, which was purchased by the Clavier Company, and is used in their advertisements. She was a pioneer in Maine in introducing class work for beginners, and formed classes of eight to ten children, ranging from five to twelve years of age, to whom she taught the rudiments of music, sight reading, etc., giving them a basis on which to work when beginning private lessons. The success of this enterprise is shown by the numerous classes she now has. Mrs. Kotzschmar is devoted to her art, and is always busy planning something new to keep the musical people in her vicinity alert and in touch with the doings of the musical world.

MINNIE LOUISE FENWICK, of Chelsea, Mass., well known as an educator and for her connection with women's clubs and charitable organizations, was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, but was brought to this country by her parents, Dr. F. William and Louise (Brodtman) Mahl, in infancy. Her father, Dr. F. William Mahl, settled at Sabine, Tex. He died in New Orleans in 1857 of yellow fever, during the epidemic of that disease, he having gone there to the relief of resident physicians. Mrs. Mahl, after the death of her husband, made her home with her two children, William and Minnie Louise, in Louisville, Ky. She died there on January 31, 1859. Mrs. Fenwick's brother, William Mahl, of New York, is now



MINNIE LOUISE FENWICK



ELIZABETH E. BOIT

comptroller of the Southern Pacific Railroad and other consolidated lines, and is a recognized power in railroad circles all over the continent.

Mrs. Fenwick acquired her early education in Louisville, and completed her preparatory studies in Switzerland, where she was sent to attend school during the Civil War, when Kentucky was in an unsettled condition. In 1866 she was offered a position as teacher in one of the public schools of Louisville, and in the autumn she returned home to begin her duties. In 1871, after five years of teaching, she married Henderson Reno, of Louisville, Ky. He died in 1876, and in the fall of the same year she resumed work as teacher in the public schools of Louisville. She continued thus employed for nine years, and in that time she acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the entire system of school work. Appointed principal of one of the grammar schools in January, 1886, she occupied this position till the summer of 1891. She became the wife of Dr. Joseph Benson Fenwick, of Chelsea, Mass., in July immediately after the close of the school term, and has since made that city her home.

She was elected to the School Board of Chelsea in December, 1892, and has been re-elected after each expired term since. Intelligent and practical as an educator, conversant with the best methods of foreign and American pedagogy, her counsel has been of inestimable value to the instructors and the students of the Chelsea schools.

She has served on all the important committees, such as Course of Study, Text-books, Supplies, High School (being chairman of the High School Committee for two years).

She has been an active member of the Chelsea Woman's Club since its organization, and is a member of the Chelsea Fortnightly Club. She holds the office of secretary in the Associated Charities of Chelsea, and is a vice-president of the Rufus S. Frost Hospital Aid Association. Mrs. Fenwick is a delightful conversationalist, and her pleasing manners make her a social favorite in the city, which gratefully acknowledges her services.

ELIZABETH EATON BOIT, one of the founders and owners of the Harvard Knitting Mill, Wakefield, was born in Newton, Mass., July 9, 1849. Her parents were James Henry and Amanda Church (Berry) Boit, who were married May 7, 1846, her mother being a daughter of Isaac and Phoebe (Emerson) Berry, of Bridgton, Me. Her paternal grandfather, John Boit, a native of Boston, turned his attention to farming and resided in Groton, Mass. He married Rebecca Wesson, and had a family of eleven children.

Miss Boit's father was born in Groton, August 13, 1824. He learned the trade of an engineer, but later engaged in the paper manufacturing business at Newton Lower Falls for many years. For twenty years he served as janitor of the Hamilton School building at the Lower Falls, and he was for a long period sexton of Saint Mary's (Episcopal) Church. He died January 16, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Boit celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding in 1896. They reared six daughters: Julia Amanda, born April 12, 1847, who died March 15, 1861; Elizabeth Eaton, the subject of this sketch; Clara Rebecca, born February 3, 1851; Harriet Maria, born August 11, 1853; Helen Augusta, born November 29, 1859; and Susan Henrietta, born January 31, 1864, who died May 4, 1886. Clara R. married on October 20, 1870, G. W. Morse, of Newtonville, Mass.; Harriet M. married March 1, 1881, A. C. Wiswall, of Wellesley, Mass.; and Helen A. married June 26, 1882, Dr. F. W. Freeman, of Newton Lower Falls.

Elizabeth Eaton Boit pursued her elementary studies in the Newton public schools; and after her graduation from the grammar school she took a two years' course at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale. When eighteen years old she accepted the position of timekeeper in the sewing, or finishing, department of the Dudley Hosiery Knitting Mill, Newton, of which H. B. Scudder was at that time agent. The able and whole-souled manner in which she performed her duties soon caused her promotion to the post of assistant forewoman, from which she was shortly afterward advanced to the position of forewoman; and in five years' time she was given full charge of the finishing department.

When Mr. Scudder established the Allston Mills at Allston, Mass., for the manufacture of hosiery and children's scarlet-wool goods, she accepted the superintendency of the new enterprise, which she retained for five years, or until the property was sold.

Desirous of connecting herself with a business in which she could have a personal financial interest, she formed a partnership with Charles N. Winship, formerly of the Dudley Mill and afterward foreman of the knitting department of the Allston Mill. In 1888 the firm of Winship, Boit & Co. established the Harvard Knitting Mill at Cambridge, Mass., from which city they moved to Wakefield in the following year, and resumed operations in the Wakefield Block, occupying one floor. They inaugurated their enterprise with a small capital but with a thorough knowledge of the business, Miss Boit assuming charge of the finances as well as the general superintendency of the finishing department, while Mr. Winship attended to the knitting and other branches of the work. The laudable aim of placing goods upon the market which should be a credit to themselves, serving also to elevate the standard of the American textile fabric industry, resulted in securing such a wide popularity and increasing demand for the Harvard brand of underwear as to make necessary the enlargement of their facilities from time to time, until they were at length compelled to erect a building for their exclusive use.

The present Harvard Knitting Mill, which stands upon an acre of ground in the immediate vicinity of the Wakefield station of the Boston & Maine Railway, was completed in 1897, and is fully equipped with modern machinery and appliances for producing the highest quality of knit goods. The building, which is of brick and is one hundred and eighty-two feet long by sixty-seven feet wide, with a three-story wing, forty by thirty feet, contains three floors and a basement. The basement is used for storage purposes. The folding, packing, and shipping are all done on the first floor, which also contains the business offices. The second floor is devoted to the finishing department, while the knitting room is located on the third floor. There are in use one hundred and fifty-

five knitting machines, one hundred and twenty sewing machines, eight looping machines, and twenty winders, operated by a force of over three hundred hands and producing five hundred and fifty dozen articles daily. The products, which consist of cotton, cotton and silk, woollen, and woollen and silk knit goods, are distributed to the retail trade by Messrs. William Iselin & Co., of New York City.

Miss Boit is said to be the only woman in the United States who is actively engaged in conducting a textile fabric manufactory. Although her numerous business duties are so exacting as to demand her closest personal attention, she has found time to familiarize herself with various other interests and institutions, among them the Ladies' Aid Society of Massachusetts. She was for a time treasurer of the Aged Women's Home, and also of the Kosmos Club (a local literary organization). She is especially interested in the welfare of young girls, particularly those in her employ, and avails herself of every opportunity to further the progress and well-being of the wage-earners of her sex.

LUCY ANNE KIRK, M.D., a successful homœopathic physician of Boston, was born in Dorchester on March 31, 1859, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor Hall (Stimpson) Kirk. Joseph Kirk, whose ancestors were English, came to the United States from Nova Scotia about the year 1845, and followed the occupation of printer in Boston throughout the remainder of his life. Born in Halifax, October 7, 1821, he died in Dorchester, May 16, 1863.

John Foster Kirk, of Philadelphia, brother of Joseph and uncle to Dr. Kirk, was in early life the amanuensis of Prescott, the historian, later the editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*, the writer of the History of Charles the Bold, and the reviser of Allibone's Dictionary of Authors. He is now engaged upon the revision of Worcester's Dictionary. The wife of John Foster Kirk is the well-known author, Ellen Olney Kirk.

Eleanor Hall Stimpson was on the eve of going South to take charge of a school of col-

ored children in Alabama, when Joseph Kirk proposed for her hand and was accepted, their marriage taking place October 11, 1855. They had three children, namely: Joseph, born August 12, 1856, who died July 15, 1886; Lucy Anne, the subject of this biography; and Eleanor Hubbard, born July 15, 1861, who is now an esteemed instructor in the branch of the Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., known as Mary Institute. Mrs. Kirk was born in Boston, May 10, 1836. She died July 8, 1876.

Dr. Kirk's maternal grandparents were John and Lucy Richards (Davies) Stimpson. James Stimpson, who came from England and settled on Cowdrey's Hill, in that part of the old town of Reading, Mass., which is now Wakefield, was a physician. He married in 1661 Mary Leffingwell (sometimes spelled Lepingwell). From Dr. James Stimpson Dr. Kirk traces her descent through John Stimpson, who married Mary Wadsworth, of Milton, and died in the town in 1732; their son, Recompense Wadsworth Stimpson, born in Milton in February, 1728, who married Susanna Blodgett in 1759; Charles Stimpson, born in Boston in 1766, who married Eleanor Hall, and was the father of John, above named, whose wife was Lucy R. Davies.

Eleanor Hall, the wife of Charles Stimpson, was a daughter of Captain Isaac and Abigail (Cutter) Hall. Her father was son of Andrew and Abigail (Walker) Hall and grandson of John, Jr., and Jemima (Syll) Hall. John Hall, father of John Hall, Jr., came from England with his widowed mother, Mary Hall, who joined the church in Cambridge, Mass., in 1662, and received land from the town. In 1675 John Hall bought land in Medford. He married Elizabeth Green. Jemima Syll, the wife of John Hall, Jr., and mother of Andrew Hall, was a daughter of Captain Joseph and Jemima (Belcher) Syll. Her father, whose name was sometimes spelled Sill, was an officer in King Philip's War. Her mother was a daughter of Andrew Belcher, and as sister of Andrew Belcher, Jr., was aunt to his son, Governor Jonathan Belcher.

Isaac Hall, of Medford, father of Eleanor, the wife of Charles Stimpson, was an active

patriot during the struggle for American independence. His record, as printed in "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," vol. vii., is as follows: "Captain of a co. in (late) Col. Thomas Gardner's regt., which assembled April 19, 1775; service 5 days; also Captain, same regt., list of officers in said regt. recommended by Committee of Safety to be commissioned by Congress; ordered in Provincial Congress, June 2, 1775, that commissions be delivered to said officers; also Captain, Lt. Col. William Bond's (late Col. Gardner's) 37th regt., company return dated Camp Prospect Hill Oct. 6, 1775, represented discharged Sept. 1775; also Captain, service 4 days; company marched from Medford, by order of Gen. Washington at the time of the taking of Dorchester Heights, March, 1776."

It is related of Captain Hall that the company that he commanded before the Revolution had been formed by himself, and that it was his custom to supplement the meagre pay received by his men from the government by supplies of clothing paid for out of his own pocket.

John Stimpson, son of Charles and Eleanor, was born in 1795 in Richmond, Va. He married in Boston, May 29, 1825, Lucy Richard Davies, who was born in Boston in 1799. She was the daughter of Joshua Gee Davies and his wife, Lucy Richards, and on the paternal side grand-daughter of the Rev. Nathan and Susanna (Gee) Davies.

The Rev. Nathan Davies was pastor of the church in Dracut, Mass., from 1765 to 1781. Susanna Gee, whom he wedded April 3, 1766, was born in Boston, November 18, 1740, and baptized in the Second Church, November 23, when she was five days old. She was daughter of the Rev. Joshua Gee by his third wife, Sarah Gardner. Her father served for twenty-five years (1723-48) as minister of the Second Church in Boston, as colleague of Cotton Mather till 1729 and afterward as his successor. Born in Boston in 1698, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Thornton) Gee, he was graduated at Harvard College in 1717.

His father, Joshua Gee, was son of Peter Gee, an inhabitant of Boston in early colonial times. A family tradition has it that Joshua

Gee "would have been a dangerous man if he had not been a very lazy one." By occupation he was a boat-builder. It is related of him that he was once captured by Algerines, that he escaped from captivity by the agency of an Algerine woman, and that thereafter he celebrated the anniversaries of the event with a dinner, at which a turkey was served bound in links of sausage, as a reminder of the chains he wore in Algiers.

Judge Sewall in his Diary, under date January 11, 1714-5, states that he dined at Mr. Gee's on that day in company with Drs. Increase and Cotton Mather, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Wadsworth, and others, and says: "It seems it was in remembrance of his landing this day at Boston after his Algerine captivity. Had a very good treat."

At an earlier date, October 31, 1688, he records: "Joshua Gee launches to-day, and his ship is called the Prince."

And 1692, Friday, September 30: "Go to Hog Island with Joshua Gee and sell him three white oaks for thirty shillings. I am to cart them to the water side."

The Gee tomb in Copp's Hill Burial Ground bears the family name and coat of arms.

Fatherless since the age of four years, Dr. Kirk is indebted to her mother almost exclusively for her moral and mental development throughout the period of her life preceding that of womanhood. Her elementary education was received in the public schools of Dorchester, while further instruction was given her at home by her mother personally. Of a keenly sympathetic nature from infancy, a tendency to relieve suffering became a marked characteristic of her girlhood.

When she was eleven years old, she announced to all whom it might concern that she intended to become a nurse. When of suitable age she entered the training-school for nurses at the Hartford (Conn.) Hospital; and after her graduation, in 1883, she spent the ensuing years in Hartford, employed in her chosen calling.

Later, desiring to attain the highest degree of her girlhood's ambition, she took the course in homœopathy at the Medical School of Boston University, and received her degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893. Dr. Kirk will be readily

remembered by her classmates at the university by her successful advocacy of the adoption of the cap and gown, which they were the first to wear, or as being the writer of the class poem entitled "Cap and Gown," delivered at a class supper and afterward published in the *Medical Student*. After receiving her diploma Dr. Kirk went to New York and pursued a post-graduate course in the New York Post-graduate School of Medicine. Then she returned to Boston, and, establishing her residence in the Dorchester district, entered upon the duties of her new profession.

She has acquired a lucrative practice, covering a territory extending to Neponset and Marblehead on one side and to Cambridge and Malden on the other. Her physical fitness for her work is testified by her excellent health.

For several years she was associated with Dr. Alonzo Boothby in the Boothby Hospital, Boston, wherein her duties included the delivery of lectures to nurses. Her income is far from being an adequate measure of her professional work. Following the best traditions of the profession, she frequently gives her services gratuitously to needy patients. She has been on the staff of the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary of Boston since 1894, and by the request of school-teachers of Dorchester she has given hygienic talks to mothers in Dorchester.

Dr. Kirk is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, of the Boston Homœopathic Society, of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society, and of the Twentieth Century Medical Society. Her religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church. She is a patron of the Girls' Friendly Society. In 1897 she was admitted to membership in the patriotic society known as the Daughters of the Revolution.

FLORANCE GARRETTSON SPOONER, President of the Massachusetts Prison Reform League, has been a resident of Boston the past thirty-two years, her home being in a quiet corner where West End and Back Bay meet, at the lower end of Pinckney Street.

Florence Garrettson Spooner was born in Baltimore. On her mother's side she is descended from one of the most noted families of colonial history in Maryland. Her ancestors were of the Dorsey, Worthington, Howard, and Hammond connection, which united the best blood of the State. One of her great-grandfathers was William Ball, closely related to the mother of Washington. The Garrettsons, on her father's side, were among the earliest settlers of Maryland and New York. In the year 1752 the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson gave up his grants of land, and freed his slaves through religious convictions. He became a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, travelling from the Carolinas to Nova Scotia on horseback. His wife, Katherine Livingston, was a daughter of Judge Livingston and sister to Robert R. Livingston, the first Chancellor of New York.

Mrs. Spooner in girlhood and early womanhood was devoted to music, using her rare voice in many choirs as a gift of love, and belonging to the most exclusive musical clubs. Her natural talent for organization made her a centre of attraction, where she stood at the helm of many church and society functions. With further knowledge and experience her life broadened and character developed. She served on philanthropic committees, thus turning into practical channels her sympathetic and over-abundant compassion for the sorrows and needs of unfortunates. An earnest and enthusiastic worker in her chosen field of reform, efficient in many ways, she has been described as "a religious, consuming soul, always in communication with the authorities of Church and State, going straight on, radiating in a hundred directions, bringing forces to bear on the whole circumference of unusual cruelties. The doors have fallen, and light has illuminated dark places; and she will succeed in what she undertakes because she has just that faith that will remove mountains, the mountains of prejudice and persistence." *Time and the Hour* says: "Florence Spooner's name has become as famous as Elizabeth Fry and Dorothea Dix, and her charity has taken the form of divine fire."

Mrs. Spooner has studied untiringly the prison system in America. Her humane and

practical requests have seldom been denied. She has succeeded in getting notable people together at important houses and in the chapels of leading churches. Bishops, governors, and other officials have so recognized her great earnestness, sincerity, and simplicity that they have been moved to say the right word at the right time; and for this reason she insists that the credit for the successful agitation and awakening of the public conscience to the evils existing in the prisons belongs to the wise men of a marvellous century.

In 1894 Governor Greenhalge gave his support to her cause by presiding at a meeting where three subjects were especially advocated—abolition of dungeons (dark cells), the indeterminate sentence, and the supplanting of houses of correction by reformatories. Prison commissioners and representatives of the Prison Association and other organizations participated in the discussion. This meeting, the first held by the Prison Reform League, was arranged by Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. James T. Fields, and Miss Mason. Among other conferences held by Mrs. Spooner and her co-workers was one at Trinity Church Chapel, presided over by Mayor Quincy.

The successful work accomplished by Mrs. Spooner toward the abolishment of dark cells in the city prisons and the good done by her was specially commended by Dr. Alfred B. Heath, Commissioner, Institutions Department of the City of Boston, in 1896. Penal Commissioner Ernest C. Marshall has also officially endorsed her beneficent work. The League has agitated the subject of the present system of fines for drunkenness, which they consider as indefensible. The Police Commission responded promptly to their request for co-operation, and Chairman Martin invited Mrs. Spooner, Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Commissioner Marshall, and a Sister of St. Margaret's to make a midnight tour of inspection of station-house cells as a study of the subject.

In 1896-97, under the guidance of leading men, wise and conservative, she engaged in the movement to abolish capital punishment, resulting in the substitution of the electric chair for the scaffold. She organized the Anti-Death Penalty League in 1897, and, after the first

twenty signatures were obtained, names were forwarded her in such numbers that it was impossible for one person to keep the records. Mrs. Spooner wrote numerous letters to experts throughout the country, and secured valuable facts that resulted in the formation of this League. The following tribute to her work is copied from an editorial in a Boston paper:—

"The brave attacks that have been made by a Massachusetts woman against prison evils interfering with physical, moral, and mental improvement, have not merely been approved in this country, but they have attracted attention on the other side of the ocean. Now, through her efforts, a tour of investigation is being made through the South to inquire into prison systems and the measures that are used to reform criminals of both sexes. The camp life, for instance, with its vicious environments, offers little chance for better living or embracing any religious instruction. The men in chain gangs who are hired out for work and exposed to the public gaze and cruel criticism do not, as a rule, know the meaning of the word 'encouragement.' Their existence is often a hell on earth, and the wonder is, they survive its degradation as long as they do. The hope of improving and elevating inmates of prisons may be fallacious, sentimental; but, unless improvement is achieved by some such endeavor, humanity happier in its surroundings must be the sufferer. It is to vigilant reform that North, South, East, and West now look for inspiration for the ways and means that will elevate character, even when paying its penalty for crime."

The League does not rest content that the agitation has abolished the long-approved gallows, nor does it accept as true that electrocution is one step in advance.

Mrs. Spooner has presented able arguments before the Joint Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, has arranged many hearings, distributed literature, and written hundreds of articles upon the subject so near her heart. She has received numerous requests from libraries for copies of her sociological writings.

No higher estimate of this work of charity can be found than in the annual report of the

penal institutions commissioner to the mayor of the city of Boston in 1899, under the head of "Reform of Women Inmates." "A most encouraging work has been done by Mrs. Florence Garrettson Spooner, the President of the Prison Reform League. Recognizing her earnest sympathy for female prisoners, I appointed her in the early part of 1898 to do such work as missionary among the female inmates of the House of Correction as she might think proper looking toward their reformation. I have been much pleased with her work there. The most hardened women have softened under the beneficent influence with which she has surrounded them. No better measure of her work can be shown than the decrease in the punishments among the class with which she works."

In literary work and on the platform as a lecturer she is straightforward and perfectly at ease in discussing all phases and points of prison reform. Because of her tact, amiability, and encouragement to prisoners she has the confidence of officials and special privileges to study human nature from the inside of the prison, accorded to no other woman in the State, prison commissioners excepted.

She was appointed by Governor Greenhalge one of the colonial committee of twelve from Massachusetts to the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Spooner is now in the prime of life and in active service. She has received the spontaneous cooperation of others in her noble work.

Her husband, Henry T. Spooner, a studious, busy man, devoted to his books, gives cordial sympathy and practical support to the work in which his wife is engaged. Mr. Spooner was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., son of Henry Pierson and Emma (Brittan) Spooner. His father was a descendant of the Aldens, Germaines, and Cottons. His mother was the daughter of Thomas Standfast Brittan, a clergyman who left England and became rector of a church in Brooklyn.

In the annual report of the penal institutions commissioner, Alpheus Sanford writes to the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, Mayor of the city of Boston, that Mrs. Spooner was known throughout the House of Correction as the "women's



HELEN I. DOHERTY

missionary friend," recommending that the results of her work be recognized in future and designated the Florence Spooner Prison Mission.

"The initial and dominant impulse, abiding power, and persistent energy which characterize the reform work of Mrs. Spooner are not merely the result of humanitarian feelings and philanthropic tendencies. They are largely due to her vivid conception of the religious duty of helping the weak and erring in the spirit and purpose of the great evangelical teacher and model of brotherly love, all-embracing charity, and zeal for the happiness of human souls in time and eternity."

HELEN ISABEL DOHERTY, M.D., whose noble and efficient service in the Spanish-American War has made her widely known and loved, was born in Boston, October 24, 1871. She is the daughter of Colonel Thomas Francis and Mary (Kerwin) Doherty, both natives of Boston. She received her early education in the city's public schools, being graduated when very young from the high school and immediately entering upon the advanced course. Her desire to adopt the medical profession was not at first encouraged by her parents, but, as Colonel Doherty perceived that the longing was no whim but a steadfast purpose, he examined the workings of various colleges, and placed his daughter in the Women's Medical School of Philadelphia, where she was graduated in 1895, the youngest in her class. It is interesting to note that on her mother's side of the family there is a long line of physicians.

Dr. Doherty began practice at the South End in Boston in 1896, and probably few physicians so young as she have had the varied and wide experience that is hers to-day. She does a large amount of examining for insurance companies, and was the first woman to be employed by the leading fraternal societies. She is examiner and visitor for the patients in the Free Home for Consumptives in Dorchester. Boston was the first city to build free gymnasia for women and children, and the

first medical director appointed in any of these was Dr. Doherty.

In August, 1898, the Spanish War being practically over, typhoid and Cuban fever were raging, and pestilence-stricken troops to the number of forty-five thousand were quarantined at Montauk Point, Long Island. Skilled treatment was necessary. There was need of woman's care and wit. In answer to telegrams sent by General Wheeler, Drs. Laura A. Hughes and Helen I. Doherty directly reported for duty, taking with them some thirty or forty nurses. At Detention Camp and the general hospital on the bleak hill-top this young woman, fresh from a home of refinement and luxury, lived the life of the common soldier, ate from the same rations, and proved every hour of the day that the oath of allegiance she had taken was no empty vow. She did all the desk work, answering letters and telegrams, preparing all the official records for the Major, to be sent to Washington. Beside taking charge of the Red Cross supplies, distributing fruit, and receiving visitors, she kept herself accurately informed of every man's name and condition, for she had frequently to identify mothers' sons for them, so sadly changed were they by the ravages of disease. So perfectly did she have this work in hand that, as each captain came to the hospital, she could lead him to his own men. Naturally systematic and possessed of more than ordinary executive ability, she was surely the right woman in the right place. She was always practical; and Moffett, in his magazine "Camp Stories," thus spoke of her resourcefulness and her varied activities: "She not only nursed the sick, but looked after accounts, made out bills, was clerk, dressmaker, and laundress, and kept such a mass of detail in her head that the nurses all went to her for all sorts of things, from a tooth-brush to a bottle of ginger ale."

She kept at her post so long as a patient remained, and unfortunately brought with her to Boston the seeds of typhoid. Weakened by constant work day and night, she was brought very low by the illness, and for weeks it looked as if her devotion to duty was to cost her her life. But youth and vitality con-

quered, and she is to-day actively engaged in her profession, which she loves, and in which she has already made for herself a name.

SARAH PRATT McLEAN GREENE was born in Simsbury, Conn., in 1856, daughter of Dudley Bestor and Mary (Payne) McLean. Her father was a son of the Rev. Allan McLean and his first wife, Sarah Pratt, and a descendant in the fourth generation of Allan¹ McLean, a native of the island of Coll, Argyleshire, Scotland, who sailed from Glasgow in 1740, arrived in Boston in September, and settled in Connecticut.

Allan¹ McLean married in 1744 Mary Loomis, a descendant of Joseph¹ Loomis, of Windsor, Conn. Their son, Captain Alexander² McLean, married in 1768 Johanna Smith, and resided in North Bolton, now Vernon, Conn. Their fifth child, the Rev. Allan McLean, born in 1781 (Yale College, 1805), was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Simsbury for fifty years. He was a man of wealth for those days. But he loved his worldly possessions only as they benefited others. After a busy and useful life he died in 1861, "full of years" and greatly beloved.

Mrs. Mary Payne McLean, the mother above named, now a widow, residing in Simsbury, was born in Canterbury, Conn., being the daughter of Solomon and Hannah (Bishop) Payne. On the paternal side she is a descendant of Thomas Paine, of Eastham, Mass., and numbers among her ancestors Stephen Hopkins and his daughter Constance, who both came in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and Nicholas Snow, who came in the "Ann" in 1623. Through these early colonists she is akin to not a few Cape Cod folk of the present day.

Thomas Paine came over when a lad of ten or twelve years (tradition says, with his father, of the same name). He married, about 1660, Mary, daughter of Nicholas¹ and Constance (Hopkins) Snow. Their son, Elisha² Paine, married Rebecca³ Doane, grand-daughter of Deacon John¹ Doane, of Plymouth and Eastham, who served seven years as Deputy to the General Court. About the year 1700 Elisha² Paine removed to Canterbury, then a part of

Plainfield, Conn. (Some of his descendants, as seen below, have spelled the name Payne.) His son Solomon,³ born in Eastham, was ordained in 1746 as pastor of the Separate church in Canterbury. Solomon,⁴ born in 1733, son of the Rev. Solomon³ and his second wife, Priscilla Fitch, was a farmer in Canterbury. He married Mary Bacon and was father of Elisha,⁵ born in 1757 (Yale College, 1780), who married Anna Dyer. Elisha⁵ Payne and his wife Anna were the parents of Solomon,⁶ named above, father of Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. Priscilla Fitch Payne was a granddaughter of the Rev. James Fitch, of Saybrook and Norwich, Conn., and his second wife, Priscilla Mason, daughter of Major John Mason, of Norwich, for many years commander of the colonial forces and nine years (1660-69), Deputy Governor of Connecticut.

Dudley B. and Mary P. McLean had five children, all born at the McLean homestead in Simsbury. The eldest child, Hannah Bishop McLean, married William H. Greeley, and for some years resided in Lexington, Mass. She is now a widow living in Cambridge, her son being a student at Harvard. Charles Allen McLean (deceased) is survived by his wife and two children. John Bunyan McLean, educator, is now a professor in the Westminster School in Simsbury. George Payne McLean, lawyer, born in October, 1857, was Governor of Connecticut in 1901 and 1902.

Sarah Pratt McLean, the fourth child in this family of five, grew up under careful home training. She attended both district and private schools during her childhood, but studied far more with her mother, a woman of broad culture. The old Puritan ideas and ideals prevailed in the McLean household. The sacredness of the Sabbath was impressed on the children's minds, and the parents strove to have all the influences of that home good and elevating. Books there were in plenty, and when Sarah, or Sally, as she was called, was sent to Mount Holyoke Seminary, she was well equipped to do good work. Her mind was stored with general reading. She knew and loved nature, and was frankly interested in all her new experiences. The rules were rigid at Holyoke, and some of the regulations seemed

irksome, even to one brought up in a Presbyterian minister's family. But she stood well in her classes, and made warm friends of girls and teachers. Even at this time her literary talent showed itself, and one of the poems which she handed in as a composition was sent away by her teacher for publication. The verses called "De Massa ob de Sheepfol" she wrote when she was only a young girl, though they were never printed until they were put into the mouth of Vixanna, a character in her second book, "Towhead."

She remained at Mount Holyoke two years. A classmate who had left school earlier to teach on Cape Cod, being unable to continue with the work, urged Miss McLean to take the school. She decided to do so, much to the surprise of her family; and, almost before they could accustom themselves to the idea, she had gone to the scene of her labors. She found herself amid surroundings that were full of strangeness. Sailors on shore were a new type to her. The idioms of the people, their customs and traditions, impressed her with their novelty. For five months she taught and learned at Cape Cod. After reaching home, she used, at odd moments, to put upon paper recollections of these months, until they took on the form and sequence of a book. Since this was done simply for her own entertainment and with no thought that the manuscript would meet other eyes than her own, she used the familiar names; and, when the story seemed finished, she put it in a box, and shoved it away on an upper shelf in her grandfather's library, dismissing the matter from her mind. A kinsman living in Boston, in touch with the makers of books, happening to express the desire that Miss McLean would write something for publication (since he had noticed that she was a most clever letter-writer), she took the manuscript down from the library shelf, and, without consulting any one, nailed a cover on the same little wooden box which had held the loose sheets all this time, and drove to the village express office to speed the literary venture on its way. Then she returned home to await the verdict. The suspense was brief. The publisher sat all night over the manuscript, and wrote the next morning that he wished to bring

it out at once. Miss McLean informed him that the names were familiar in the locality where she had been; but he was a young member of the firm, and it was his first venture in publishing, as it was hers in novel-writing. The story, moreover, was ideal and not intended to be taken literally. For these reasons sufficient importance was not attached to the fact that local names were used. The book met with great favor, passing from edition to edition. But presently the people on the Cape began to show that they felt themselves aggrieved. This caused the author the keenest pain. She could not forgive herself then, nor can she now. Still there was "naught set down in malice," and surely the gracious pictures of their deeper experiences are depicted with so gentle a touch that it would seem the sketcher and the sketched might still across "the narrows o' land" clasp friendly hands. Her publishers were desirous to have something further from her pen, and she hurriedly prepared a second book, "Towhead." Stories under her name appeared at intervals in various magazines, and a compilation of these formed her third volume, which was called "Some Other Folks." She had written two others, "Last-chance Junction" and "Leon Pontifex," when in 1887 she became the wife of Franklin Lynde Greene, a Westerner, educated at Annapolis. In the West, where she spent her married life of a few brief years, twin boys were born to her, but of these she was soon bereft. In 1890 Mr. Greene died, and, widowed and childless, Mrs. Greene returned to New England. Several ensuing years were passed in rest and travel. She took a European trip, and subsequently tarried at different points in Nova Scotia, visiting also various parts of Maine. It was after these summers in Maine that she wrote "Vesty of the Basins," a book that has had phenomenal success. In this case, though local characters are sketched with a free hand, and the dwellers in a small place know that their own manners and lives furnish the basis of the story, they read its pages with delight, and their frequent letters of appreciation show the deep love they bear the author. A well-known Englishman says of "Vesty": "I have read it a dozen times, and I shall probably read it a dozen times

more. With each re-reading I am struck anew with its wonderfully strong portrayals of character and the sparkling wit and humor that alternate so subtly with the writer's deep, pathetic insight into life's mysteries. To my mind it is *the great American novel*." "Vesty," as well as "Cape Cod Folks," has been recently dramatized.

In fairly rapid succession Mrs. Greene wrote "Stuart and Bamboo," "The Moral Imbeciles," and "Flood Tide." In 1902 was published by Harper & Brothers "Winslow Plain," a picture of life in a quaint New England village fifty years ago, a story "told as Mrs. Greene alone can tell it, with the brightest optimism." In this book are found some rare poetic gems. One special charm, indeed, of all this writer's works consists in the many beautiful, helpful passages—quite aside from the enthralling interest of the story itself—that one desires to read again and again. Said a certain appreciative critic, "I never read any of Mrs. Greene's stories without longing to see all these fine, quotable extracts collected in a volume by themselves, a volume to which I could turn whenever I feel 'the blues' coming on."

Mrs. Greene is a woman of fine presence, with a face which bears beauty, merriment, and tenderness. She tells a story with exceptional skill, in a voice so rich toned and musical that it might belong to a Southerner.

SARAH ELIZABETH FIELDING, a prominent member of the Woman's Relief Corps of Somerville, is a native of Andover, Mass. The daughter of Charles Nathan and Hannah Jaquith (Abbot) Ingalls, she is a descendant in the ninth generation of Edmund Ingalls, who, with his brother Francis, came from England to Massachusetts in 1629, and in 1638 went to Lynn, where they had a grant of one hundred and twenty acres of land. They were among the first settlers of that now prosperous city, and were successful as farmers, stock-raisers, and tanners of leather. The home of Francis was in that part of Lynn which is now Swampscott. He finally removed to Boston, where he died, leaving no male heirs. Edmund Ingalls, as

stated in Lewis's History of Lynn, was drowned in March, 1648, by falling with his horse through the old Saugus River Bridge on Boston Street. His estate was valued at one hundred and thirty-five pounds, eight shillings, ten pence.

He had nine children; and Mrs. Fielding's father descended from Henry,² the sixth child, who had the house and lot "bought of Goodwin West" and land in what is now the city of Chelsea, Mass. Henry,² born in 1627, married July 6, 1653, Mary Osgood, of Andover, Mass. She died in 1686, and he afterward married Sarah, widow of George Abbot. He had twelve children. The second child, Henry,³ born in December, 1656, died at Andover in 1699. He married June 6, 1688, Abigail, daughter of John Emery, Jr., of Newbury, Mass. Francis,⁴ their fourth child, was born in December, 1694, and died January 26, 1759. His first wife was Lydia Ingalls, his cousin, whom he married in 1719. After her death in 1743, he married Lydia Stevens, of Andover. He had eleven children. Francis,⁵ the fifth child, who was born January 26, 1731, and died April 3, 1795, married November 12, 1754, Eunice Jennings, and settled in Andover. They had nine children, the fifth being Jonathan,⁶ who was born February 25, 1762, and died July 9, 1837. He married in 1792 Sarah Berry, of Andover. Francis,⁷ born August 18, 1793, the eldest of their four children, died at his home in North Andover in November, 1850. He married in 1815 Elizabeth Barker Foster, daughter of Nathan⁸ Foster, of North Andover, Mass. Nathan⁸ was a descendant, through Stephen,⁵ John,⁴ Ephraim,³ Abraham,² of Reginald¹ Foster, an early settler of Ipswich, Mass. (For further particulars concerning Reginald and other Foster immigrants in colonial days, and their descendants, see "Foster Genealogy," by F. C. Pierce.) John Foster, printer, of Boston, was son of another early colonist, Hopestill¹ Foster, of Dorchester; and Elizabeth Foster, who married Isaac Vergoose in 1692, was the daughter of Captain William¹ Foster, of Charlestown.

The second child of Francis and Elizabeth B. (Foster) Ingalls was Charles Nathan,⁸ born in North Andover, Mass., July 9, 1820. Enlisting in 1861, he served in the Union army sixteen months, when he was honorably discharged

on account of illness resulting from sunstroke at Ball's Bluff. He was an architect and builder, and previous to the Civil War had charge of the construction of important works on the Connecticut River and of public buildings elsewhere. In 1864 he superintended government work in Tennessee, and was present at the battle of Nashville.

Returning to Danvers, he was appointed master carpenter of the Eastern Railroad, which position he held fifteen years, when he accepted a similar appointment on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and removed to Dakota. He subsequently went to the Yellowstone Park, and erected the large hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs. He constructed many bridges and buildings on the branches of the Northern Pacific Railroad. His last work was on the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad, with headquarters at Hawley, Minn., where he died in 1886.

He was a prominent Free Mason, a member of Amity Lodge and Holten Royal Arch Chapter, of Danvers, of Pilgrim Commandery, of Lowell, Mass., and was also a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rite. His funeral was conducted by the Rev. George J. Sanger, of Essex, and he was buried at Danvers with Masonic honors. He married Hannah Jaquith Abbot, of Andover, by whom he had four children, namely: Sarah Elizabeth, the subject of this sketch; George W.; Frank; and Albert. His wife died in 1868, and he married Miss Mary J. Morse, of Andover, Me., by whom he had one son, Charles.

It may be added as worthy of mention that Jonathan Ingalls, grandfather of Charles Nathan, was brother to Theodore Ingalls, grandfather of the late John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, United States Senator.

Sarah Elizabeth Ingalls was born in Andover, November 8, 1846. Her parents subsequently removed to Danvers, and she was graduated from the high school of that town. She married July 9, 1874, George Washington Fielding, and settled in Bangor, Me. They have also lived in Connecticut and New York, and in Charlestown, Mass., but have resided in Somerville for the past twenty-five years.

Mrs. Fielding, on her mother's side, descended

from the Jaquiths of Billerica, the house in which her grandmother was born and married having been used as a garrison house.

Two of the family united with the old church in Charlestown, in 1649.

Mrs. Fielding is a member of the Prospect Hill Congregational Church, and is deeply interested in all its work. She is deaconess of the church, has been a teacher in its Sunday-school during the past eleven years, and is an active worker in the home missionary department, of which she has charge. She is also vice-president of the Woman's Auxiliary, and conducts monthly meetings, which have been addressed by prominent speakers. The various charities and missions connected with the local church have been aided by her efforts, and she has contributed to the educational and other enterprises of the denomination at large, in all of which she takes a special interest.

When the Associated Charities of Somerville began its beneficent work, Mrs. Fielding accepted an invitation to serve as agent for Ward Two, and for nearly four years devoted her time and energy to its duties without compensation. With heartfelt sympathy for the unfortunate, and with excellent judgment and ability, she conducted the work in a zealous manner; and regrets were expressed when she felt obliged to decline a reappointment.

In 1878 a Relief Corps was organized in Somerville by Willard C. Kinsley Post, No. 139, G. A. R., and Mrs. Fielding was chosen secretary, serving until the corps was reorganized, three years later, as one of the corps of the Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C., when she was elected to the office of treasurer. She has continued her membership, and is interested in all Grand Army work, having inherited a patriotic spirit from her father, who joined the Andrew Sharp-shooters in August, 1861. She was a member of the Committee on Information during National Convention week in Boston in 1890, and is a member of the Press Committee for the National Convention in Boston in 1904.

Mrs. Fielding's husband, who is a member and past officer of Willard C. Kinsley Post, No. 139, G. A. R., enlisted in Company A, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by

Colonel Francis L. Lee, and was in continuous active service in the campaigns in North Carolina under General Foster and General Burnside in 1862 and 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Fielding reside on Berkeley Street, near Spring Hill, Somerville. They have no children.

ELEANOR LOUISE SWAIN was born in Blackburn, Lancashire, England, November 6, 1868, came to America at the age of five years, and is a decided New Englander in her tastes and manners. She is the daughter of John and Sarah (Plunkett) Conway. Her father was a soldier in the English army. Her childhood and youth were passed in Lawrence, Mass., and she received her education in that city. On December 24, 1890, she married Eugene Henry Swain, of Waltham, Mass., residing at Martin Square. They have two children: Grace Abbott, born February 11, 1892; and Eugene Conway, born January 19, 1895. In the Deborah Rebecca Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Waltham, she has filled the following offices—Warden, Vice-Grand, Noble Grand, Past Noble Grand, Chaplain, and Special Deputy of the Grand Master of the State. She is a member of the Woman's Club and the Emerson Browning Club and an active worker in the Universalist church. Mrs. Swain entered the Emerson School of Oratory in 1898, and was graduated with high honors in 1901. She then took a post-graduate course, winning class honors, and is now a teacher of elocution, oratory, and physical culture in Waltham, conducting large classes also in Boston.

Mr. C. W. Emerson, proprietor of the Emerson College of Oratory, says of Mrs. Swain: "She has accomplished much during her three years' course, and has proved herself to be a student of unusual power. Possessing a mind responsive to high ideals, she has been an inspiration both to her teachers and her classmates. I have great confidence in her teaching, and extend to her our cordial recommendation."

Besides having a fine presence, Mrs. Swain is gifted with much personal magnetism,

which is no doubt one of the reasons why she meets with such marked success in both public work and teaching. Mrs. Swain and her husband rank among the active, influential citizens of Waltham, Mr. Swain being the proprietor of the Waltham Horological School.

EUNICE DRAPER KINNEY, M.D., who has attained a gratifying success in her profession and in educational work, was born in Southampton, York County, N.B., daughter of James and Catherine (Schriver) Draper.

She is a great-grand-daughter of Isaac Draper, an Englishman who settled in Ireland in the first half of the eighteenth century, and engaged there in manufacturing industries. He was for a time very successful, owning several linen factories and over fifty houses, but was completely ruined by the invention of the spinning-jenny in 1767.

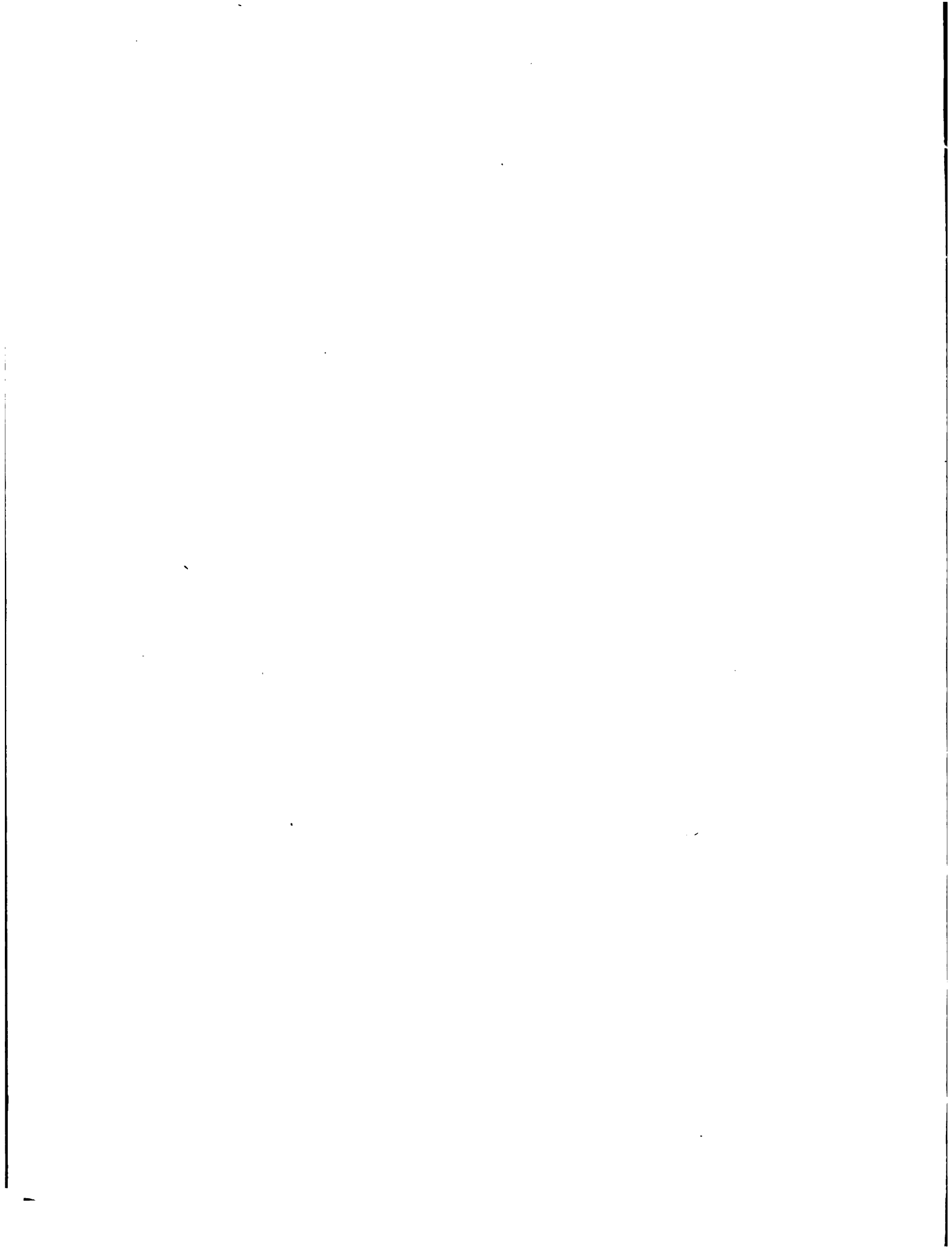
His son, James Draper, Sr., born May 22, 1781, was married October 22, 1814, in the cathedral church of St. Finbarr, in the liberties of the city of Cork, and according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England and Ireland, to Eliza Homan, who came, it is said, of a long paternal ancestry dating from the time of William the Conqueror. The Homans in general were a tall and spare race, the Norman blood evidently predominating, while the Smiths (her maternal ancestors) were large and heavy, most of the men being six feet or more in height.

James Draper, Sr., after losing all his property owing to the rapid change in industrial conditions, migrated to New Brunswick. Here for some years his wife supported the family by keeping a private school. In course of time they attained to more comfortable circumstances, though not to wealth, and resided for many years in the country of their adoption. James Draper, Sr., died February 9, 1866, and his wife Eliza on February 5, 1872, when eighty-three years old. They are buried at Southampton, York County, near the St. John River.

James Draper, Jr., son of James, Sr., and Eliza Draper, and father of Dr. Kinney, learned the baker's trade, which, however, he aban-



EUNICE D. KINNEY



doned at the age of twenty-one to become a pioneer farmer and lumberman. He was possessed of considerable inventive talent, and exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia a vessel entirely of his own construction. The house in which he died, at Brooke Station, Stafford County, Va., October 28, 1877, is said to have been the one in which Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth wrote "The Hidden Hand." He was buried at Fredericksburg, Va.

His wife, Catherine Schriver, to whom he was married November 13, 1851, was partly of Dutch ancestry, her paternal grandparents coming to America from Amsterdam, Holland. In this immigration four brothers were concerned, two of whom—Tobaldo, or Baltus, as he was sometimes called (Dr. Kinney's great-grandfather), and Nathaniel—fought as loyalists for England's cause in the Revolutionary War. In one battle or skirmish of that war Tobaldo Schriver narrowly escaped death, a bullet hitting a button of his coat over the breast. After the war Nathaniel returned to Amsterdam. Tobaldo and his son Abraham became pioneer farmers in New Brunswick, having been assigned a large tract of forest land as the reward of their loyalty. Of the other two brothers, both of whom espoused the cause of the colonists, all trace has been lost. Catherine Schriver Draper died December 13, 1866, and is buried at Southampton, York County, N.B. Her mother was Eunice Hillman, a daughter of Tristram and Angel (Lindup) Hillman, English immigrants in New Brunswick, who resided at Southampton and at Canterbury. The grandfather, Tristram Hillman, who was a sea captain, lived to the great age of one hundred and six years.

Eunice Draper Kinney, the direct subject of this sketch, was born and passed her early years in a log cabin. Her educational opportunities were so limited that up to attaining the age of twenty-one she had attended school but two years and a half. On August 31, 1871, she became the wife of John Gartley, of Magagavac, York County, N.B., who died June 16, 1874, leaving no property. In alluding to her subsequent experiences Dr. Kinney says: "After the death of my first husband, my first start in life began at the time I picked a two-gallon pail

of wild strawberries, which I carried seven miles to the railroad station and sold for one dollar. With that sum I boarded the train for Bangor, Me., having no idea of the cost of travelling. When I told the conductor my destination, he demanded more fare; but I stated that my brother was in the employ of the road, and when I gave his name he knew him, and allowed me to pass to that city, where I obtained employment as a general housework servant. As I was childless and so very young, I was advised by my employers to resume my maiden name, which advice I followed and found decidedly to my advantage in after years. I then began to realize by comparison with others how very ignorant I was, and, being resolved not to continue so, I devoted all my spare moments to study, until, much to my surprise, I found myself regarded as a woman of education. My medical education came about through force of circumstances, and not from any premeditation on my part."

Coming to Boston to prepare herself, Miss Draper entered the Boston Training School for Nurses at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and after pursuing the prescribed course was graduated June 8, 1881. For some years she followed that profession in Boston, showing great efficiency.

On August 6, 1884, she married the Hon. John Mozart Kinney, a well-known citizen, who had been three times elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and twice to the State Senate, besides having held other important offices, but who lost his property through financial reverses. Dr. Kinney had completed her hospital service and was in college at the time of her second marriage, but continued her studies. This did not at first meet with the approval of Mr. Kinney, but before his death, which took place January 25, 1897, he learned to appreciate her attainments, and benefit from them. She obtained her medical degree April 16, 1890, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, and has been a practising physician in Revere, Mass., during most of the time since. While establishing a self-supporting practice she engaged to some extent in literary work. In June, 1895, she was graduated from Tufts College Medical School,

which she had entered for a post-graduate course.

Dr. Kinney has attained a high standing in her profession; and her practice, which is increasing, yields her a liberal income. She says: "My work is very inspiring to me. To stand face to face with Death, and with cool determination to stand between him and his chosen victim, and come out the victor, brings its own reward, and does not become tiresome or monotonous."

Dr. Kinney is medical examiner for the United Order of the Golden Cross, press correspondent of the Woman's Relief Corps, a member of the Count Rumford Historical Society and of the Mycological Club of Boston, and also holds the offices of vice-president and superintendent of narcotics in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Revere. She is also a member of the New England Woman's Press Association, Medical Examiner of the United Order of the Golden Star, and is also a member of three Alumni Associations,—Tufts College Medical Alumni Association, College of Physicians and Surgeons Alumni Association, and that of the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses. She was formerly editor of a journal, *The Nurse*, and was on the editorial staff of the *Medical Times and Register*, a progressive medical publication with influence and international circulation. From her parents Dr. Kinney has derived a punctilious regard for honor and integrity. Her love of music and her quiet, firm, fearless, and self-contained manner are a direct ancestral inheritance. She is a member of the Episcopal church and an active church worker at Revere.

MARY GRAY DEANE, Past National Inspector of the Woman's Relief Corps, is the wife of Major John M. Deane, of Fall River, Mass. She was born in Norwich, Conn., November 16, 1846, and is a daughter of the late Abner T. Pearce, a contractor, who built the first railroad in South America. During the Civil War she was a school-girl in Providence, R.I., and her leisure hours were spent in scraping lint and in other work for the Union soldiers. In

1865 her parents moved to Freetown, Mass., and a year later her marriage took place.

Mrs. Deane has been identified with religious and charitable work in Fall River for more than thirty years, having served on active committees of the First Congregational Church, of which she has been a member since 1868. During the temperance revival in Fall River several years ago Mrs. Deane was a member of the Executive Board of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and, as treasurer of the "Coffee House" which was established and conducted on a large scale by the Union, she rendered valuable aid.

She has taken an interest in the Woman's Auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association, and for more than twenty years was one of the Board of Managers of the Children's Home at Fall River. A large brick building was dedicated in 1895, in which many destitute orphans receive the comforts of home life. Mrs. Deane co-operated in the efforts for the erection of this building. She is a regular visitor to the home, and is especially interested in the welfare of the children. She is a member of Minnehaha Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, of Fall River.

For the past thirteen years she has devoted her energies largely to work for the Grand Army of the Republic. Through the efforts of Major Deane, a Relief Corps was organized in 1888 as an auxiliary to Richard Borden Post, No. 46, with Mrs. Deane as a charter member. She was chosen its President, and was re-elected three years in succession. During the nearly four years of her service as President, Mrs. Deane met with success in her efforts to make the corps one of the best in the State. Upon retiring from the chair she accepted the office of Treasurer, a position she has held continuously, with the exception of one year when other official duties prevented. She was a member of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the National Convention held in Boston in 1890, and has participated in nearly all the subsequent National Conventions.

In 1891 she was Department Inspector of Massachusetts, and at the annual convention the following year was elected Department

President. She immediately sought to familiarize herself with all the numerous details of the office, and, possessing unusual executive ability, conducted a very able administration.

In her address presented at its close she said in part: "My entire time has been given to the service, and I have endeavored to perform the varied and responsible duties in a just and conscientious manner. In my first general order, issued February 12, the assignment of my office hours at headquarters in Boston was announced; but two afternoons each week have not been sufficient to complete the duties given to my charge. Members and committees seeking advice and information, reports to be examined, correspondence requiring immediate attention, copy to be furnished the printer, and other duties have required my presence many days at headquarters. Whether in Boston or at my home in Fall River, every day has been fully occupied with the work of the Department; and with few exceptions my evenings have been devoted to its executive or public duties.

"I have issued nine general orders, thirty-eight special orders, three circular letters and other official documents, and have written several thousand letters. I have accepted all invitations to represent our order at gatherings held by posts or corps, wherever possible. By special request I have personally instituted four corps—namely, at Bourne, Williamstown, Marshfield Hills, and Weymouth; have assisted at the institution of corps at New Bedford, Lee, Wareham, Leicester, and Boston; and it has been my pleasant duty to install the officers of nine corps. By invitation of the president of the New England Chautauqua Assembly I presented a brief history of our order at the Grand Army Day exercises held at South Framingham July 25, under the auspices of the Assembly."

The following resolution offered by Mrs. Deane was adopted by the convention: "That a plan be inaugurated for the establishing of a home in Massachusetts for the destitute widows and orphans of our veterans and for dependent army nurses on our roll. That the home be dedicated as a memorial of the pa-

triotism of the women of Massachusetts during the Civil War and under the management of the Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps."

Being appointed chairman of a committee to obtain a fund for this purpose, Mrs. Deane issued an appeal for contributions. In response to the appeal considerable sums were received by the committee, but it was deemed advisable to render immediate relief to those in need rather than to wait for the erection of a building. They have therefore been cared for in their own homes and received continuous aid, with friendly visits and encouragement.

Mrs. Deane's portrait hangs upon the walls of Department headquarters, placed there by the contributions of the corps presidents of 1892. A large and handsomely bound album was presented her at the same time, which contained the letters expressing the regard of the donors. E. P. Hopkins Corps, No. 155, of Williamstown, has placed her picture in its Grand Army Hall.

Mrs. Deane was appointed Department Counsellor in 1893 by her successor in office, Mrs. Emily L. Clarke, and has continued her active interest in the work. She is again serving Corps 106, of Fall River, as treasurer, and as chairman of its executive committee has added many hundreds of dollars to the corps funds by her able management of entertainments. She was elected chairman of the National Executive Board in 1897 and appointed National Inspector of the Woman's Relief Corps in 1898. At the Department Convention in Boston in January, 1899, she was unanimously endorsed as a candidate for the office of National President, and a circular was issued in her behalf, with official endorsements from the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans and Daughters of Veterans of Massachusetts.

At the National Convention in Chicago the following September her name was presented for the office by Mrs. Mary L. Gilman, Department President, who made an earnest speech in her behalf, testifying to her qualifications for leadership and the "self-sacrifice in the noble cause." The entire delegation

from Massachusetts rose in their places, to second in a body the nomination of Mrs. Deane. She had also many pledges from other States. Her withdrawal in favor of the candidate representing Colorado and Wyoming was a great disappointment to her many friends.

Mrs. Deane is a member of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, also of Quequechan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Her husband, who is in hearty sympathy with her work, was Major of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, and has received a Congressional medal of honor for special bravery on the field. He was in many of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. Major Deane was appointed Assistant National Inspector of the G. A. R. by Commander-in-chief Lawler, and, after filling several offices in the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., was elected Department Commander in 1897.

After leaving the army Major Deane followed the profession of teacher, but for several years past has been a successful merchant in Fall River. Major and Mrs. Deane entertain many friends in their beautiful home in Assonet, a suburb of Fall River. They have four sons and one daughter.

FLORENCE GERTRUDE WEBER.—Florence Gertrude, the only child of Charles and Henrietta (Ingram) Bickford, was born in Boston, April 8, 1870. She was married to Emile J. Weber, by the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, September 22, 1897. Mrs. Weber's education was obtained at the Winthrop Grammar School and the Girls' Latin School, where she was graduated in 1889. Then some years were passed in the study of art—modelling, drawing, and water-color sketching—and two years were devoted to the history of European countries. During this season of study she became deeply impressed with the development in the Middle Ages of the feminine arts of embroidery, weaving, and lace-making. By inheritance the art of the needle was hers. Curiously, the task of reconstruction always possessed for her great charm. In the mending of formidable rent in

any textile, the finer the stuff and the larger the hole, the more absorbing was the occupation. A gift of insight into the construction of things was also coupled with technical skill, and thus, when she mended a fabric, she came to understand readily how it had been woven. One day, while she was mending for an acquaintance a point lace collar which had met with an accident, there came to her this thought: "If any woman can make that lace, I must be able to do so also." Fine laces had always been dear to her heart, and she possessed a few simple pieces of Valenciennes, English thread, and Honiton.

Like all well-ordered Boston girls, she went first for information to the Public Library. There were many volumes on the history of lace, and a few about how to make it, most of the latter being in German, French, Italian, or Russian. Here the Latin School training, in going to the root of matters, came in, as well as the instruction in French. German had been learned outside of the school, so she read all the German and the French books. Then, as some Italian books contained interesting illustrations, she set herself to work to study Italian, so that she could translate these also. In the meantime she began to produce bits of Venetian point lace, but the lack of proper thread was a great obstacle. Securing some little balls of the finest to be had here, she cut out a few inches at a time where it ran fine, and rejected the rest; but even this was not suitable for fine mesh, which is the *fond* of Brussels point.

At this stage of her progress, pillow lace making began to invite her attention. No materials were at hand. Torchon lace was not what she sought: it was the "piece lace," such as Honiton and Duchesse, and here she came to a halt. Not a book in the library offered any technical information. At the Arts and Crafts Exhibition in Copley Hall in 1899 was a case containing laces made by an Italian woman, whose address was given in the catalogue. While the lace was of the torchon variety, Mrs. Weber felt that at least she could acquire the use of the bobbins, and the next day took her first lesson. The little Italian woman spoke no English, and Mrs. Weber's

Italian at that time was not of the conversational kind. The whole of the following day was spent struggling over that narrow pattern of torchon.

"It was quite the most hopeless thing I ever attempted," she says. "I could see, however, how it should be done, although I could not do it myself. At night my spirits were at a low ebb, and I ached physically and mentally. The next morning, when I went to work again, the difficulties vanished, and I made several inches without a flaw. I took another lesson and learned a new pattern. I showed my teacher a bit of Duchesse lace, and to my amazement she failed to even recognize it as pillow lace. With my third lesson I found that I could see how to make every pattern my Italian lady had; and there were some fifty different laces, from half an inch to eight inches in width. I went home and proceeded to cut up some Duchesse lace under a microscope. I cut blissfully away, as the days went by, until I had sacrificed several dollars' worth, and had found out all but one thing—how to fasten the leaves together. Although they were not sewed, they were firmly joined; and still they were made in order, one at a time. For a long time the way was hidden.

"Next I turned my attention to strip laces—Mechlin, Valenciennes, and English thread. Here, more than ever, I felt the lack of proper material. I had to resort to ravelling out the finest handkerchief linen and using the threads to acquire the technique of Mechlin and Valenciennes. I made the lives of the shopkeepers miserable trying to get fine lace thread. Finally one shopman asked his buyer to get me some, and I paid him eight dollars for what now costs me sixty cents. With this fine thread I succeeded in producing all kinds of fine laces by copying those I owned and others that were very kindly lent to me. I set about finding out where in Europe I could send for materials, and soon began to import all kinds of fine threads, bobbins, and pins."

One day, while Mrs. Weber was looking over an old English book on lace, she came across a list of tools for lace-making. "Among them," she says, "was a tiny hook, described as 'useful in drawing the threads through when joining

the leaves.' Here was the clew to the mystery which for three years I had been unable to solve—how the leaves and scrolls were fastened together without being sewed."

About this time there were shown to Mrs. Weber laces that had been left in an estate, to be sold by the executors. Among them was a great square of Venetian point lace and a Duchesse lace skirt—a flounce four yards long and a yard and an eighth deep, with twenty-four point lace medallions set into the pattern. These two large pieces of lace, too old-fashioned in shape to use, too modern to be of interest to collectors, were a problem to the trustees of the estate. She suggested that the lace was made of small pieces, and could be remade into small articles, making it salable. She was asked to figure the number of articles possible, the value when completed, and the cost of making them, and, having done this, was given the chance to do as she had suggested, with pleasing results to all concerned. This brought her curious bits of mending from those who bought the laces. All kinds of lace work came to her, and she began to collect lace, aiming to make a representative collection of laces made at the present day.

The Arts and Crafts Society attracted her. She knew that among its members were those who had struggled with technical difficulties in various crafts. She applied for membership, was received most pleasantly, listened to with interest, and at length was asked if it were possible to establish a lace industry here. Miss Anne Withington, the head of the Women's Residence of the South End Settlement, had become imbued with the idea of establishing some industries for girls and women, to be co-operative in plan and to give employment to girls of fine taste and ability, who would in this way be saved from hopeless drudgery in factories and shops. The industries were to be a refining influence in the neighborhood, and lace was to be one of them. She applied to the Arts and Crafts Society for a lace-maker the same week that Mrs. Weber joined the society.

After much advice from persons already versed in industrial work, also after several generous givers had furnished the money, with the Arts and Crafts Society to influence it, Mrs.

Weber to introduce it, and the Women's Residence of the South End to house it, the first lace industry in this country was begun February 18, 1901, with one pupil, Miss Elizabeth Feely. Her progress was watched with interest, and in the first week was begun a simple, narrow insertion of English thread lace, that was salable at sixty cents a yard. Other girls came, but either they were not adapted or circumstances took them away. In six weeks, however, another lace-maker had come to stay, Miss Alice Riorden; and these two girls for many months carried on "*the industry*." Their progress was encouraging. They began at once with the very fine thread, and learned first to make the beautiful lace known as the English thread. Then they were taught to make separate figures and to ornament them with delicate fillings peculiar to old Honiton. Small things were turned out—at first, tie ends, doilies, little collars. Then orders came for more pretentious articles. The girls learned to clean laces in the European manner. Rare things came to Mrs. Weber to be restored, from Portsmouth, N.H., Fitchburg, from St. Louis even. New girls joined the industry, and it began to pay its own way. Since the first six months of its existence there has not been a day when there were not orders ahead to be filled. At present six lace-makers are busy all the time, and several outside the shops are filling orders for special varieties that can be made at home.

So much has been accomplished by one New England woman in the face of great difficulties. American girls, absolutely untrained, have in one year been taught to make the finest laces, equal, it is claimed, to any produced in the world at the present day by workers whose families have been lace-makers for generations.

HELEN COFFIN BEEDY was born in Harrington, Washington County, Me., November 9, 1840, the daughter of John B. and Ruby (Strout) Coffin. Her maternal grandparents, Benjamin and Joanna (Roberts) Strout, were pioneer settlers of Harrington. Benjamin Strout was a man greatly respected for his

sterling integrity. He traced his descent from a long line of English ancestors. His wife Joanna, a native of Portland, Me., was a famous housekeeper. Her receipts and her instructions, her children say, have never been improved upon by the inventions of modern domestic science. She was also much given to works of charity.

Mrs. Beedy's father, John B. Coffin, by occupation a ship-builder, was one of the leading citizens of Harrington in his day. He used to solemnize marriage, and he often represented the town in the State Legislature. In politics he was a Democrat. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coffin were members of the Baptist church. Many of his ancestors and their kindred were Quakers or Friends, and Mrs. Beedy is proud to be allied to Lucretia Mott and the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford. The Coffin lineage in America extends back to Tristram Coffin, who came to New England in 1642, and died in Nantucket in 1681.

Mrs. Beedy's mother, Ruby Strout Coffin, was from early girlhood highly religious. Her diary gives a record of her many interesting experiences as a teacher, which profession she adopted at the early age of seventeen. She describes her long journeys on horseback through the woods to her school. After her marriage Mrs. Coffin became the first president of the Martha Washington Society at Harrington, and in one of her addresses, the paper of which is now yellowed with time, we find she advocated the founding of a village library—advocated it so pertinently that it was soon in operation, being housed for some years in the homes of the members, who alternately assumed the obligation.

Mrs. Beedy's early training was of the best. Her mother's religious teaching took deep root in her heart, and her father's counsels were for her practical good. He frequently said: "Helen, you have neither beauty nor wealth. If you accomplish anything in the world, you must work for it." And work she did. By her grandmother Strout, with whom she went to live at the age of nine, after her mother's death, she was taught skilled housekeeping. Being a vigorous child, she kept constantly at school in her native



M. CLARA KIRBY

town, later attending the academy at Cherryfield, Me., as well as that at East Machias. In 1863 she was graduated from the Bridgewater Normal School, and afterward she studied French, German, and painting under private instructors. She was a member of Professor Agassiz's school at Penikese during the two years of its existence. She subsequently took the full Chautauqua course, and at Radcliffe College in the year 1897 she took a special course in English composition. She is still a student, and, except when the press of duties forbids, is never long away from her books.

In the Farmington State Normal School she is remembered as a conscientious and enthusiastic instructor, one whose personal interest in her pupils extended beyond the walls of the class-room.

The marriage of Miss Helen Coffin and Mr. Daniel Beedy took place in 1875 at Castine, Me. For a number of years Mr. Beedy was one of the more prominent citizens of Farmington, where they made their home, and where since Mr. Beedy's death, in 1889, Mrs. Beedy, when not travelling abroad, has continued to reside.

Mrs. Beedy has been president of the Franklin County W. C. T. U. ever since its organization. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been officially connected with the State Suffrage Club and the State Federation of Clubs, and has served as president of the National Dorothea Dix Memorial Association since its inauguration in 1899. But her duties as president are but a small part of her work along this line. She has written, spoken, and travelled, arranged fairs, interested people to contribute; and has appeared in Congress to plead specially for an appropriation toward erecting a monument to the memory of Miss Dix.

A comprehensive volume, entitled "Mothers of Maine," bears Mrs. Beedy's name upon the title-page. The compilation of facts was a long but delightful task to her, and so well did she succeed in her work that this history of remarkable Maine women covers a period of more than two centuries.

Thus author, educator, lecturer, philanthropist, may all be written after Mrs. Beedy's

name. And to such as know her there will come to mind unwritten achievements of daily life which stand for true courage and integrity.

NOTE.—As this article was about to go to press, we received the news of Mrs. Beedy's death, which occurred June 14, 1904.

MARY CLARA WARE KIRBY.—The Ware family, to which Mrs. Kirby belongs, has been represented in Massachusetts nearly two hundred and fifty years. Its founder in this country was Robert Ware, who came from Devon, England, in 1664. He was given a grant of land in Dedham, and two years later was made "freeman." A man of importance in the community, the second largest tax-payer in the town, and a member of the artillery company, he was a good neighbor, a kind husband and father. He died in 1698. His will, drawn the year previous, shows more than usual justice and thoughtfulness toward the wife he was leaving to the care of his children. The breadth of vision and mental strength of this their first American ancestor seem to have been transmitted in large degree to his descendants.

In 1775 Joseph Ware, a great-grandson of the immigrant, was one of the soldiers in Arnold's famous expedition against Quebec, and won promotion for his bravery. His *Journal of the Expedition* (published in 1884 by Joseph Ware, of Needham, a great-grandson) is historically valuable, containing among other data a complete list of the Americans killed, wounded, and taken prisoners on the fateful day of December 31, 1775.

Unitarian for generations in their religious preferences, the Wares have numbered in their ranks many distinguished clergymen and scholars. Ralph Ware, a great-grandson of the Revolutionary hero and the father of the subject of this sketch, was of the liberal school of thought, and when he married Mary Jordan, the daughter of an English Universalist clergyman, it is small wonder that in their home all matters of advanced thought and scientific research should have been given impartial consideration.

There were nine children, seven living to attain their majority, yet the mother could always find time to help a neighbor or friend in illness or distress, and her house was at all times a place of refuge for the troubled and weary. She finished her work here, as her well-rounded life, patterned after that of Him who "went about doing good," came to an earthly close late in the year of 1893; but its influence can never be calculated, nor will it ever cease to be.

Of such parentage was born Mary Clara Ware in Dorchester, Mass. As the eldest of four sisters, she was always ready to give assistance to the younger, and at school the unfortunate found in her a friend quick to sympathize, with a judgment far beyond her years. The timid little ones sought her hand for protection, the slow ones brought the problems they could not solve, and the friendless looked toward her, sure of a smile. So even and true was she, and still is, that some one who has known Mrs. Kirby all her life said recently: "Oh, well! It is no effort for her to be affable and kind. She never seemed to want to be any other way." But, since no life is free from its trials, and as every heart knoweth its own bitterness, some credit is surely due this woman who never seemed to want to be anything but agreeable.

The spirit of humanitarianism grew with her growth, fostered by the home training, and kept with her when she entered more actively into the joys and cares of life. Ambition ruled strongly, and the pride of self-respect prompted her to do everything well. Possessed of more than ordinary business ability, she has used that masculine quality most successfully, planning with the "brain of a man and the intuition of a woman." From the gratification of self in the enjoyments of social life, which claimed her attention, she gradually turned to the higher pleasure of giving her time and energies for the good of others.

With a thirst for wisdom, desirous of learning the reason of things and finding a more excellent way of life, she has devoted much time and thought to psychic and mystic studies, and through such research she feels confident that she has come nearer to the needs of human

beings. Her eyes have been opened to see God's children as they are, and yet to feel that it is possible for them to become in truth His image and likeness. It has taught her to see the "good in everything save sin" and to love the sinner while condemning and rebuking the transgression. The pure and literal interpretation of the Christ principle has become her simple but comprehensive creed, and the commandment, "Bear ye one another's burdens," a daily precept.

On August 2, 1886, she was married to Daniel Henry Kirby, of Boston. Mr. Kirby, until his death (May 4, 1901) was a ready sympathizer and a helper in all her work for others. His only solicitude was lest enthusiasm should be in excess of bodily endurance, the willing spirit make too serious demand upon the flesh, and cut short a life useful to others and dear to him.

In the fall of 1894, on her return home, after a summer, spent rather idly for her, in the country, where the daily changes were an object lesson of God in nature and a continual proof of a divine hand that brought in turn seed-time and harvest, Mrs. Kirby with others helped to organize and form the Procopeia Club. As is the meaning of the name, the object of the club was to provide for the needy of all classes and conditions just the mental, moral, physical, and spiritual help each might need—a tremendous undertaking, and not entered into lightly nor with any spirit of rivalry toward the already established charities, either public or private, but to reach by the personal aid of a loving hand and devoted attention those who were repelled by the idea of alms-taking.

The society's rooms were on St. Botolph Street, Boston, and there every day in the week from eleven A.M. until three P.M. Mrs. Kirby might be found, giving a willing ear and thoughtful attention to all sorts of people asking all sorts of aid. All this time and thought were given freely on her part, but with what a cost to her sympathies and nerve tissue, to say nothing of the whole body physical! None were ever turned away unhelped, though many were not given exactly what they asked for; for the plan of the society was to study the

individual and prescribe for his need rather than to his wants. Many a poor creature, discouraged and heart-sick, as well as miserably poor of this world's goods, could testify to the ministration to both bodily and spiritual needs; and scores in want of employment or perhaps unfitted to their present employment could tell of a changed burden, that from its lightness and because it better fitted their shoulders seemed no burden at all. To bring the mind of man in accord with God's great plans for the human race, and thus bring the universe in concord with the Creator, is the tremendous aim of those who planned the Procopeia Club.

In 1895 Mrs. Helen Van Anderson, seeking to establish a new and unsectarian church, afterward named by Professor Trine the Church of the Higher Life, came to Mrs. Kirby for the executive aid she felt that lady was capable of giving. It was incorporated the same year, with Mrs. Kirby as its president. Later a service was held in Allen Hall, ordaining and installing with impressive ceremony Mrs. Van Anderson as its minister, among the clergymen to officiate being the Rev. Minot J. Savage, the Rev. Antoinette Blackwell, and others of note.

With all this public work Mrs. Kirby still found time to attend to social duties, to be at home to her friends, and to put her thoughts on paper in the form of essays and poems. These, published as the result of her experiences in philanthropic work, brought to her a huge correspondence in the shape of questions and requests for spiritual aid, and entailed an impossible amount of writing. This also proved even more conclusively, if that were necessary, that a great number of people were reaching out for a strength and hope they longed for, but did not know how to obtain. Under each question, beneath every inquiry, was the spirit of unrest—a lack of communion and understanding of God's plans for his creatures. How was that cry to be answered, and those needs, how were they to be met?

The Faith and Hope Fund, planned by Mrs. Kirby, was a step in the right direction. It accomplished enough to lead to the present Faith and Hope Association, formed in September, 1896, and incorporated in October of

the same year. The present home of the association is at the new Boylston Chambers, Boylston Street, Boston. Mrs. Kirby is its president, assisted by a board of directors.

Perhaps no better idea of the work can be given than in the words of the president herself, dedicated to the association and issued Christmas, 1901:—

“Love thoughts on angels' wings do fly
Forever through the azure sky.
With Faith they touch the hearts of all,
While Hope awakens at their call.

“Love will redeem and set aside
All prejudice, thus open wide
The door of sunshine and of peace,
To bid unrest forever cease.

“For Love, which is Life's golden key,
Helps to unlock all mystery;
While Truth will ever point the way,
If Love we have as guest alway.

“Faith, Hope, and Love will guide us on,
Until the victory we have won.
Discouraged thoughts we'll bid away,
That happier ones may come to stay.

“So let us all in love unite
Through harmony, with music bright.
We'll lift the souls now sick and sad,
And many weary hearts make glad.”

The motto of the society is, “Love conquers the world,” and the organizers of the Faith and Hope Association are putting heart and soul into the work of such branches as have already been established. They do not “beg” for their charities, but state the case, and feel confident that the case will recommend itself.

Sin and want are the foes they propose to fight and conquer—sin of any kind, and want in whatever nature it manifests itself. It is often want of proper knowledge that plunges the soul over its first moral precipice. Ignorance of the laws of nature is sin to the third and fourth generation.

Like the Procopeia Club, the Faith and Hope Association endeavors to fit the needy to the need. The rooms of the association at Christmas time resemble nothing so much as the home of a Santa Claus determined to give

every one some useful and desirable present; and, though the number reaches up into the hundreds, more could and would be given, were there more to give. Besides this, hospitals, prisons, and reformatory institutions are remembered with boxes, and on holidays bands of singers and entertainers are sent to bring behind the gates of these places a share of the joy that pervades the outside world. At the Easter season, also, the message of the resurrection, borne by beautiful flowers, is carried into hospitals and homes.

The association, knowing that the affairs of city and State will some day be in the hands of the boys now being brought up, and some of them under wrong influences, are going out into the highways and hedges to find the neglected and those under vicious and unhealthy moral conditions, and are trying by means of pleasant allurements of boyish sports and healthy games to secure their attention and win them to ways of virtue.

A flourishing sewing society is maintained in connection with the association, and hundreds of warm garments are made each year and distributed. Homes have been found in institutions for those having moral or physical needs, and judicious loans have been made to meet pressing demands. All this work, however, has been made subservient to spiritual needs, and the chief aim has been to show that a right use of spiritual gifts will preclude much of the physical suffering of the world. All the officers of the association, it may here be said, are working for the love of doing good, there being no salaries.

No pen portrait of Mrs. Kirby could convey to those unacquainted with her any idea of the personality that wins and keeps her many friends.

The Spanish have a maxim that he who eats fruit, and does not plant the seed, is ungrateful to the generation before him, and deals unjustly toward those who follow. In the great garden of God's world some sow, never expecting to reap; and, judged by the standard of the Spanish maxim, a sower like Mrs. Kirby is fulfilling her duty to both the generation before and to those who follow her.

JOHN H. GUTTERSON.

MABEL LOOMIS TODD, author and lecturer, the wife of Professor David P. Todd, of Amherst College, was born in Cambridge, Mass., the only child of Eben Jenks and Mary Alden (Wilder) Loomis.

Her first American ancestor on her father's side was Joseph¹ Loomis, who came from Braintree, England, in 1638, and settled at Windsor, Conn., in 1640. The sixth ancestor in that line was her father's grandfather, the Rev. Josiah⁶ Loomis, of Stafford, Conn., and Ashfield, Mass.

Her maternal grandparents were the Rev. John Wilder, Jr.,⁷ and his wife, Mary Wales Fobes Jones. The Rev. John Wilder, Sr.,⁸ (Dartmouth College, 1784), her great-grandfather, was for many years minister of the Congregational church in Attleboro, Mass. His wife, Esther Tyler, was daughter of Colonel Samuel Tyler, of Preston, Conn., a Revolutionary officer of note. The Wilder line is traced back through Jonas,⁵ John,² to Thomas¹ Wilder, who became a member of the church in Charlestown, Mass., in 1640, and some years later removed to Lancaster, Mass. (See book of the Wilders.)

The Rev. John Wilder, Jr.,⁷ (Brown University, 1823), was settled in 1833 as pastor of the Trinitarian Congregational Church in Concord, Mass., where he remained six years. Three fine elms still standing in front of the old parsonage in Concord were planted by him, one for each of his three children. He died in 1844. His wife, Mary, the mother of Mrs. Loomis and grandmother of Mrs. Todd, was a daughter of Nehemiah and Polly (Alden) Jones, of Raynham, Mass.

Through the last named ancestor Mrs. Todd is a descendant in the ninth generation of John Alden, who as proxy, for Myles Standish wooed Priscilla Mullins, "the Mayflower of Plymouth" in the poet's talk, and won her for himself. The line from John and Priscilla continued through their son Joseph,³ who married Mary Simmons; John,³ married Hannah White; Joseph,⁴ married Hannah Hall; Ebenezer,⁵ married Ruth Fobes; Polly (or Mary),⁶ married Nehemiah Jones; Mary Wales Fobes,⁷ married the Rev. John Wilder, Jr.; Mary Alden Wilder,⁸

married Eben Jenks Loomis; to their daughter, Mabel^o Loomis Todd.

Eben Jenks Loomis was educated in the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University. When a young man, he entered upon the active duties of his chosen profession, as an astronomer in the office of the *Nautical Almanac* at Cambridge. The office a few years later being removed to Washington, D.C., he went with it, and in the United States Naval Observatory held the position of Senior Assistant, *American Ephemeris*, for forty years, tendering his resignation in 1900, after rounding out a half-century of astronomical service. In 1889 Professor Loomis was a member of the United States eclipse expedition to the west coast of Africa. He is the author of a volume of "Wayside Sketches," 1894; "An Eclipse Party," 1896; and a book of poems, recently published. With Mrs. Loomis he is passing the present winter (1903-1904) in her native town, Concord, Mass. His own birthplace was Oppenheim, N.Y.

The education of Mabel Loomis, received largely at the Georgetown Seminary, was supplemented by two or three years' study in Boston, her special attention being given to German, painting, and music, vocal and instrumental, including a thorough course in harmony under Stephen A. Emery. After spending one winter in the gay society of Washington, she was married March 5, 1879, to David P. Todd, then connected with the United States Naval Observatory in that city. Soon afterward Mr. Todd received a call to the chair of astronomy in Amherst College (his Alma Mater), being made director of its observatory and also professor of the higher mathematics at Smith College.

Mrs. Todd has always taken much interest in her husband's work. In 1887 and again in 1896 she accompanied him to Japan to observe the eclipses of the sun. The second eclipse they viewed from Yezo, the most northern island of the empire. Here, in a little fishing village bordering the Sea of Okhotsk, she made a study of the Ainu, the barbarian aborigines of Japan, in a region never before visited by a foreign woman. She made a collection of their utensils, garments, and ornaments, for the

Peabody Museum in Salem. In the spring of 1900 she joined the Professor at Tripoli, in Barbary, whither he had gone to observe the sun's eclipse of May 28. Early in 1901 Professor and Mrs. Todd, this time accompanied by their daughter, Millicent, then a student at Vassar College, sailed for Singapore, afterward locating the Amherst College Eclipse Expedition on the island of Singkep, in the Dutch East Indies, where the phenomenon was observed on May 18. Trips were made later to Siam and Borneo, and several weeks were spent in the Philippines, where with General Corbin they made a tour of the archipelago. A visit to China, a third visit to Japan, and a short stay at the Hawaiian Islands completed the circuit of the globe for this expedition. Mrs. Todd has contributed many articles to the *Nation*, the *Outlook*, *St. Nicholas*, the *Century*, and other magazines. "Footprints," her first book, was published in 1883. In 1890 she edited the first volume of the posthumous poems of Emily Dickinson, which met with instant success, and in 1891 she edited a second volume. In 1894 she edited two volumes of Miss Dickinson's letters, and also published a volume upon "Total Eclipses of the Sun," the only standard popular work upon that subject. In the autumn of 1896 a third volume of Emily Dickinson's poems, as well as "A Cycle of Sonnets" by an anonymous author, appeared under her editorship.

In 1898 appeared, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., "Corona and Coronet," a narrative of the unique yachting trip to Japan in search of the eclipse of 1896. Her revised version of Steele's "Fourteen Weeks in Astronomy" was published in 1900.

"Mrs. Todd," as well remarked by one who speaks not idly, "is a woman of many talents. A student of art and science, she is also a vivacious and attractive speaker, welcome everywhere on the platform, as in society." Each season for several years she has given more than fifty drawing-room talks, and addresses in halls, churches, schools, and club parlors, upon subjects connected with popular astronomy, Japan in various aspects, the Ainu, the Hawaiian Islands, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, the Alhambra, Carthage, the Oberammergau Passion Play, Tripoli, and on other

topics, many of her lectures being profusely illustrated with stereopticon slides. Among the clubs and colleges, more than one hundred in number, before which she has spoken, a few may be mentioned, merely to show the eccentricity of her comet-like wanderings: the New England Women's Club and Appalachian, of Boston; Century Club, San Francisco; Woman's Club, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Kosmos Club, Wakefield, Mass.; New Century Club, Philadelphia; Woman's Club, Waterbury, Conn.; Rhode Island Woman's Club, Providence; Contemporary Club, Trenton, N.J.; the Fortnightly, Bath, Me.; Vassar College; Amherst College; Adelbert College (Cleveland, Ohio); and Bryn Mawr. Mrs. Todd does not care for the kind of activity involved in holding official positions of any kind, and never accepts one without genuine protest. She has served as one of the Massachusetts Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for three years as a director in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and in other places of responsibility in connection with club work. She is now Regent of the Mary Mattoon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and President of the Amherst Historical Society.

OLIVE E. DANA has won an enviable reputation as story-teller, essayist, and poet. Her first published article appeared in 1877. "Under Friendly Eaves" is a volume of short stories, revealing the natural and wholesome atmosphere and at the same time the romantic and heroic spirit which pervade the true New England life. This book, as one reviewer has fitly said, "brings the reader into pleasant places and among honest 'kintra' folk of the sterling kind such as may be found in the rural districts with which Mrs. Stowe first began to make us familiar." Through Miss Dana's character sketches the reader is introduced to genuine country and village people; and, if the crabbed, miserly old man and the melancholy and morbid woman occasionally appear, they are portrayed as exceptions, not as types. The influence of her stories, imbued as they are with the spirit of cheery helpfulness, is

ennobling and uplifting. Many of her stories are for children and young people. In addition to her rare gifts as a story-teller, Miss Dana possesses the poet's instinct and power of interpretation. Her published verses, among them being such poems as "The Summons," "Explanation," "For Light," "Shakespeare's Day," and "It Always Comes," which disclose a deep spiritual insight into nature and humanity, have been widely copied. Miss Dana has also contributed to the *Journal of Education*, and other similar publications, articles which, with her critical and literary essays and her able and discriminating book reviews, disclose a scholarly and cultured mind, originality of thought, and the keen instinct of the critic.

In her literary work, as well as in her personal character, Miss Dana shows her rich New England heritage. There have been numerous instances in the history of our country which prove that literary ability is the product, not alone of individual talent, but also of family inheritance; and, in view of this unquestioned fact, Miss Dana comes rightfully by her mental strength and versatility of talent. She is a direct descendant of Richard Dana, whose name appears upon the records of Cambridge, Mass., in 1640, and who was the founder of a family which has contributed in a marked degree to the social, literary, and political advancement of our country. Patriots, soldiers, preachers, editors, authors, scientists, college presidents and professors, are all found in the annals of the family bearing the old and honored name of Dana.

The immigrant Dana was of English birth; but it is believed that there was a strain of French blood in his family, and this may have given to the Danas something of the vivacity and brilliancy which is noted in the work of many authors who have French as well as English blood in their veins. It is certain that, with all those stanch and heroic qualities which have made the Danas eminent for generations, the members of this family have also inherited an intellectual brilliancy which has made them a recognized power in our civic and literary history. It is therefore but a



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natural and happy result that the subject of this sketch should have entered upon her life work endowed with those mental qualifications by the cultivation of which she has developed into a versatile and charming writer. But she is not indebted to the Danas alone for her inheritance.

Her great-grandfather, Phineas Dana, a descendant of Joseph Dana, the second son of the original Richard, settled in Oxford, Mass. He married Mehitabel Wolcott, of that town, daughter of Josiah⁵ Wolcott (Henry,¹ of Windsor, Conn.) and his wife Isabella, daughter of the Rev. John Campbell. This eminent divine, who for forty years was beloved and revered as pastor of the church at Oxford, Mass., where many traditions of his scholarship and godly character still remain, was a native of Scotland and a graduate of Edinburgh University. An early ancestor of Miss Dana's on the maternal side was Major Thomas Savage, who came from England to Boston in 1633, and who was the founder of a family distinguished by integrity, industry, great determination, and unusual physical endurance. Of this typical New England stock was James Savage, one of the earliest and most prominent settlers of Augusta, Me. His wife, Eliza Bickford, of Alton, N.H., is still remembered as a woman of devout thought and benignant presence. Sarah W. Savage, the daughter of James and Eliza Bickford Savage, married James Wolcott Dana, and became the mother of Olive E. Dana, who was born in Augusta, December 24, 1859.

With her refined and charming personality, her forceful and sympathetic character, and her remarkable mental endowments, Miss Dana has exerted a wide influence in her large circle of friends and among the many readers whom she has never seen. During the last twenty years, while constantly contributing to the press, Miss Dana has generously given of her time and ability to all good works. She has been interested and active in the church and in the philanthropic and educational movements of the day. She was one of the founders of the Current Events Club of Augusta, and was for two years its honored and efficient president. She has also been a member of

Unity Club; and one of her most beautiful poems, "The Laggard Land," was written for a banquet of this old and well-known literary society.

HARRIET WOOD FOSTER, second daughter of the late David Wood Foster, formerly a well-known and public-spirited citizen of this city, and his wife, Sarah E. Abbott, was born in Boston, as were most of her ancestors for several generations. On the paternal side she is descended from Hopestill Foster (son of Richard Foster, of Biddenden, County Kent, England), who arrived at Dorchester, Mass., with his mother, Mrs. Patience Bigg Foster, in 1635. The name of Hopestill Foster appears on the Dorchester records of many years, he serving as Treasurer, Selectman, Deputy to the General Court, and commissioner for small causes.

John Foster, one of his sons, was graduated from Harvard College in 1667, excelling in mathematics. In 1675 he established the first printing-press in Boston. He compiled an almanac for that year, which was printed by Samuel Green, and he was author and printer of the Boston Almanacs for 1676-81. He also made the seal of the colony. He died in 1681, and his gravestone, bearing a curious device, can still be seen in the old cemetery at Upham's Corner, Dorchester. He left no children.

Miss Foster's paternal grandfather, John Hancock Foster, son of Hopestill Foster of the fourth generation (Hopestill,³ James²) and his wife Susan, daughter of David Wood, was born in a house that formerly stood at the south-east corner of Hollis and Washington Streets, Boston, which he afterward inherited. In this house, in 1814, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Allen, of Boston, and within its walls both he and his wife died. The property was purchased from Governor Belcher over two hundred years ago, and is still in the possession of John Hancock Foster's heirs. In this house was held the first meeting relative to the formation of the Hollis Street Church.

On the maternal side Miss Foster claims de-

scent from Matthew Loring, who in December, 1773, assisted in throwing the tea from the British ships into Boston Harbor. Matthew Loring died in 1829, and was buried in the Old Granary Graveyard on Tremont Street. His wife was a member of one of the Blake families of Boston. Their daughter, Hannah Blake Loring, married Theodore Abbot, and was the mother of nine children, one of them being Sarah E., who married David Wood Foster. Mrs. Foster and her daughters, Sarah E. and Harriet W. Foster, live in the south part of the city, in the house which has been their home for thirty years. In this abode is much to please the eye and ear, for both the father and mother were musical and loved the beautiful, as do their daughters.

Miss Foster is much interested in music, is a painter of considerable note, also an author, something of a club woman, and member of various societies, of which, perhaps, her favorite ones are the Bostonian, of which she is a life member, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which also she is a life member, and the Actors' Church Alliance. Her heart is large, and can hold a great deal, as her friends will testify. She is never happier than when doing something for others. It was through her kind solicitude, a number of years ago, that seats were provided behind store counters for the salesgirls. Though never having taken active part in the movement, she is a staunch woman suffragist, and believes in the rights of the educated woman of to-day. Of a retiring nature and always remaining somewhat in the background, she is a true-hearted American, and interested in every good cause.

HARRIET PEASLEE SIMPSON, vice-president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is the wife of Greenlief Wadleigh Simpson, of Brookline, Mass., and a woman of prominence in philanthropic and patriotic work of Boston. She claims Maine as her native State, her birthplace being the town of Jefferson, Lincoln County. Her parents were Alden Bradford and Emily (Hilton)

Chaney. Her first Chaney (or Cheney) ancestor in America was John Cheney, who came from England in 1635, settled in Newbury, Mass., and died in 1666. The line of descent is through his son Peter,² born in 1639; John,³ born May 10, 1666; John,⁴ born in 1705; Ralph,⁵ born in Georgetown, Me., October 4, 1750; and Ralph,⁶ born in Wiscasset, Me., in July, 1775.

Ralph Cheney served as a "private in Captain John Blunt's company; service from September 27, 1779, to November 10, 1779, one month, fifteen days, with Major William Lithgow's detachment, defending frontiers of Lincoln County" ("Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution," vol. iii.).

Alden Bradford⁷ Chaney, son of Ralph⁶ and father of Mrs. Simpson, was born in Alna, Me., in August, 1816. He died August 15, 1866, in Savannah, Ga. He was a captain in the merchant marine service, a Whig in politics, and a Baptist in his religious belief. His wife, Emily Hilton, born in Jefferson, Me., February 1, 1821, died in Bath, Me., September 19, 1863. She was the daughter of James and Harriet (Hilton) Hilton. Her parents were married in May, 1820. Her father, James Hilton, died in London, England, February 2, 1821; and her mother married in 1822 his half-brother, Reuel Peaslee. James Hilton and his wife were both descendants in the seventh generation of William Hilton, who came over from England in the "Fortune," arriving at Plymouth in November, 1621. The lines of descent were: William,^{1 2 3} Stilson,⁴ Samuel,⁵ John,⁶ James⁷; and William,^{1 2 3 4} Captain James,⁵ Deacon John,⁶ Harriet.⁷

John,⁶ born in Alna, Me., in 1765, son of Samuel⁵ and his wife, Judith Carter, and father of James,⁷ married Jane, daughter of Captain James⁵ and sister of Deacon John⁶ (born in 1767), who married Sally Blunt and was father of Harriet.⁷ From this it appears that James⁷ and Harriet⁷ had five Hilton ancestors in common, namely, the four Williams and Captain James.⁷

William,¹ the immigrant, died in York, Me., in 1655 or 1656. His son, William,² a mariner at York, died about 1700. William³ Hilton,

who was engaged in fisheries and the coasting trade at Muscongus, Me., and Manchester, Mass., died in Manchester in 1723. He married in Marblehead, in 1699, Margaret, daughter of James Stilson. The eldest child born of this union was named Stilson. In 1723 Stilson Hilton and his wife Hannah joined the church in Marblehead. Their son, Samuel,⁵ born in Manchester, Mass., in 1741, died at Alna, Me., in 1809.

Samuel⁵ Hilton was in Colonel William Allen's regiment and afterward in Captain Gidding's company, Colonel Jonathan Bagley's regiment of provincial troops, raised for the invasion of Canada in 1759. He removed to Alna, Me., in 1763.

In the Revolutionary War Samuel Hilton served as private in Captain Benjamin Lemont's company, Colonel Samuel McCobb's regiment, and in Captain John Blunt's company, Colonel Prim's regiment, under Brigadier General Wadsworth in 1780. Company raised for the defence of Eastern Massachusetts. James Hilton, of Bristol, Me., was chosen Captain of the Seventh Company (Third Bristol) of the Third Lincoln County Regiment of Massachusetts militia, and was commissioned on May 8, 1776, as ordered in council. He was one of the men raised to serve in the Continental army from the Seventh Company, Third Lincoln County Regiment, as returned by said Hilton, Captain, agreeable to order of council, November 7, 1777.

The marriage of Harriet Peasley Chaney and Greenleaf Wadleigh Simpson took place May 29, 1866, in Bath, Me. Her home has since been in Massachusetts. Mrs. Simpson is a graduate of the public schools of Bath, Me., including the high school.

Mr. Simpson, a Boston merchant, was born in Alna, Me. He is a lineal descendant of William¹ Simpson, of Brunswick, Me. The following is a brief ancestral record:—

William¹ Simpson was born in Scotland in 1691. When a young man he removed to the north of Ireland with his wife, Agnes Lewis, and their small children. About the year 1728 he came to America, and settled at New Wharf, Brunswick, Me., now known as Simpson's Point. About seven years later his

wife came with their two daughters, Mary and Jane, leaving one son, David, with his uncle. In this country were born to them six children—Samuel, William, Jr., Robert, James, Lewis, and Josiah.

Robert² Simpson, born October 30, 1740, married Margaret Spear, January 19, 1769. He married a second wife, Jane Given, October 25, 1783. He settled at Balltown, now Whitefield, Me. His children were: Nancy, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret, and Robert, Jr. Robert³ Simpson, Jr., married Bertha Ford and had ten children—John, Lewis, George, Abner, Nancy, Mary, Lydia, Elizabeth, Julia, and Abbie. John⁴ Simpson married Sophronia Dole in July, 1839. They had four children—Myrick, Greenlief W.,⁵ Hannah E., and Thomas A.

Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have five children—Caroline E., Clarence W., Harry J., Edna H., and Charles F. Their residence at Brookline is enriched by many art treasures collected during their visits to foreign countries, and also by many ancestral relics, among them choice pieces of furniture, invaluable for age and family associations. While sincerely devoted to her home and family, Mrs. Simpson, with the generous co-operation of her congenial and sympathizing husband, has been able to do more than an ordinary amount of public work; and her efforts and success in both walks of life may well be a lesson and example to younger women, starting out with many impulses and untried purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are members of the Baptist church, and have labored zealously to promote its influence in the community. Mrs. Simpson is one of the five ladies on the executive board of the Tremont Temple Church, Boston. She has been for many years a director of the Benevolent Society of the church and a member of the Home and Foreign Mission Society. She is a constant attendant at Tremont Temple Church, an active working member of its various charities and societies, and prominent in its councils. She is a charter member and director of the Baptist Social Union, which specially appeals to her kindly nature, as the aim of the society is the encouragement of a more

friendly interest and association among Baptist women, the promotion of a more general Christian fellowship, and the development of larger social and mental qualities. She is a charter member and trustee of the Home for the Aged in Somerville, a director of the Baptist Home in Cambridge, a member of the Benevolent Social Union of the Union Square Baptist Church of Somerville, of the Somerville Hospital Association, of the Associated Charities of Somerville, and associated member of the Young Women's Christian Association of Boston and Somerville. She gives her name, money, and influence to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to the Helping Hand Society, and the Charity Club of Boston. Her latest philanthropic work, and one in which her heart is deeply interested, and to which she has given herself without stint, is the Somerville Day Nursery, of which she is one of the founders, being also a vice-president.

While Mrs. Simpson finds her most congenial work in her own beautiful home life and in her many charitable enterprises, she is not neglectful of the pleasant demands of society and friends. She is one of the Board of Directors of the Daughters of Maine Club, and is actively interested in promoting the objects of the society. She is one of the charter members of the Heptorean Club of Somerville.

Into patriotic work Mrs. Simpson puts great love and interest. For several years she has been an efficient member of the board of management of the John Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. At the Eleventh Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Washington, D.C., in February, 1902, she was elected, by a very large and flattering vote, to the office of vice-president-general for Massachusetts. She now belongs to some of the most important standing committees of the National Board, namely: on Finance, on Continental Hall, on Building Committee, on Ways and Means, on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and on the *American Monthly Magazine*. To her arduous official duties she has attended in such a way

as to command the respect and admiration of all concerned, discharging them promptly, ably, and thoroughly.

ELLEN BEALE MOREY was born in Orfordville, Grafton County, N.H., daughter of Royal and Josephine (Johnson) Beal. Through her father she claims descent from Jonathan Carver, the traveller, who explored in 1766-68 the region immediately west and north-west of the Great Lakes, then inhabited only by Indians, with whom he was in most friendly relations. The story of his receiving from them the gift of a large tract of land, including the sites of the present cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, though not found in the sketches of Mr. Carver in the biographical cyclopædias, has in recent years been given newspaper publicity. The deed is said to have been recorded upon a rock in a cave near the Falls of St. Anthony. Jonathan Carver died in London in 1780. He had gone there to make arrangements for the publication of a book giving an account of his travels and explorations (a few copies of which are now in existence), and also, it is said, to try to secure a regular deed of the land granted to him by the Indians.

On her mother's side Mrs. Morey is a descendant of Colonel Thomas Johnson, of Newbury, Vt., who served in the war of the Revolution, and who was in official correspondence with General Washington, autograph letters from whom are still preserved in the family.

Very early in life Ellen Beale manifested that power and individuality of thought which led her to differ materially with her family and teachers in matters of opinion and practice. Born into a pro-slavery family who had, in earlier times, been slave-holders, she espoused the anti-slavery cause at a time when it meant disgrace and ostracism to do so. When a mere child, she evinced that passion for music which has been the dominating influence in her life, playing from memory at four years of age selections from the great composers which she had heard her father play upon the pipe organ, then as now a part of the family establishment.



ELLEN BEALE MOREY

At eleven she became organist of the village church, and since that time she has played some of the largest organs in this country and in Europe. Her mother was her instructor in the higher mathematics, literature, and Latin; and her father was her first teacher in music. It was the custom of the family to gather in the music room at evening time to sing, and on these occasions the old mansion would ring with the strains of anthem and oratorio, to the accompaniment of organ, piano, violin, and violoncello, performers upon each instrument being found in the family circle. To her familiarity with music of the best class in her childhood, Mrs. Morey attributes much of her success.

At eighteen years of age she commenced study with Junius W. Hill, of Boston, and remained with him until her marriage to Herbert E. Morey in 1874. Of this union there have been five children—Eleanor Stevens, Ernest Manuel (now deceased), Hilda Evangeline, David Beale, and Laura Carver.

David B. and Almira (Bailey) Morey, parents of Herbert E. Morey, were prominent among the abolitionists, contributing of their means to the support of the movement; and their house was a station on the underground railroad. David B. Morey was closely associated with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, and other prominent anti-slavery leaders. On one occasion he protected Parker Pillsbury from a mob, holding them off at the point of a pistol. When the war broke out, and troops were starting for the front, the town illuminated. He refused to illuminate his house until he knew whether the Union was to be with or without slavery. And in this he persisted, although notified by the town authorities, who were at that time pro-slavery in sentiment, that they could not promise him protection. At the time of John Brown's raid he with others hired Tremont Temple and persisted in occupying it in spite of the opposition of a pro-slavery mob encouraged by police assistance. He was a charter member of the Theodore Parker Fraternity.

David B. Morey was a cousin of Samuel Morey, from whom it is said that Fulton got his ideas of the steamboat. His wife, Almira

Bailey, was daughter of Timothy Bailey, the first president of the First National Bank of Malden.

In 1876 Mrs. Morey went abroad to pursue her studies in piano, organ, and theory with Reinecke and Paul, of Leipsic, and Dr. Theodore Kullak, of Berlin. Subsequent seasons were spent in Rome, Florence, Milan, and London, in the study of vocal music and instrumentation. Mrs. Morey in 1879 organized a chorus and orchestra, which she herself conducted, being the first woman, so far as is known, to use the conductor's baton. Her skill as a director and chorus leader is well known to the musical world; and, had it not been for her extreme modesty and disinclination for public life, her name and fame would have been world-wide. There are few men, it has been said, among those famous in the world to-day, who have the skill to teach, or the magnetic personality to control and get results from a body of singers, which she possesses. She has spent several seasons at Baireuth, and has been a close student of Wagner and his methods. Indeed, music has meant a life work to this remarkable woman. Through it she has striven to ennoble mankind by bringing to it a consciousness of those great thoughts which she conceives to be embodied in all art. As she says: "Music was never either an amusement or an æstheticism to me, but that solemn and ineffable voice in the soul which has been proclaiming its messages down through the ages in all *true* art, whether in form, color, or sound." This sentiment she brings out most emphatically in her lectures upon music, of which she has several.

Mrs. Morey has always kept herself in the background, but her pupils, who are scattered throughout the land, can testify, as did one who has achieved fame in a large city: "I was one of Mrs. Morey's earliest pupils, and I have never forgotten either the impetus to work, the emulation of high ideals which she instilled into me, or the inspiration which made study with her a delight."

While she was director of music and organist of the First Church in Malden, the musical critic of one of Boston's leading papers wrote the following in a report of one of the church ser-

vices: "Mention has not been made of the organ prelude nor of the handling of the organ throughout the solo and chorus work through failure to appreciate the versatility and skill required in their execution. The gifted woman who has brought the music in this church to rank with the first in the land, and who in the last ten years has done more to ennoble and spiritualize the work of music in the church than any one within the writer's knowledge, brings to her position not only special aptitude, but skill acquired by intense and unremitting study, an artistic style born of acquaintanceship with the best music of many peoples and lands, and, what is still more important, a realization of the *soul* of things which finds utterance in the majestic strains of *Te Deum* and oratorio. If the musical attractions of this church are sufficient to call the attention of musicians from Boston, who, like myself, come on all extra occasions and frequently at other times, purposely to hear its chorus singing, it is safe to say it must possess some distinguishing excellence. I am only one of several who have expressed the opinion that, were this choir within Boston limits, the present church edifice would be entirely inadequate to seat the people who would throng there to hear its music. Mrs. Morey combines genius and physical strength to a degree seldom found in woman, and from this union we expect and find great things."

Mrs. Morey's extensive travel has brought her in touch with the musical and artistic centres of Europe. Her summers for twenty years have been spent among the Alps of Switzerland, Northern Italy, and the Tyrol, into whose very fastnesses she has penetrated. She has made her abode with peasants and princes alike, from the humblest chalet of Switzerland to the abodes of England's aristocracy; amid the sand-dunes and windmills of the Low Countries and the castles of the Rhine; in the wastes of the Sahara and under the shadow of Egypt's great monuments.

Cosmopolitan alike by travel and temperament, finding home and friends in many lands, her heart, nevertheless, remains loyal to the granite hills of the land of her birth—the Switzerland of America.

ETTA HALEY OSGOOD, the first President of the Maine Federation of Clubs, was born in Chatham, Carroll County, N.H. When she was two years old, her parents, Thomas Jewett and Lucretia Eaton (Colby) Haley, removed across the border to the town of Stow, Oxford County, Me., and, having been a resident of that State ever since, she felicitates herself on being a Maine woman.

She was educated in the public schools, at Fryeburg Academy, and at Mount Holyoke Seminary, where she was enrolled as a student under her maiden name, Etta Haley, in the school years 1874-75 and 1875-76. Etta Haley's early lessons were conned in the town school of Stow, kept in the little red school-house. That she appreciated the opportunities afforded by the higher institutions of learning is shown by the fact that at the age of sixteen, in order to secure them, she began teaching school. She continued to teach at intervals until her marriage in October, 1877, to Edward Sherburne Osgood, of Portland.

Mr. Osgood was on the editorial staff of the Portland *Argus*, and he encouraged his wife to enter the profession of journalism. She began by reporting conventions, society events, and so forth, and in recent years has devoted the greater part of her time to this work. She is now on the editorial staff of the *Evening Express* and *Sunday Telegram*.

When the club movement began, Mrs. Osgood was one of the pioneers. She has assisted in founding several clubs, and is considered an authority in matters relating to parliamentary law, her lectures on this subject being one of the results of her club and newspaper work.

The following is a list of the offices she has held in various organizations: first president of the International Health Protective League; first president of the Maine Federation of Clubs; founder of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of Maine; first chairman of Correspondence for Maine of General Federation of Women's Clubs and one of the directors; secretary of the Suffrage Association (serving ten years), also its vice-president and State organizer; a member of the New England Woman's Press Club; parliamentarian of the Maine Federation; commissioner from Maine to the At-



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lanta Exposition; vice-president of the Woman's Literary Union; founder and president of the Civic Club; State member of the Executive Committee of the National, and also of the New England Woman Suffrage Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Osgood have had three children—one son, who died in infancy, and two daughters. The elder daughter is a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, and the younger daughter is in the Portland High School. Although Mrs. Osgood has had many calls upon her time in organizations and in her professional and business career, she has been a devoted wife and mother. She has a wide circle of friends.

ALICE MARY STEEVES, D.D.S., was born September 13, 1869, in Upper Coverdale, in the county of Albert, Province of New Brunswick, Canada. Her parents, William Whitfield and Almyra Ann (Wallace) Steeves, are still living at the homestead. The Steeves family of New Brunswick is of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, the original form of the name having been Stief.

In May, 1763, as stated in a book of New Brunswick biographies, Hendrick¹ Steeves with his wife Rachel and seven sons—Jacob, John, Christian, Frederic, Ludwig (or Lewis), Henry, and Matthias—came from Pennsylvania to New Brunswick, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Albert County.

Dr. Steeves's paternal grandparents were Abel and Leah (Steeves) Steeves, and her great-grandfathers on that side were Hendrick, Jr. (or Henry), and his brother, Ludwig (or Lewis) Steeves, sons of Hendrick¹ Steeves.

On her mother's side Dr. Steeves is partly of Scottish blood, her grandparents being John and Sarah (Chapman) Wallace, both native residents of Albert County, New Brunswick. Her grandfather Wallace, was a large landowner. He gave each of his three sons a farm. Her grandmother's mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Black, belonged to that branch of the Black family in America whose home for many years was on the site of the present city of Halifax, where some of their descendants still live.

Robert Black and William Chapman, ancestors of Dr. Steeves, were granted large tracts of land in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for services to the British crown, and were among the pioneers of the new country, formerly Acadie.

Alice M. Steeves was the eldest daughter in a family of twelve children. She received her education in the common schools and high school; and by her two aunts, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Vaughan, her mother's sisters, was so well trained in the domestic arts of housekeeping and needlework that at the age of fourteen she managed the affairs of the family for her mother, whose health at this time was not good.

The greatest character-forming factor in her early training was her association with her uncle, Judge Finemore Morton, who carefully drilled her in practical affairs of life, and who tried to have her study law with him. The law being considered by Mrs. Morton, her aunt, a very unwomanly profession, its study had to be given up. Early in 1889, having decided to become a nurse, she came to Boston and entered for a two years' course of study the Training School for Nurses connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital. Capable, efficient, and mature beyond her years, she gained the respect and good will of all with whom she associated, and at the end of eighteen months was promoted to a head nurseship. She was graduated in February, 1891, and in the autumn of that year she resigned her position to take a similar one in the Garfield Memorial Hospital in Washington, D.C., where she remained only a short time, when she resigned to do private work in that city. In October, 1892, she was appointed resident nurse, at Talcott Hall, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and while there did special work on the classics. Resigning in 1893, she went to Chicago to attend the World's Fair and to conduct special work in that city. In October, 1894, after many unsuccessful attempts to be admitted to the Northwestern University Dental School on an equal footing with men, she matriculated at the American College of Dental Surgery in Chicago, which in 1895 became amalgamated with the Northwestern University Dental School. From that institution, which had thrice refused her ad-

mittance, she was graduated in 1897, in a class of one hundred and twenty-six, with highest honors. One of the professors speaking of her at this time said, "She carries with her the confidence of the faculty, the highest esteem of her fellow-students, and possesses strong elements of character that will win success in any calling."

In 1898 she was appointed assistant to the chair of oral surgery in the Northwestern University Dental School, being the first woman to serve on its faculty. She was also appointed clinical instructor in stomatology in the Woman's Medical College of Northwestern University in the same year, while also pursuing the practice of dentistry.

Through special work done in the interest of a broader medical education for dental practice Dr. Steeves became a member of the American Medical Association, and has made a good record in this society. She is also an active member in the Chicago Dental Society, Massachusetts Dental Society, and of her various alumni associations.

Although perhaps all that fortune could give in so short a time had fallen to our heroine's lot in the busy city of Chicago, she longed for the more sedate and settled atmosphere of New England. She therefore passed the Board of Dental Examiners of Massachusetts in March, 1902, and removed her office from Chicago to Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, on the first of May following. She was appointed consulting dentist to Trinity Dispensary, June, 1902, and attending dentist to the Academy of the Assumption, of Wellesley, Mass., in October, 1902. She is also dentist to the Homœopathic Dispensary, Boston, and has recently been appointed attending dentist to the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, Mass. She is much interested in securing proper oral conditions in children of the public schools.

Dr. Steeves is a strong advocate of co-education, believing that women should have the same opportunities for mental training and for development of character and capacity from childhood up as men. And with her it is once a student, always a student: it never enters her mind to be satisfied with present attainments, to forego an opportunity for original research.

ANNE PILSBURY.—Within a few years there has come into existence what is known as the new school of photography, for which F. Holland Day, Mrs. Käsebier, Francis Watts Lee, and others have won wide recognition. Among the younger members of this school, Miss Pilsbury, during the four years she has been at work as a photographer, has made for herself a rather enviable place. Older photographers of the new school have spoken warmly of her work, while what has perhaps pleased her most has been praise from men who are working in the conventional way, but who speak appreciatively of what she is doing.

She has had, of course, to meet the criticism which has very naturally greeted all this new-school photography, or artistic photography, as it has been called. This term has been used to cover much work, both good and bad, and has become a term of reproach to many people. To them it means simply a picture out of focus, and either very shadowy or with those strong contrasts of light and shade supposed by some to give a truly Rembrandt effect; for they often seize upon extravagances committed in the name of artistic photography as its worthy representatives. A photograph to be good in their eyes must be sharply focussed, with all its details distinct. They hardly realize that there is room for another method. At the recent caricature show in Boston was exhibited an almost invisible picture of a baby mounted in one corner of a large card, bearing the notice, "Special attention given to photographs of children."

Miss Pilsbury began her work five years ago by studying with Miss Weil, of Philadelphia. In the spring of 1899 she came to Boston, rented a studio on Boylston Street, in what was once an old dwelling-house, and courageously began business among a host of well-known photographers. The original character of her work gradually brought her into notice, and her reputation spread. While Miss Pilsbury lays no claim to high artistic achievement, she has made it her aim in her professional work, by the substitution of simple methods for the older stilted methods, to secure for parents records of the unconscious charm of their children,

and in her portraits of older people has worked for natural and at the same time slightly idealized results.

It is in her portraits of children that she especially excels: children, feeling that she understands them and sympathizes with them, are at ease with her. She sometimes uses a simple flat lighting, suggesting Boutet de Monvel's pictures of children. Her best portraits are noticeable for their unstudied pose, softness of outline, and interesting lighting, an excellent example being a picture of an old lady seated by a window, the play of light and shade over her face softening it very charmingly.

Miss Pilsbury has made a distinct advance each year in the character of her work. She is not content to stand still or to follow in one beaten track. This spirit of experiment and revolt from the conventional has made her work uneven. She has perhaps attempted more than she could carry out, for a lens has many limitations. But the mistakes she has made have been just so many encouraging signs of progress. In the end she has gained.

Miss Pilsbury is a member of the Arts and Crafts Society of Boston. She has exhibited in the Photographic Salon of Philadelphia, in the Salon of the Linked Ring in London, and in several other cities.

JOSEPHINE ROACHE was born in the pretty village of Beaver River, on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, in the country of Evangeline, June 25, 1845.

Her father, Israel Roache, was born in Granville, N.S., being a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Ricketson) Roache.

His father, Frederick Roache, a native and lifelong resident of Granville, died at the age of ninety on the farm that had been his home for many years. He was a man of independent opinions, taking an active interest in public affairs and in promoting the welfare of the village. His ancestors came to America from Waterford, Ireland, in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Israel Roache's mother was a refined and delicate woman. Her ancestors went to Nova

Scotia from Virginia before the breaking out of the Revolution, doubtless leaving some of their kinsfolk in that State, as the name Ricketson, it is said, is still known in the South.

The maiden name of Josephine Roache's mother was Almira Corning. Her earliest ancestor in America, Samuel Corning, who arrived in Salem, Mass., as early as 1638, was among the founders of Beverly, where there is now Corning Street, named for the family. Her father, Daniel Corning, was one of the first settlers of Beaver River, having left Beverly some years before the Revolution. Her mother, Mrs. Abigail Perry Corning, also belonged to a family that went from Massachusetts to Nova Scotia before the Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Roache, wishing to educate their children in the United States, the public school system not then having been introduced into the British Provinces, came to Salem, Mass., when Josephine, the eldest child, was six years old. At the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Roache enlisted in the Thirty-fifth (Massachusetts) Regiment. He was in the battles and campaigns shared by the Ninth Army Corps, at South Mountain, Antietam, and later in the battles of the Wilderness; and at the battle of Cold Harbor he was taken prisoner, and, after a short confinement at Libby Prison, was sent to Andersonville, where he died in 1864.

Josephine Roache received her education in Massachusetts schools. Her first teaching was in Danversport, whither the family had removed after a few years' sojourn in Salem. Later she taught in Salem, Danvers, and Lynn, being connected over twenty years with the Lynn schools. Since leaving public school work, she has conducted classes in literature and current events in Lynn, Salem, and Danvers, and has been a prominent member in the Lynn Women's Club and the Outlook Club. She has also lectured before many clubs in New England.

From early childhood her love for good literature has increased year by year. Her influence in guiding the literary taste of the high school pupils who came under her teaching was a strong one, the result being that, as college professors have given testimony,

they were more advanced in literature than pupils from similar schools. She had the rare ability of telling pupils just enough to awaken in them the desire to read every author she touched upon. This ability, she often says, was inherited from her mother, who was an excellent raconteur, and who inspired her with a love for the best in the world of books.

Miss Roache is a poet of no mean ability, having written verses for many public occasions, among them the hymn sung at the laying of the corner-stone of the Lynn High School, and the poem called "The Story of the Old Elm Tree," written for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town of Danvers.

Perhaps no better estimate of her character and work can be made than the following, written by a co-worker in the Lynn High School, who has been able to trace her influence in the lives of many that came under her instruction during a period of nearly forty years:—

"In the summer of 1881 I first became acquainted with Miss Josephine Roache. At that time she was an assistant in the Lynn High School; and for ten years thereafter, in one capacity or another, I was associated with her in the work of that school, and learned to know and value her excellent qualities as teacher and woman.

"Her special department was English literature; and she certainly was possessed of remarkable power to interest the young people, perhaps more especially girls, in that subject. Her methods evidenced a conviction on her part that the way to teach English literature to pupils enough advanced to be in high school should by no means be limited to a dissection and critical analysis of the sentences, or even of the entire composition. One saw at once that it was her higher aim to make the pupils' hearts and souls respond to the author's thought. Her low, soft, well-modulated voice bespoke the perfect self-control; and she scorned to govern her classes by means inconsistent with a self-respecting and dignified womanly character.

"At the time Miss Roache left the high school, the English department suffered a

blow from which it has never wholly recovered.

"Outside of her school, in the every-day affairs of life, she was altogether prone to espouse the cause of the suffering and oppressed. She was an ardent advocate of Home Rule for Ireland, and never missed an opportunity by tongue or pen to advance it. I think majority opinions had little weight with her, except as they commended themselves to her head and heart. She believed that Edward Bellamy's theories are in the right direction, and she was an active member of the Nationalist Club of Lynn, formed in the eighties, associating in the work with such men and women as Dr. Benjamin Percival, Hannah M. Todd, George H. Carey, Dr. Esther H. Hawkes, and Herman Kemp.

"Miss Roache is scholarly, but to an extent that I have never seen surpassed she preserves the well-springs of human nature from drought that culture so frequently induces. She is a scholar indeed; but she never forgets that her first duty is to humanity as a whole, and not to any particular clique or class."

EVELYN TUCK COOK, a Past Department President of the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts, was born in Manchester, Mass., June 26, 1849, daughter of Captain Charles and Sophia (Lendall) Leach. Her father, who commanded the bark "Marguerite," died in March, 1852, on the voyage from South America to Boston, Mass. Evelyn was then in her third year. She was educated in the public schools of her native town. On February 24, 1869, she was married to Colonel Benjamin Franklin Cook, of Gloucester, Mass., son of Captain Jeremiah Cook and his wife, Harriet Tarr, who was daughter of Captain Jabez Tarr, of Bunker Hill fame.

For more than thirty years Mrs. Cook has been engaged in work for the Grand Army of the Republic. She was a charter member of Clara Barton Lodge, formed May 13, 1870, as an auxiliary to Colonel Allen Post, G. A. R., of Gloucester. She was elected its first Treasurer, and then served as President six consecutive terms. When Colonel Allen Relief Corps

was instituted, December 18, 1886, she was elected President, holding the office three years. She served in several other positions, and was Department Instituting and Installing Officer in 1889. In 1890 she was chief Aide on the staff of Mrs. Mary E. Knowles, Department President, and in 1891 was Department Corresponding Secretary. In 1892 she was chosen a member of the Department Executive Board, and the following year was elected Department Junior Vice-President. She was promoted to the office of Senior Vice-President in 1894, and at the annual convention held in Springfield, Mass., February, 1895, was unanimously elected Department President. When accepting the office she said: "I pledge my best efforts in every way. Tenderly as I have guarded my own name and honor during my life, so I will guard the honor of the Department of Massachusetts."

Mrs. Cook addressed many gatherings throughout the State, and her eloquent appeals always commanded attention. Great interest was manifested in all the work. In a general order issued July 13, 1895, she requested corps presidents to fill out an enclosed blank, containing a list of questions regarding the introduction of a flag salute in the public schools. Referring to this line of work, she said: "At no time since the Civil War has the fact been more apparent that lessons of loyalty and love of country should be inculcated in the minds of the children. The members of this Department must realize that a grand opportunity is theirs to carry out one of the principles of our order."

On May 30, 1889, Mrs. Cook delivered a memorial address at Southbridge in the afternoon and one at West Medway in the evening. Her Memorial Day order to the corps was a heartfelt tribute to the nation's heroes. The following paragraph is worthy of preservation:

"As we scatter the chaplets and garlands, fragrant with the sweetness of spring, on the spot of green which covers the mounds of our nation's benefactors, may we open our hearts to the teachings of the hour and the sacredness of the ceremony, light anew the fires of patriotism, and renew our pledges of life and sacred honor to transmit unsullied to our children

this noble heritage of ours! And, while we meet around these altars of our love, may we give a thought of affection to those far-off graves marked with that one word, 'Unknown'! Unknown, perhaps, the name; yet he was a soldier of the Union. Unknown, perhaps, his rank, his birthplace, or religion; but known he was a brother who gave his life for freedom. In this fair land are other graves still for us to approach with reverence. Our sister women, whose love of country was shown in action and whose sympathy for suffering was stronger than life, while we may not lay our offering of love upon their graves, we can give a tender thought to their memories and strive to make our womanhood as true as theirs. Bring into the day's service the young children, and teach them by our example, as well as by what is said to them, that we can hold the day sacred. Let them assist in preparing the flowers and the wreaths, and make them understand that it is a *holy* day as well as a *holiday*, to be kept sacredly. Let every member of our order feel it her especial duty to join in the service of the day."

Mrs. Cook had charge of the delegation to the Thirteenth National Convention, which met in Louisville, Ky., in September, 1895. At the opening session of the convention Mrs. Cook was appointed chairman of the Committee on Appeals, and made an able report. It was she who had the honor of nominating Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner, of Boston, as a candidate for the office of National President. The *National Tribune* referred to this effort as "the gem of nominating speeches." Upon returning from Louisville Mrs. Cook again entered zealously into the work in Massachusetts. In a general order issued November 11 she made an appeal for additional contributions for the Department Relief Fund and also for the Soldiers' Home. She asked the corps to make "the coming Christmastide one long to be remembered by sending boxes of clothing and delicacies such as are common to this festive season."

When reviewing the work of the year in her address at the annual convention held in Lowell, February, 1896, she said: "I find that in point of numbers and in relief given we are

still the banner department. I trust that we may be able to claim this in every department in which our line of work takes us. There is peace within our borders, and side by side with our comrades we stand for every good we can accomplish under the banner upon which is inscribed the principles of the Grand Army of the Republic—Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty.”

In referring to the Soldiers’ Home she said: “If there is one spot more than another that the loving care and devotion of the true-hearted women of our department centres around, it is this home, where to-day rest in peace the war-worn and crippled veterans who have fought the battles of their country and are entitled to all that we can do to make their last days those of peace and comfort.”

She recommended that all corps be requested to appoint a Soldiers’ Home Committee, whether they have a room in the home or not, this committee to arrange that at least once a year a donation of either money or articles be sent to the home.

Among other subjects of interest that were ably considered by Mrs. Cook was the flag salute. Concerning this she expressed the following sentiments: “Our country’s flag—how our hearts thrill with pride, as we watch its graceful folds as they float in the breeze of heaven, and think that on every sea, in every port where commerce finds its way, wherever civilization has its home and human freedom has an inspiration, that ensign is welcomed and beloved! It speaks to us by all the memories of the past to do all in our power to maintain this heritage. Realizing that in this symbol we do see the world’s best hope for civil and religious liberty, our organization has taken upon itself the task, believing it to be a duty as well as a privilege, to use every legitimate means to have the salute to the flag introduced into the public schools. Should not our children be taught that the flag is the guardian of all their most treasured interests? By this we hope, too, that a new spirit of patriotism may be awakened in the community.”

Her administration was a successful one, Mrs. Cook being guided by a sincere desire faithfully to serve the Department of Massachusetts, over which she had the honor to rule.

Benjamin F. Cook enlisted in April, 1861, as private in Company K, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, January 26, 1862; Captain, May 2, 1862; Major, July 23, 1863; and Lieutenant Colonel, May 6, 1864. The regiment, commanded by Colonel Fletcher Webster, left Boston July 24, and three days later was stationed on the Maryland side of the Potomac River, about a mile from Harper’s Ferry. It participated in many of the leading battles of the war. On the skirmish line at Petersburg the Twelfth received orders “to drive the foe from their entrenchments on the railroad.” Colonel Bates reported: “This was performed under Lieutenant Colonel Cook in gallant style, advancing so far that the remainder of the brigade thought they had been taken prisoners.” In July, 1864, the regiment reached Boston with one hundred and seventy men. Colonel Cook commanded the regiment in several campaigns, principally with the Army of the Potomac, and was under fire more than sixty times. He has served as president of the regimental association, and he is the author of the interesting “History of the Twelfth Regiment,” which was published in 1882. His wife aided him in collecting data for this volume, and served as his amanuensis.

Colonel Cook has been prominent in the affairs of Gloucester for many years, and has served three times as Mayor of the city. He represented Gloucester in the Legislature of Massachusetts for three years in succession. He is a member of Colonel Allen Post, G. A. R., and of other organizations.

Colonel and Mrs. Cook have had five children, three of whom—namely, Frank Howard (born in 1869), Edwin Friend (1875), and Fletcher Webster (1878)—died in infancy. The survivors are: Mary Franklin, born March 24, 1871, who married Professor Harrison Gray Otis Chase, of Tufts College; and Eva Lendall, born September 16, 1873, now teacher of Greek and Latin in the Taconic School, Lakeville, Conn.

Mrs. Cook has lived in Gloucester ever since her marriage, and is interested in all the good work of the city. She has been identified



ISABELLA A. POTTER

with the Universalist church, but for the past few years has taken great interest in Christian Science, being an active member of the Gloucester church as well as of the "Mother Church" in Boston.

ISABELLA ABBE POTTER, now serving her seventh year as president of the Woman's Club House corporation, having been first elected in 1898, and re-elected for the sixth time in January, 1904, is the wife of a well-known business man of Boston, William W. Potter, and resides in Brookline. Born in the town of Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., daughter of Porter and Rubina (Abbe) Strickland, she comes of long lines of New England ancestors, extending back to the early settlement of the Bay Colony.

Her father was a native of Amherst, Mass., and son of Francis L. Strickland and Jerushy Gaylord. Her mother was daughter of Obadiah and Margaret (Marsh) Abbe and granddaughter of Lemuel Marsh, whose father, John Marsh, was graduated from Harvard College in 1726.

Through Lemuel Marsh Mrs. Potter is descended from the Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of Boston, and from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, the families of these two Puritan divines being united by the marriage of Mr. Wilson's son, the Rev. John Wilson, Jr., first minister of Medfield, Mass., and Mr. Hooker's daughter Sarah. John Wilson, third, born of this union in 1660, became a physician, and settled in Braintree. His daughter, Sarah Wilson, married in 1701 John Marsh, Sr., and was the mother of John Marsh, born in Braintree in 1702, above mentioned as the father of Lemuel and grandfather of Margaret Marsh, Mrs. Potter's maternal grandmother.

The early education of Mrs. Potter, received in the public schools of Springfield, Mass., was supplemented by a three years' course of private instruction in music, languages, physical culture, and practical kindergarten work. She then—still bearing her maiden name of Strickland—became an enthusiastic and successful teacher, holding the position of principal of a group of schools in Springfield.

Miss Strickland was the first teacher to introduce object teaching and kindergarten work into those schools. She left teaching to become the wife of William Walker Potter, a successful Boston business man, trustee of Boston University, member of the Wesleyan Association and other organizations. They were married May 21, 1873, and have since resided in their beautiful home in Brookline. They have one child, Helen Wilson Potter.

Thus writes one who knows:—

"Although Mrs. Potter's preferences are decidedly for literary work, she has always been sought for church, charitable, and philanthropic enterprises. She has been a leader and eminently successful in them all.

"She and her husband were for fourteen years workers in Harvard Church, Brookline, until the cry came from a weaker society, struggling unsuccessfully to get a footing in the same town, to come over and help them. They gave of their money, but that was not enough. The personal element and influence was needed, or there could be no hope of success. The result was, they left their own home church, joined forces with the weaker society, and the beautiful St. Mark's Church of Brookline is to-day a monument to their fidelity and devotion.

"Mrs. Potter has been for years the treasurer of the Brookline Woman's Exchange, treasurer of the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women, treasurer of the First Needlework Guild of Boston, vice-president of the Boston Business League, a member of the New England Woman's Club, the Castilian and Charity Clubs, the New England Woman's Press Association, and the Club House Corporation Club, of which she has just been elected president.

"She is a quiet, dignified, courageous, and resourceful woman. Feeling that responsibility is the exacting companion of capacity and power, her business and executive ability are consecrated, that she may render the greatest possible good to the greatest number. She devotes the best of herself in all that she undertakes. Few women have a wider acquaintance."

It may be added that the handsome New Century Building on Huntington Avenue stands in evidence of the business enterprise and sagac-

ity of the Woman's Club House Corporation under the guidance of Mrs. Potter. In this building are Howe Hall, Potter Hall, Woolson Hall, and Sewall Hall, named after prominent club women, the last-mentioned after Mrs. J. Sewall Reed, treasurer of the corporation.

As facetiously noted by Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson at the dedication, it was owing to the firm faith and active assistance of an Isabella that the continent of America was discovered, and it was through the opportune "discovery of an Isabella" a few years ago that had been achieved the present happy result — the fulfilment of long-cherished hopes wherefore club women of Boston and vicinity have reason to feel grateful.

SERAPH FRISSELL, M.D., was born in Peru, Berkshire County, Mass., August 20, 1840, being the daughter of Augustus Caesar and Laura Mack (Emmons) Frissell. Her grandparents were Thomas and Hannah (Phillips) Frissell and Ichabod and Mindwell (Mack) Emmons.

Her father and her paternal grandfather served, each in his day, as Captain of militia. William Frissell, her great-grandfather, served his country in the Revolutionary War. For military services, see Records of Connecticut for the Revolutionary War, pp. 27, 56, 389.

David Mack, great-grandfather of Dr. Frissell, was one of the earliest settlers in Middlefield, Hampshire County, Mass., going to that locality in 1775, and was one of the founders of the town. He enlisted (from Hebron, Conn.) in the Revolutionary War, but saw no active service, arriving too late to take part in the battle of Saratoga. He was a Captain of troops engaged in suppressing Shays's Rebellion, and afterward was Colonel of a regiment.

Seraph Frissell was the third in a family of six children, and was but eleven years old when her father died, leaving her mother with limited means for their support. Her girlhood years were divided between domestic work, a factory girl's life, and school life.

During these years she saved enough to defray her expenses for one year at Mount Holyoke Seminary.

The fall of 1861 found her a student at this institution, from which she was graduated in July, 1869, having completed the four years' course in three years, in the meanwhile teaching for five years.

In 1867 she received from the American Board of Missions the appointment of missionary to Ceylon, but in deference to her mother's wishes she did not enter upon this work.

Beginning the study of medicine in 1872 under Doctors Ruth Gerry and Cynthia Smith, of Ypsilanti, Mich., she received her diploma from the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan on March 24, 1875. She had hospital practice in Detroit, Ypsilanti, and Boston. In 1876 she began the general practice of her profession in Pittsfield, Mass., where she remained for eight years. Since then she has been a resident of Springfield.

Dr. Frissell became a member of Hampden County Medical Society in 1885, being the first woman in Western Massachusetts to be admitted to any district medical society. She was the fourth woman to be admitted a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. She is an honorary member of the Alumnae Association of the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia; a member of the Mercy Warren Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; of E. K. Wilcox Relief Corps; of the American Medical Association; of the Springfield Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association; of the Alumnae Association of Michigan University; and of the College Club.

In 1896 Dr. Frissell took a course in electrotherapeutics. For some time she has been medical examiner for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. She is a member of the First Congregational Church of Springfield. During her residence in Pittsfield she was elected the first president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that city. For seven years she was president of the Woman's Board of Missions of the South Church. She has been superintendent of the Department of Heredity and Health, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for Hampden County; and during 1890-91 she was resident physician and lecturer on physiology and hygiene at Mount

Holyoke College. Her specialty has been diseases of women and children. While devoted to her profession, she is interested in the progressive movements of the day, and her sympathies are as broad as humanity.

Dr. Frissell is the author of several interesting papers, notably one on Memorial Day in Hampton, Va. She presented before the American Medical Association a valuable paper on the treatment of diphtheria without alcohol, which was published in the *American Medical Association Journal*, November 13, 1897. She has also written papers on the following topics: "Tobacco," "Contents of a Teapot," "Why I'm a Temperance Doctor," "Hygiene: Why it should be taught in our Public Schools," "Prevention better than Cure," "Colonial Flags and the Evolution of the Stars and Stripes," also "Pioneer Women in Medicine."

MAE DURELL FRAZAR was born in Calais, Me. Her father, the Rev. George Wells Durell, was an Episcopalian clergyman. The early years of her life were spent in the quiet New England town of her birth. Later the family removed to Somerville, Mass., where she attended the public schools. She married General Douglas Frazar, a gentleman who had travelled widely and had much literary attainment. He was the author of several books, one of which, "Practical Boat Sailing," has been translated into many languages, and is in use to-day among all standard yacht clubs. When asked where she received her education, Mrs. Frazar answers: "Why, I am being educated now. It has been a daily growth right along. All that I am, however, I feel that I owe to Mr. Frazar. In my own home I learned rich lessons from books, people, and the world."

Mrs. Frazar is, doubtless, the best known and the most enterprising and successful if not the only woman tourist agent in the United States. She is a cheery, wide-awake body, full of originality and up-to-date ideas. The story of the life of the woman who has personally conducted abroad, with skill and satisfaction during the past twelve years,

the "Frazar Parties," frequently mentioned in the newspapers of our own and other countries, is most interesting.

A chance visitor will find her in her office at almost any hour of the day, busy at her desk; for she is a journalist and lecturer as well as guide and philosopher. She is so calm in manner, so full of courteous attention to her caller, that it is difficult to realize what an indefatigable worker the woman is. Quick and keen in business, energetic, courageous in expressing her views, she is yet a most womanly woman. Contact with the world has not robbed her of her strong personality or her feminine refinement.

It was after several years of intermittent newspaper writing that Mrs. Frazar became editor and publisher of a paper called *The Home Life*. As the name implies, it was meant to be useful and instructive to all members of the family. It was a journal of sixteen pages and of excellent literary quality. She edited it entirely herself and attended to all the advertising, bringing the circulation up in three years to over ten thousand copies. When engaged in this work she came in contact with all sorts and conditions of men, and gained an intimate knowledge of business life.

Yielding to an urgent request to take charge of a party of young people during a European trip, she returned to find General Frazar's health failing. A change of climate was ordered, and they took up their residence in the city of Mexico. This change necessitated giving up the paper. Being sole owner of the business, she quickly arranged with another journal to fill her subscriptions until their expiration. She retained all the copyrights, and looks forward to the day when she shall have opportunity to give *The Home Life* a new lease of existence.

While in Mexico she made a careful study of the people and their customs, and furnished a syndicate of nine papers with letters during her entire stay in that charming country. Mr. Frazar continued to fail, and after eight years of heroic suffering died in 1896 in his native State, Massachusetts.

In 1889 Mrs. Frazar started, as a regular

business, the managing and conducting of European parties. She says, "Experience has shown me that Americans need to see Europe carefully, particularly where the influence of things seen and studied shall be for the benefit of our own country." In this connection she encourages journalistic work among her patrons, several of whom have achieved therein great success. Books of decided merit have grown out of this work.

The whole scheme of travel is carried out as if planned for an individual. The growth of her business has made assistance necessary, and several young men of culture and travel are now helping in it. The business is decidedly educational, and through interest in travel and the attending study of art and literature Mrs. Frazar has accumulated a rich store of knowledge, which makes her a most fascinating and instructive lecturer. Appearing in this capacity before numerous clubs and societies, she has formed strong friendships among club women, and has become an active member of several clubs. Two years ago she was elected president of the Daughters of Maine Club of Somerville, which is made up of four hundred women from the Pine Tree State, and whose work is purely literary. This office she still holds. At the present time she is on the editorial staff of the *National Magazine* of Boston and of the *Somerville Journal*, finding time also to do much work for the *Boston Transcript*.

Mrs. Frazar dwells with much pleasure on a certain incident in her life, which grew out of her own sturdy sense of justice. At one time certain people came to this country from Italy to give addresses upon the political conditions of that country. She felt that gross misrepresentations were made, and came out with a vigorous protest, in the *Boston Transcript*, correcting statements, and urging that no country has the right to interfere with what another country considers its departments of political justice. The Italians of Boston appreciated this and gave a reception to Mrs. Frazar, at which she was publicly thanked for her generous sympathy, and was presented with a tribute of flowers tied

with the Italian colors. These flowers were the gift of one thousand Italians, each of whom contributed one cent, this small sum having been purposely fixed so that the poorest might share in the offering.

Mrs. Frazar has two sons: Gerard, the commercial editor of the *Globe*; and Amherst Durell, who is connected with the Swift Wool Company.

Whether pacing the deck of an Atlantic steamer as one of her patrons, or interrupting her at her editorial duties, or making known to her some need of charity, one finds in Mrs. Frazar a sympathetic, genuine interest in the welfare of others. Perhaps it is this unselfishness that makes her so universally beloved.

GRACE B. FAXON was born in Lynn, Mass., October 21, 1877. Daughter of George and Mary Alice (Boardman) Faxon, she is of the ninth generation of the Faxon family in New England. Her paternal grandparents were George⁷ Faxon (James,⁶ Richard,⁴ Thomas,³ Richard,² Thomas¹), born in 1796, and his wife Abigail, daughter of William and Abigail (Newcomb) Baxter and a descendant of John Alden. The ancestral line is given below.

Ruth Alden (daughter of John and Priscilla) married John Bass, Mary Bass married Christopher Webb, Sarah Webb married Seth Arnold, Mary Arnold married John Spear, Prudence Spear married Daniel Baxter, and was the mother of William Baxter and grandmother of Abigail.

Miss Faxon's maternal grandparents were Israel Putnam Boardman and his wife Caroline Elizabeth, the former a son of Nathaniel and Nancy (Putnam) Boardman. Israel Putnam, father of Nancy, was of the sixth generation of the family founded by John¹ Putnam, of Salem Village, from whom he descended through his son Nathaniel.²

Mrs. Caroline E. Boardman's maiden name was Gould. Daughter of Moses and Mehitable (Upton) Gould, she was descended from Zaccheus Gould, of Topsfield, and from John Upton, founder of the New England family



GRACE B. FAXON

of this name, also from Governor Endicott, from the Rev. Samuel Skelton, and other early colonists.

Seven of Miss Faxon's ancestors served in the Revolutionary War, among them being Captain Edmund⁵ Putnam (father of Israel⁶ above named), who commanded one of the companies of militia that marched from Danvers in response to the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775.

George⁸ Faxon dying when his daughter Grace was ten years of age, she went with her widowed mother and family to reside with her maternal grandparents in Danvers, Mass. Her school life was but little prolonged beyond the early years of her girlhood. Miss Faxon has, however, been a wide reader and diligent home student. Prompted by a fondness for the Bessie books, when only seven she wrote a series of stories; at eight she had read all of Dickens; and at sixteen she was teaching a district school in which many of the pupils were older than she. She continued teaching for four years, having charge of schools successively in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Possessed of a strong dramatic temperament, she early became interested in the stage as a profession, and even while engaged in school-teaching she studied under Rachel Noah and other leading teachers of dramatic art in Boston. Taking part in amateur theatricals in different parts of the country, she gained some reputation as an actress, and later continued her studies in New York. On account of family opposition she finally relinquished the idea of going on the stage, but frequently appeared in lectures and readings.

At the age of twenty she turned her attention to writing for publication. Her first ventures in this field took the form of short stories for children and adults. Afterward she wrote for teachers' magazines, and in less time than a year was called to New York City to join the editorial staff of the *New York School Journal*, for which she contributed freely to every issue, writing on school-room subjects and arranging many original school-room entertainments. She resigned that position to become editor-in-chief of *Werner's Magazine*. This monthly, devoted to the stage and

platform, she ably conducted for two years. Going abroad in 1902, where she witnessed the coronation ceremonies of King Edward VII., she studied along such lines as would fit her for writing upon and teaching dramatic subjects. Miss Faxon has written a play for the Daughters of the American Revolution, entitled "Maids and Matrons." She has been prominent in New York City club life, belonging to the New York Woman's Press Club, the Professional Woman's League, Actors' Church Alliance, Sunshine Society, and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Removing to Boston in the summer of 1903 to be near her family, she accepted the position of literary adviser in a Boston publishing house, meanwhile contributing to that city's dailies and weeklies. A few months later she took the position of editor of the *Suburban*, an illustrated weekly publication designed for home reading, combining news and social items with fiction and magazine features. She has a keen interest in all that pertains to the advancement of her sex, believing in equal suffrage, and her constant theme in writing is "Woman's Loyalty to Woman."

In the *Normal Instructor* she conducts a department of expression (the only one of its kind), of the benefits of which teachers all through the United States enthusiastically speak. Miss Faxon is in religious affiliation an ardent Unitarian.

CLARA BARTON, the first President of the American National Red Cross, was born in North Oxford, Mass., December 25, 1821, daughter of Stephen and Sally (Stone) Barton. She was named Clarissa Harlow. Her father, when a young man, fought under General Anthony Wayne in the Indian war in the West, and was afterward a Captain of militia. His parents were Dr. Stephen and Dorothy (Moore) Barton, the former a son of Edmund Barton, of Sutton, a soldier in the French war, and the latter a daughter of Elijah Moore, of Oxford, and his wife, Dorothy Learned.

Clara Barton in girlhood pursued her studies under the direction of her older brothers and

sisters, she being the youngest of the family of five. She learned something of business methods by serving as book-keeper for her brother Stephen, a manufacturer. Adopting at an early age the profession of teacher, she taught school for several years in North Oxford, and then attended the Clinton Liberal Institute in Central New York, where she studied the higher branches of learning. On leaving the Institute she went with some friends to New Jersey. In that State there were then no public schools worthy the name.

At Bordentown she obtained permission of the local authorities to open a free school. The school began with six boys, others came in, and soon her room was filled. Before long the borough built a school-house costing four thousand dollars, and a little later the free public school of Bordentown, with Miss Barton at its head, had six hundred pupils and eight teachers. On account of failing health she at length resigned her position as teacher and went to Washington to recuperate. A few months later she became a clerk in the Patent Office. This was in 1854. Losing her position when Buchanan was President, she regained it after the election of Lincoln.

Immediately upon hearing of the assault on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment at Baltimore, she offered her services to the War Department. Through her personal appeals and active effort train-loads of supplies were secured and forwarded to the front for the soldiers in the field.

She visited the hospitals, and went with the Army of the Potomac, ministering on the battle-fields to the wounded. She personally superintended the forwarding of supplies, often riding on wagon trains many days and nights, reaching the scenes of bloodshed in time to minister to the wounded and dying.

Although her sensitive nature shrank from these scenes of war, she continued her humanitarian work in the thickest of the conflict. She was in the siege of Charleston, and was at Fort Wagner, Petersburg, and some of the other most important fields of warfare. Her ability, good judgment, quick perception, and tireless energy were appreciated by surgeons, commanding generals, and the officials

at Washington; and every facility possible was placed at her disposal by those in power, for they realized that her services were invaluable.

At the close of the Civil War there were eighty thousand missing men on the muster-rolls of the United States. The work of examining these rolls and locating the burial-places of the fallen who were left on the field was an undertaking that required skill, fortitude, and patience. Miss Barton, however, was equal to the task, and instituted the "Bureau of Missing Men of the Armies of the United States." This was a great comfort to the anxious friends of martyred thousands, whose records and names were secured and placed on the official rolls at Washington. Through her instrumentality stones were placed over the graves of twelve thousand, nine hundred and twenty soldiers at Andersonville and tablets erected in memory of the four hundred "Unknown."

Miss Barton continued this work four years, expending fifteen thousand dollars of her own funds, for which she was reimbursed by Congress.

In order to extend the interest in the returned soldiers who had suffered for their country, she often related at public gatherings stories of her experiences on the field and in hospitals.

In 1869 she was advised by her physician to visit Europe and take a much needed rest. She intended leading a quiet life abroad three years, but her fame had preceded her. Arriving in Geneva, Switzerland, in September, 1869, she was visited the following month by the President and members of the "International Committee for the Relief of the Wounded in War," who desired her co-operation in securing the adoption by the United States of the treaty of the Red Cross.

The idea of forming permanent societies for the relief of wounded soldiers originated with Henri Dunant, a Swiss gentleman who had been deeply impressed by the scenes of suffering following the battle of Solferino in June, 1859. Lecturing in Geneva before the "Society of Public Utility," he interested M. Gustave Moynier, its president, Dr. Louis Appia, and others. At a meeting of the society held in February, 1863, the subject

was discussed, and a committee was formed, with M. Moynier at its head, to take action. In response to a circular issued by the committee some months later, there was held in Geneva in October, 1863, an international conference of thirty-six members, among them being representatives of fourteen governments. The conference lasted four days. Its proceedings were marked by a "general unanimity, as new as it was spontaneous, on a question of humanity, instantaneously developed into one of philanthropic urgency."

The result was the calling, by the conference, of an international convention, which held its sessions in Geneva in August, 1864. At this convention was adopted a treaty consisting of a code of ten articles, since known as the Geneva Treaty, or the International Red Cross Treaty, the sign or badge agreed upon being a red cross on white ground.

The first government to adopt the treaty was that of France in September, 1864; the eleventh, Great Britain in February, 1865; the thirty-first, Peru in 1880. The formation of national and of local societies of the Red Cross followed in every case the adoption of the treaty.

Miss Barton listened with deepest interest to the account of the Red Cross movement given to her by its leaders in Geneva, and, as she says, was "impressed with the wisdom of its principles and the good practical sense of its details." During the Franco-Prussian War she saw the excellent work done under the Red Cross banner in the field—saw it and took part in it, and resolved that she would try to make the people of her native country understand the Red Cross and the treaty.

On her return to America in 1873, after her exhausting labors in Strasburg, in Paris, and at Metz, she having previously aided the Duchess of Baden in establishing military hospitals, Miss Barton was more in need of rest than when she went abroad in 1869. A period of invalidism and suffering followed. Late in the year 1877 she was able to go to Washington as the official bearer of a letter from M. Moynier, president of the International Committee of Geneva, to President Hayes,

urging the adoption by the United States of the Geneva Treaty. The letter was kindly received, but its appeal met with no response. Writing newspaper articles and publishing pamphlets, Miss Barton continued her advocacy of the cause until the coming in of a new administration in March, 1881. She then lost little time in presenting a copy of M. Moynier's letter to President Garfield, whose interest and sympathy were expressed a few weeks later in a letter of acknowledgment written to Miss Barton by Secretary Blaine.

Miss Barton now felt that it would be well to anticipate and facilitate the desired action of Congress by beginning to form societies. A meeting that was held in Washington in May, 1881, to further this end, resulted in the formation of "The American Association of the Red Cross," of which Clara Barton was made president. The first local society of the Red Cross in the United States was formed at Dansville, N.Y., the country home of Miss Barton, in August, 1881. The adherence of the United States to the Treaty of Geneva was given on March 1, 1882, this nation being the thirty-second to take such action and the first to adopt the proposed amendment of October, 1868, concerning the Red Cross for the navy.

The American Association of the Red Cross, it should be mentioned, was legally incorporated in the District of Columbia. A broader scope was given to its humane work by the adoption by the ratifying congress at Berne of the "American amendment," whereby the suffering incident to great floods, famines, epidemics, conflagrations, cyclones, or other disasters of national magnitude, may be ameliorated by the administering of necessary relief."

On April 17, 1893, was incorporated in the District of Columbia, to continue the work of the American Association above named, "The American National Red Cross," to constitute the Central National Committee of the United States, authorized by the International Committee of Geneva. The American National Red Cross was reincorporated by Congress in 1900. Miss Barton

held the office of President till her retirement in the spring of the present year (1904), when she was succeeded by Mrs. John A. Logan.

From the beginning the American Red Cross, so long under the efficient leadership of Clara Barton, has been in active relief work in times of national woe and calamity, finding its duties in such occasions as (to mention but a few) the forest fires of Michigan in 1881; the Ohio and Mississippi floods of 1884; the Johnstown disaster, 1889; the Russian famine, 1891-92; the South Carolina tidal wave, 1893; Armenian massacres, 1896; and later among the "reconcentrados" of Cuba and in field and camp and hospitals during the Spanish-American War. The story of these activities would fill volumes.

Referring to the work in Cuba, the Hon. Redfield Proctor, in a speech in the United States Senate, March 17, 1898, said: "Miss Barton and her work need no endorsement from me. I had known and esteemed her for many years, but had not half appreciated her capability and devotion to her work. I especially looked into her business methods, fearing there would be the greatest danger of mistake, that there might be want of system, waste, and extravagance, but found she could teach me on these points. In short, I saw nothing to criticise, but everything to commend."

The following extract from the official report of Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Pope, Chief Surgeon, Fifth Army Corps, battles of San Juan, El Caney, Santiago de Cuba, is additional testimony to the invaluable aid rendered by this distinguished woman: "In Major Wood's hospital over one thousand wounded men were received within three days; and, in spite of lack of shelter and the subsequent exposure to intense heat and drenching rains, the mortality rate was less than seven per cent. . . . Early after the battle the hospital was honored by the presence of Miss Clara Barton and her staff of four assistants, who immediately set up their tents and cooking apparatus, and labored incessantly, day and night, in the broiling sun and drenching rain, preparing sick food for the wounded and serving it to them, and

in a thousand other ways giving the help that the Red Cross Society brings."

In his message to Congress, December 5, 1898, President McKinley said: "In this connection it is a pleasure for me to mention in terms of cordial appreciation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross, both in relief measures preparatory to the campaigns, in sanitary assistance at several of the camps of assemblage, and later, under the able and experienced leadership of the President of the society, Miss Clara Barton, on the fields of battle and in the hospitals at the front in Cuba. Working in conjunction with the governmental authorities and under their sanction and approval and with the enthusiastic co-operation of many patriotic women and societies in the various States, the Red Cross has fully maintained its already high reputation for intense earnestness and ability to exercise the noble purposes of this international organization, thus justifying the confidence and support which it has received at the hands of American people. To the members and officers of this society and all who aided them in philanthropic work the sincere and lasting gratitude of the soldiers and the public is due and is freely accorded."

It is estimated that the value of relief extended under the direction of Miss Barton as president of the American Red Cross was nearly three million dollars. She represented the United States at several international conferences of the Red Cross in Europe.

Miss Barton is a quiet, unassuming woman in appearance, and never boasts of her achievements. She is dignified in manner, self-possessed, and a tireless worker. Among the numerous decorations she has received in recognition of her meritorious services may be mentioned the Iron Cross of Prussia, a badge of rare distinction, and the Golden Cross of Baden.

In 1883 Miss Barton served as Superintendent of the Reformatory Prison for Women in Sherborn, Mass. While she has had but little time to devote to other work than that of the Red Cross, she is deeply interested in the Grand Army of the Republic and the



Woman's Relief Corps, the only recognized auxiliary to the G. A. R. She is a Past National Chaplain of the National Woman's Relief Corps and its only honorary member. She is often an honored guest at the annual gatherings of these national organizations, and has a warm place in the hearts of their members.

For several years Miss Barton resided in the mansion in Washington formerly occupied by General Grant as his headquarters. During the past few years she has made her home at Glen Echo, Md.

SALOME MERRITT, M.D., daughter of the late Increase Sumner and Susan (Penniman) Merritt, was born February 22, 1843, in Templeton, Mass. She was the youngest of eleven children, seven of whom are now living. Her father was of the Scituate family founded by Henry¹ Merritt, whose name appears in the Plymouth Colony records as grantor of a deed in 1628. Her mother was a descendant of James Penniman, of Braintree, Mass., and his wife Lydia, who was a sister of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians.

The Merritt household was a cheerful, happy one, unclouded by stern discipline, the youthful gayety of the children heartily encouraged by their parents. Salome was a wide-awake, lively girl, very fond of pets, making play-fellows of the domestic animals. At school she was bright and quick to master difficult tasks. Having completed the courses provided in the district school and high school, she taught for a few terms. After that she continued her education at the seminary in East Greenwich, R.I., graduating in 1864, the valedictorian of her class.

For the next seven years she was a successful teacher; but longing for a broader field of activity, a vocation which should be of greater benefit to others, she decided to adopt the profession of medicine, an undertaking attended in those days with many difficulties, not the least of which was public disfavor. Consequently her sister, who throughout life was her devoted companion, sharing all her hardships and successes, tried to dissuade her, but

without avail. Her resolution taken, she entered the Boston Female Medical College. This college soon passing into control of Boston University and changing from the old to the homœopathic school, she entered the New York Free Medical College for Women, from which she was graduated in 1874, having completed in one year the work usually assigned for a three years' course. Upon the resignation of the noted Dr. J. V. C. Smith, professor of anatomy, Dr. Merritt was upon his recommendation appointed to fill the vacancy. For two years she remained in this responsible position, proving fully the wisdom of the choice; but, longing for the busy, useful life of an active practice, she came to Boston, and established herself at 59 Hancock Street, where she remained until 1896.

Meantime numerous other claims demanded a part of her time. She was a born suffragist, and worked perseveringly to advance the cause in all directions, national, State, and municipal. She originated and secured several amendments to the statutes of assessment and registration by which school suffrage was made easier. She was a charter member of the National Woman Suffrage Association, was its president in 1893, and from the start always gave her earnest support and unflinching interest to all its measures.

As a voter in Ward Ten, Boston, she was active in all matters concerning the welfare of the public schools, and did much to arouse the interest of other women. As a member of the original Ward and City Committee of Women Voters, her influence and exertions were directed toward securing the election of the best women and men to the school board, thus making it a greater power for good. This was a matter of vital importance to her, and she devoted to it much of her time and strength. When, in 1888, the anti-Catholic question in the management of the public schools arose, Dr. Merritt took a firm stand against the measure as unconstitutional and un-American. A year later, when the Citizens' Public School Union was formed, she was made its president. This organization was a potent factor in preventing the board from being made an entirely Protestant body.

She was one of the founders and for many years vice-president of the Moral Education Association, one of whose aims was to create an interest in the subject of physiological instruction in the high schools. She presided over a meeting held in one of the halls of Boston, in which the subject was discussed by a goodly number of earnest, thoughtful men and women, who had come to realize its need. It was a great satisfaction to her, near the close of her life, to know that the movement had gained steadily in favor, much having been done to advance the cause, especially in providing suitable literature and giving lectures.

When the Hospital Board of the Woman's Charity Club was formed, she became an active member, always ready to give from her experience thoughts and suggestions of value in this new field of woman's work.

In 1889 she was the originator of the idea that led to the institution of the Committee of Counsel and Co-operation, composed of delegates from many large organizations. Of this "C. C. C." she was chairman, and planned several of the reforms which it brought about. Some of the beneficial results of their labors are the reform in the management of the public institutions of Boston and the appointment of women on prison and charitable boards. They have worked for shorter hours in mercantile establishments and for other measures in behalf of working-women. Along the line of moral reform they have made persistent and successful efforts. They were also instrumental in checking the practice of spitting in the public cars, which by the Board of Health is now made punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars. For several years their attention has been given to the subject of public amusements, effecting the removal of several obscene and demoralizing exhibits. This watchfulness is a healthy restraint on the managers of these places, and has effected a decided improvement in the character of the displays.

As president of the Ladies' Physiological Institute her work was broad and far-reaching. She strove to eliminate from her teaching all obscure technicalities and make her lectures plain, practical, and so interesting as to hold the attention of the members who came each

week from far and near. She was leader, instructor, fellow-worker, and personal friend; and many are the mothers whose children reap the benefit of her wise teachings.

She was also prominent in the movement inaugurated by Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln for a reform in the public institutions of Boston, which resulted in the appointment in 1892, by Mayor Matthews, of a Board of Visitors, "to be," as he wisely expressed it, "eyes and ears for him." Hearings were held before the Committee on Public Institutions, and few who listened to her will ever forget Dr. Merritt's eloquent plea in behalf of this measure. Another Board of Visitors was appointed in 1894. After further hearings a committee of three, of which Dr. Merritt was one, presented a bill, endorsed by Mayor Quincy, asking that the public institutions of Boston be divided, and that separate departments be established for the care of prisoners, paupers, children, and insane persons. Each department was to have a Board of Trustees, composed of both men and women. This measure became a law in 1897, after a bitter contest. In this work, from its incipency to the enactment of the law, Dr. Merritt was instrumental in enlisting public sentiment and assistance.

Notwithstanding all these varied interests she was happiest, best known, and best beloved in her own home. Sisters and brothers, nieces and nephews, all turned to her for advice, sure of a loving sympathy in all that concerned them.

It is impossible in so short a sketch to do justice to her many-sided character. She loved every breathing creature; and many a forlorn, neglected animal in her neighborhood has she befriended. Babies were her especial care, and her interest did not cease with the need for medical attention. Her heart went out to the poor, and many were the sick and needy who were gladdened by receiving the doctor's bill receipted, sometimes followed by donations of food and clothing. When the holidays were near, the Merritt kitchen was a busy place, and various were the dishes of good wholesome food, prepared often by tired hands, that were carried late at night to households where such dainties had been hitherto unknown. It

was only when some friend whose calls penetrated to all parts of the house discovered the workers at their tasks that these benefactions became known; for one of the watchwords of that household was, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

Dr. Merritt's original and independent habit of thought on all subjects could not fail to evince itself in her religious belief. Without seeking opportunities, she did not shrink from expressing her own individual persuasion when conversing with persons of a different faith. Her love of truth could not abide the obvious prevarications of those who believe in the evangelical doctrines, yet live in utter disregard for the welfare of others, apparently only desirous to benefit self. Many have heard her quote the memorable words of Thomas Paine, "The world is my country, to do good is my religion." So well was this known that the Ladies' Physiological Institute, of which she was president, in selecting for her a birthday gift, chose an exquisite little statue of Paine, which she prized more highly than she could have done some more costly token of ordinary sentiment.

At one time, perhaps in the eighties, the opportunity came for Dr. Merritt to witness in her own house some of the then unusual phenomena of spirit power, and her interest was aroused to make a study of this belief. All went well until one evening she was called away. On her return, being told of the fulfilment of a promise that "something more wonderful than before would be given when the conditions were all favorable," she impulsively exclaimed, "I don't believe it"; and for several years utterly repudiated all her former conclusions. Afterward, however, she felt that it had been a mistake to throw away such opportunity, and asked a friend, when they were about to part for the summer, to keep her in mind and write to her if she had any message.

In her earlier days she was called an atheist, but she disavowed this charge by referring to another state of existence, and in her last illness, speaking of the hereafter, said, "There'll be work for me to do there." She died November 7, 1900. Premature as her transition

seemed, Dr. Merritt, if we can judge by the good accomplished and the amount of her unselfish labor for the benefit of others, had rounded out a long life.

MARGARET HAMILTON, past president of the National Army Nurse Association, is one of the heroines of the Civil War whose record deserves a place in its history. Her experience as an army nurse was in her early womanhood, when she bore her maiden name, Margaret Mahoney. She was married in Philadelphia in November, 1864, to Charles Roberts Hamilton, a soldier of the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, whom she had first met while she was on duty in the Satterlee Hospital.

Born October 19, 1840, in Rochester, N.Y., Mrs. Hamilton is the only child of the late Cornelius and Mary (Sheehan) Mahoney. Her paternal grandparents were Dennis Mahoney and his wife Margaret, for whom she was named. She was educated in the public schools and St. Joseph's Seminary at Emmitsburg, Md. Here she joined the order of Sisters of Charity, going through the novitiate, and was sent by them to teach at St. Joseph's Asylum at Albany, N.Y., where she remained for a year and a half. She was with the sisters four years; but, before it was time to take the vows (which is done in the fifth year), she found that she had no vocation for that life, and left the order, but with respect for it and the best of feeling for those with whom she had been associated.

Early in the spring of 1862 an order came from the Mother House for three other nurses and herself to go to the Satterlee United States Military Hospital in West Philadelphia. Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, was the surgeon in charge, being assisted by Dr. James Williams, Dr. John S. Billings, and others. The hospital was built to accommodate five thousand patients, and was opened May 1, 1862.

Referring to her experiences, Mrs. Hamilton says: "We fared poorly for some time, as the commissary department had not been established nor the necessary conveniences for work supplied. A day or two later hundreds of

our brave boys arrived from the Chickahominy swamps. The ward surgeons, medical cadets, and the commissary department arrived with them. Now the real work of hospital life began in earnest. The first week after the arrival of these wounded and fever-stricken boys we had scarcely time to eat, rest, or sleep. During the battles that followed in 1862, 1863, and 1864 our hospital was constantly filled. From the battle-field of Gettysburg more soldiers were received than ever before. The wards were overcrowded, and tents were erected on the grounds to accommodate two thousand. The most of these were colored troops, who, when convalescent, made it lively with camp-meeting hymns, which greatly amused some of the boys. The weather was extremely warm, and the vast number of the wounded made careful attention to their wounds impossible. Upon the arrival of the men at the hospital many of the wounds were full of vermin, and in numerous cases gangrene had set in. The odor was almost unbearable. So increased was the demand on our time and labor that the number of nurses seemed utterly inadequate, and the hospital presented a true picture of the horrors of war. Amid such scenes of dreadful suffering, borne so uncomplainingly, my life as an army nurse was passed. Yet it is with feelings of thankfulness to God that I recall those times, and know that I was permitted to give almost three years of the best of my life to the country I love and to its brave defenders."

Mrs. Hamilton was one of those who volunteered to nurse the soldiers stricken with small-pox, which meant isolation from all but the patients. Sister Mary Xavier, a loyal, loving nurse, who was associated with her in the pest department, died while in the performance of these duties. After the battle of the Wilderness in the summer of 1864, small-pox again visited this hospital, and Mrs. Hamilton once more occupied the post of danger in caring for the patients. In November, 1864, on account of failing health, she was obliged to leave the hospital, her inability to continue in the service being a great disappointment to her.

Mrs. Hamilton's interest in the men who saved the Union will never cease. The reunions and other celebrations connected with the national encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic are occasions of great enjoyment, whenever she has the privilege of attending them. She has been elected chaplain of the H. M. Warren Relief Corps of Wakefield, Mass., several years in succession, and is highly esteemed by the comrades of the post to which this corps is auxiliary.

When the Army Nurse Association of Massachusetts was organized, in 1892, Mrs. Hamilton was chosen secretary, and has continued in the office. She was president of the National Army Nurse Association, having been elected at its annual meeting in Washington, D.C., in 1902. She is a member of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, and often visits this home in Chelsea.

She is a member of the First Baptist Church of Wakefield.

Eight children, two sons and six daughters, were the fruit of the union of Margaret and Charles Roberts Hamilton. The eldest child, Charles West, died February 10, 1869, in Philadelphia. The other son, George Gordon, died February 22, 1901, aged twenty-four years. Six children are living, namely—Anna May, Margaret Esther, Blanche Roberts, Charlotte Douglas, Lucy Belle, and Ruth Florence. Anna May Hamilton was born in Philadelphia, and was five years old when her parents came to Massachusetts. She was graduated from Wellesley College in the class of 1890. She is professor of Latin in the Pennsylvania College for Women at Pittsburg, and ranks high as a teacher. In 1902, having been granted a year's leave of absence, she enjoyed a trip to Europe. Margaret and Charlotte Hamilton also attended Wellesley College. Blanche, Lucy, and Ruth are graduates of the Wakefield High School.

Charles Roberts Hamilton, the father, served in the army from August, 1862, until December, 1864. He died April 9, 1900. On the paternal side he was of Scottish extraction, belonging to the Hamilton family of Berwick, Me. The following account of his lineal ancestors has been compiled partly from the manuscript of the Rev. Arthur Wentworth

Eaton Hamilton and partly from the notes copied from original records.

David Hamilton, a Scotch prisoner after the battle of Worcester, in September, 1651, was one of the passengers on the ship "John and Sarah," November 8, 1651, sailing from Gravesend, England, to New England.

The Rev. Arthur W. H. Eaton says: "David Hamilton was undoubtedly born in Scotland, and most likely belonged to the Westburn Hamiltons. This, I think, is almost certain, since he named one of his sons Gabriel, a name which never occurs in Scotland, so far as I know, except in the Westburn family. . . . Westburn is in the barony and parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire, Scotland. William Hamilton, of Wishaw, wrote in 1710: 'Westburn was lately fewed out by the Duchess of Hamilton to Hamilton of Westburn. It is a pleasant house upon the river with good gardens.'"

The Westburn Hamiltons were an old and distinguished branch of the family of the Duke of Hamilton, having sprung from Thomas of Darngabar, third son of the first Duke of Hamilton. (Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

David Hamilton married at Saco, Me., in 1662, Anna Jackson. From the journal of the Rev. John Pike it is learned that David Hamilton and others were killed by the Indians at Newichwannock (Berwick), September 28, 1691. His sons were: David, Solomon, Gabriel, Jonathan, Abel, Jonas, Abiel, James.

Abiel Hamilton was born probably about 1680, but whether in Kittery or Dover has not been ascertained. As shown by the Berwick town records and York Deeds, he owned much land in Kittery, possessing large tracts situated on both sides of Salmon Falls, on Little River, near Love's Brook, and near Doughty's Falls. He received two pounds, ten shillings, February 9, 1712, "for going express to Boston last fall and ye service of ye parish." He was grand juryman March 15, 1713-4; constable, December 23, 1717; and petit juryman, June 16, 1718.

Records of the First Church of Berwick give the following: "Bial Hamilton, member May 24, 1719; dismissed to Upper Church." On the parish rate, Berwick, September 29, 1752, he is taxed fifteen shillings, ten pence.

Abiel Hamilton married Abigail Hodgdon, December 26, 1721, she being his second or third wife. He had about fifteen children, one of whom, and the next in this line of descent, was named Solomon. Abiel Hamilton died between March 9, 1758, the date of his will, and January 31, 1763, when it was proved. He devised to wife Abigail one half of the homestead during her life; to sons Jonas and Solomon, the homestead, house, barn, orchard, and so forth.

Solomon Hamilton, son of Abiel and Abigail, was baptized August 19, 1733, at the First Church in Berwick. He married twice, and was survived by his second wife, Elizabeth Pearce. Previous to March 23, 1778, they signed a deed to Joseph Chadbourne, Jr., of land in South Berwick, near Love's Brook, on the road to Doughty's Falls. Solomon Hamilton died between April 9 and June 24, 1794. In his will he gave to his wife Elizabeth, whom he made executrix, the improvement of all his estate in Berwick during her natural life, and directed that his son Daniel, the seventh of his eight children, should receive five pounds, five shillings, on arriving at the age of twenty-one.

Daniel Hamilton, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Pearce) Hamilton, of Berwick, was born April 21, 1785. He followed the sea extensively for his occupation, and he served his country in the War of 1812, participating in the engagement at Lundy's Lane. He married in Belfast, Me., Esther Roberts, grand-daughter of Joseph Roberts, who served four years in the Revolutionary War. Daniel Hamilton was the first settler in Swanville, Me. He died in that town, December 8, 1872, aged eighty-seven years, eight months.

In 1817 Daniel Hamilton, then of Belfast, appointed Jacob Hamilton, of Berwick, "my lawful attorney to take care of and manage all such real estate as belongs to me in the said town of Berwick which descends to me from my late father, Solomon Hamilton, of Berwick, deceased." The late Charles Roberts Hamilton was the youngest of the thirteen children born to Daniel and Esther (Roberts) Hamilton, of Belfast and later of Swanville, Me.

IDA LOUISE FARR MILLER is the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Evarts Worcester Farr, of Littleton, N.H., who died November 30, 1880, while a member of Congress, and his wife, Ellen Burpee Farr, who is now a distinguished artist of Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. Miller was born in Littleton, N.H., April 26, 1863. She numbers among her ancestors President Willard of Harvard College; Major Simon Willard, the sturdy pioneer whose name is inscribed on the famous Endicott stone at Weirs, N.H.; and Mrs. Susannah Willard Johnson, of Charlestown, N.H., who was carried away by the Indians in August, 1754, and after her release wrote a graphic narrative of the event, entitled "The Captivity by the Indians and French of James Johnson and Family." Mrs. Miller is also descended from the Howes, Morse, Wetherbee, Wells, Hastings, Hammond, Fisk, and some others of the first settled families of New England, Revolutionary soldiers being among her progenitors.

Attending school in her native town in her early years, she took high rank in her classes until serious illness interrupted. Her studies were continued at the Convent of Mercy, Manchester, N.H., at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and at Wellesley College, where she gave special attention to courses in art and literature.

On January 30, 1884, Ida Louise Farr married Mr. Edwin Child Miller, of Boston. He is one of the younger sons of Henry F. Miller, the pianoforte maker, and is an alumnus of the English High School, Boston, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller for some years has been in Wakefield, Mass. They have three children. The eldest, Barbara, born August 30, 1885, was graduated from Quincy Mansion School, Wollaston, June, 1902, and was president of her class and valedictorian. Henry Franklin Miller, 2d, born November, 1887, is a member of the second class, Wakefield High School; and Edith Louise, born October 17, 1901, and made honorary member of the New Hampshire Daughters when three days old, has the distinction of being, so far as known, the youngest club woman in New England.

Residences at Washington during the Con-

gressional career of her father, and in the South as well as in Boston, have given Mrs. Miller social advantages that have made her club work especially valuable. Artistic and literary in her tastes, and possessing tact, graciousness, and executive ability, she has held many club offices and rendered efficient service.

Mrs. Miller is an hereditary life member and vice-president for Massachusetts of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association. She belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, having been one of the first members of the society in Massachusetts and a member of the first chapter organized, the Warren and Prescott. She withdrew from this chapter in 1896, and formed the Faneuil Hall Chapter, of Wakefield, being Regent for the first three years, getting it well established and placing it in the front rank in the society. She has served as State historian and as chairman of several important committees, one being that for decorating the room in Paul Revere School in the North End, Boston, and another the "Committee of Co-operation in Patriotic Work" of the United Patriotic Societies. She has been asked to accept the highest offices in the State society, but has been obliged to decline on account of the other work engaged in.

She has been a member of the Melrose Woman's Club since 1887, and has filled many offices, having been president 1894 to 1896. She was founder of New Hampshire's Daughters in 1894, and served as one of the minor officers until elected president, 1900-1902. She was one of the charter members of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield, in 1902 was elected first vice-president, and in May, 1903, was elected president. She was an organizer and president of the Quannapowitt Ladies' Club in Wakefield during its existence as an auxiliary to the gentlemen's club of that name. She was one of the incorporators of the Wakefield Home for Aged Women, is a member of the Wellesley Record Association and of the Woman's Relief Corps of Wakefield. Mrs. Miller was one of the first women admitted to the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and has served on the Committee on Cabinet for some years. She was one of the organizers of the Old Planters' Society, and is a member of the Council.



MARY E. ELLIOT

She is a charter member of the New Hampshire Exchange Club, of Boston, and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

She is also a member of the Forestry Association and of the Association of Charities and Corrections in New Hampshire. She has held membership in the Castilian Club, the Horticultural Society of Wakefield, the Granite State Club, and many other organizations. Decidedly an altruist by nature and believing in the power of organizations to accomplish much good in the world, Mrs. Miller is always helpful and encouraging in word and work.

MARY ELVIRA ELLIOT, Secretary of the Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps, for the past nineteen years, was born February 2, 1851, in Somerville, Mass., and is a daughter of the late Joseph and Zenora (Tucker) Elliot. She was educated at the public schools of Somerville and Cambridge and at a private school in Foxboro, Mass.

She is a descendant of Thomas Eliot, an immigrant of the seventeenth century, the ancestral line being: Thomas,¹ Joseph,² Nehemiah,³ Joseph,⁴ Joel,⁵ Joseph⁶ (her father).

Thomas Eliot was admitted a freeman of Swansea, Mass., February 22, 1669, and became a member of the Baptist church under the Rev. John Myles. He was one of the proprietors of the Taunton North Purchase. He died in Rehoboth, Mass., May 23, 1700. His wife, Jane, whom he married about the year 1676, died in Taunton, Mass., November 9, 1689. They had five children—namely, Abigail, Thomas, Jr., Joseph, Elizabeth, and Benjamin. Thomas Eliot served as a Corporal in Captain William Turner's company in King Philip's War in 1675 and 1676. His sword, gun, and ammunition are mentioned in the inventory of his estate.

Joseph, son of Thomas, was born in Taunton, March 2, 1684, and died April 21, 1752. He married July 22, 1710, Hannah White, daughter of John White, another soldier of King Philip's War. She died March 5, 1775, aged ninety-two years. In 1731 Joseph Eliot was chosen Treasurer of the North Precinct

of Norton (now Mansfield). Afterward he was a Selectman. Nehemiah Eliot, his son, who was born March 8, 1719, and died December 8, 1802, was at one time Treasurer of Norton, North Precinct. He married September 23, 1747, Mercy White, daughter of Nicholas White. She was born July 7, 1723, and died May 8, 1780.

Joseph, son of Nehemiah, was born June 25, 1749. He married May 7, 1773, Joanna Morse, daughter of Elisha Morse. She was born September 17, 1751, and died December 6, 1837. This second Joseph Eliot was a minute-man of the Revolution, marching at the time of the Lexington alarm, April 20, 1775. He served through the siege of Boston and, re-enlisting, through campaigns in New York and New Jersey under General Washington, and as Corporal in the Saratoga campaign under General Gates. He died of disease contracted in the service on December 15, 1777.

Joel, son of Joseph and Joanna, was born August 30, 1775, and died at Foxboro, Mass., July 23, 1864. His wife, Mary Murray Flagg, died January 23, 1865, aged eighty-three years. She was a daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Hicks) Flagg and grand-daughter of John Hicks, a member of the Boston Tea Party and one of the Cambridge minute-men killed in the battle of Lexington. Joel Elliot lived in Cambridge several years, having a store near Harvard Square. He was at one time a member of the Cambridge fire department. In 1816 he moved to Foxboro, where he became a prosperous farmer. It was he who changed the spelling of the family name from "Eliot" to its present form.

Joseph, eldest, son of Joel and Mary and father of the subject of this sketch, was born January 1, 1807, in Cambridge, near the college grounds. He died in Somerville, Mass., July 7, 1874, aged sixty-seven years. He married at Mount Holly, Vt., December 24, 1835, Zenora Tucker, who was born in that town, February 10, 1809. In his early days Joseph Elliot was much interested in politics, and was offered offices which he declined. He was identified with the old Democratic party in its contest with the Whigs,

but became a Republican upon the organization of that party, and voted its ticket the remainder of his life. When a young man he became a Universalist, being the first of his family to embrace that religious faith, which was far from popular. He was a very zealous believer, and had a wide acquaintance with the leaders of Universalism, among them being the Rev. Thomas Whittemore, editor of the *Trumpet and Universalist Magazine*, who was a frequent visitor to his home. Mr. Elliot was one of the first members of the First Universalist Church in Somerville.

He was devoted to his home and family and was interested in public affairs. He built a residence in Foxboro Centre in 1835, but a few years later went to Wrentham, removing thence to Malden and in 1846 to Somerville, where for fifteen years he was station agent of the Prospect Street station on the Fitchburg Railroad. He was at one time a member of the Somerville fire department, and in early life belonged to the State militia. He was a man of social qualities, and had a large circle of friends.

Miss Elliot's maternal grandfather was Stephen Tucker, Jr., who was born in Charlestown, Mass., February 14, 1765. During the battle of Bunker Hill his mother with her children fled to Mystic (now Medford), where they, with other inhabitants of the burning city, were cared for. His father, Stephen Tucker, Sr., was a sea captain, and was then absent on a voyage. Stephen Tucker, Jr., moved from Littleton, Mass., to Mount Holly, Vt., about 1795 or 1796, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Rutland County. He was elected Town Clerk, and was honored for his ability and integrity.

He married Sibbel Lawrence, whose ancestry is traceable through John Lawrence, of Watertown, to Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton Hall, England, one of the Crusaders, knighted in 1191 by Richard Cœur de Lion for his bravery at the siege of Acre. One of her American ancestors was Lieutenant Eleazer Lawrence, who was prominent in the Indian wars; and a relative, Zachariah Robbins, served throughout the Revolution, a part of the time in the army and part in the navy.

Joseph and Zenora (Tucker) Elliot had three children—Charles Darwin, Alfred Lawrence, and Mary E. Mrs. Elliot was a woman of progressive ideas and of literary talent. Several of her poems have been published. She was active in church and philanthropic movements and a highly esteemed member of several organizations. Her death occurred October 25, 1885, while she was on a visit to the home of her girlhood in Mount Holly, Vt.

Mary E. Elliot began writing for the press in 1867, and has published numerous articles and reports. From 1867 to 1885 she was active in temperance work, giving addresses in many places in Massachusetts and having a wide acquaintance with workers in the cause in other States. She inherited a love for patriotic principles, and, when invited to assist in organizing a Relief Corps in Somerville, readily accepted. This corps was formed in 1878 as an auxiliary to Willard C. Kinsley Post, No. 139, G. A. R., and was one of the first societies of the kind organized in the country on the basis of ritualistic work. She prepared the ritual under which its meetings were conducted, and was its president three years. This was a so-called independent organization, conducting its work on local lines only, until May, 1892, when it united with the Department of Massachusetts, and was reorganized on a broader basis. It was instituted May 11, 1882, as Relief Corps No. 21, and has ever since been connected with the State organization, being one of the leading corps among the one hundred and seventy-four of the State.

Miss Elliot was president of this corps nearly two years and secretary one year. In June, 1885, she was appointed by Mrs. M. Susan Goodale, Department President, to the office of Department Secretary, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, who had been elected National President of the order at Portland, Me.

Miss Elliot has held the position of Department Secretary for nineteen years, having been annually reappointed by the succeeding Department Presidents. There being one hundred and seventy-four subordinate corps

and over fourteen thousand members, her office is one of great responsibility.

She has participated in all the National Conventions since 1883, and in the performance of this duty has travelled in nearly all the States and Territories of the Union. In 1895 she was chairman of a committee to compile a history of the Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps, a volume of four hundred pages.

Miss Elliot has delivered Memorial Day addresses in Massachusetts and New Hampshire by invitation of Grand Army posts, and has participated in several hundred patriotic gatherings. She is chairman of the Press Committee for the National Convention in Boston (1904), a position she held during the arrangements for the National Convention in Boston in 1890, and is also a member of the Executive Committee, Entertainment and other committees for that great gathering.

She was recently presented a valuable gold watch and chain set with diamonds, a testimonial from members throughout the State, and her friends have also presented her portrait to department headquarters in the Boylston Building.

For nearly twenty years she has been a regular contributor to the military department of the *Boston Globe*, and has written extensively upon woman's patriotic efforts. She has in preparation a book giving historical and biographical data concerning the men in whose honor the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic are named. When published, it will be unique in character, as no such work has ever been issued in any State.

Miss Elliot is an officer of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, and her name is on its first roll of membership. She is also a charter member of Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Somerville Historical Society, of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and of other organizations. She takes a special interest in historical matters. She is liberal in her religious belief, being a Universalist.

Her brother, Charles Darwin Elliot, served

in the Civil War on the staff of engineers in the Nineteenth Army Corps, under General Banks, and was in the Port Hudson campaigns, the Red River expedition, serving also in Texas and in other campaigns. He was the first city engineer of Somerville, and for three years was president of the Historical Society of that city.

Miss Elliot is one of the compilers of "Representative Women of New England."

EMILY JANE ELLIOT, teacher in the public schools of New Orleans, and secretary of the "Union Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society" of that city in the Civil War, was born November 23, 1843, in Union, Rock County, Wis. Her parents, David, Jr., and Mary (Spencer) Ring, removed from Maxfield, Me., to Perkins Grove, Ill., and thence to Wisconsin about 1839 or 1840.

David Ring, Jr., Mrs. Elliot's father, was a son of David Ring (born March 3, 1769) and his wife, Mehitable Crockett (born August 26, 1769), and grandson of John Crockett (born August 14, 1738) and his wife, Mary Starbird, who was born January 19, 1745. David Ring, Jr., was born in Sumner, Me., April 7, 1801, died in Wisconsin in June, 1874. He married June 24, 1824, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Urann) Spencer. She was born in Bangor, Me., in 1806, and died in Wisconsin, October 13, 1846. They had nine children, six of whom were born in Maine, one in Illinois, and two in Wisconsin. Their eighth child was Emily J., the subject of this sketch.

Through her maternal grandmother Mrs. Elliot is a descendant of Captain Thomas Urann, one of the Boston Tea Party and an officer of the American Revolution. He served at the battle of Bunker Hill in the regiment of Colonel Richard Gridley and later under General William Heath, 1777 to 1779. Captain Urann was one of the "Sons of Liberty" and a member of the "North End Caucus," a patriotic association whose membership included Paul Revere, John and Samuel Adams, and General Joseph Warren. He was also a member and for some time Master of St. Andrews Lodge of Free Masons, and one of the organizers and first

officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He was a son of Joseph and Sarah (Jamison) Urann, was born in Boston, February 3, 1723, and married April 3, 1751, Mary Sloper, of Boston. They had seven sons and six daughters. Their son Joseph, born June 11, 1753, married Hannah Emmes, of Boston, July 28, 1776, and was the father of Mary Urann, baptized December 14, 1777, who was married February 16, 1795, in the Brattle Street Church, by the Rev. Peter Thatcher, to John Spencer, of Boston. Mr. Spencer died in 1816; and in 1818 his widow became the second wife of David Ring, Sr., of Bangor, Me., whose son, David, Jr., married, as above noted, her daughter, Mary Spencer. Another of Mrs. Elliot's ancestors was Jonas Clark, "the famous Ruling Elder of the Cambridge Church."

After the death of her mother Emily J. Ring became, by act of Legislature, the adopted daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel F. Hyer, Judge of Probate, one of the founders of the State of Wisconsin and a member of its Constitutional Convention. An extended sketch of Mr. Hyer is contained in the "Memorial Record of the Fathers of Wisconsin," published in 1880. He was a native of Vermont. Receiving a collegiate education, he was admitted to the bar and became a prosperous lawyer. In 1836, his health failing, he emigrated to the wilds of Wisconsin, locating in Milwaukee. Soon afterward we find him engaged in various exploring expeditions, in one of which, after following an Indian trail for forty miles, he came upon curious and extensive prehistoric mounds and works, which he believed to be the site of an ancient Aztec settlement. Here Mr. Hyer founded a new town which he called Aztalan, which name it still bears. In January, 1837, he surveyed and mapped these old ruins, publishing an interesting description of them, which was copied into Silliman's and other journals. They also became the subject of an interesting correspondence between Mr. Hyer and the Hon. Edward Everett. Mr. Hyer's discovery and account of these remains is mentioned in the elaborate work of the Smithsonian Institution on Wisconsin Antiquities as being "the foundation of all subsequent plans and descriptions."

In 1849 Mr. Hyer, by ill health compelled to seek a warmer climate, removed with his family to St. Louis, where for several years he was County Surveyor. In 1856 they went to San Antonio, Tex., and in May, 1857, crossed the Texas prairies in Mexican ox-carts to the coast, where they embarked for New Orleans and thence went to Pensacola, Fla. In September, 1857, they removed to Louisiana. Mr. Hyer was there engaged in surveys of the levees and of swamp lands, the family in the meantime living sometimes in New Orleans, sometimes in the country. The opening of the Civil War found them in their country home, cut off from New Orleans, and surrounded by Confederate troops and sympathizers, among whom Mr. Hyer, being an outspoken Unionist, was a marked man. His knowledge of the country made him a dangerous person for the Confederacy should he reach the Federal lines, and a plot was therefore laid to kill him; but, forewarned and aided by personal friends among the Confederates, he escaped with his family by bribing the rebel guard. Secreted in the hold of a little schooner, they made their way safely across Lake Pontchartrain, reaching the Union lines at New Orleans in October, 1862.

Mr. Hyer was immediately appointed by General Butler upon his staff of assistant engineers, serving until the close of the war. He furnished many plans and a large amount of data concerning the roads, rivers, and topography of Louisiana, also other information of an important military character, to the Union army. After the war he was appointed Collector of United States land tax, later United States Register of Voters, and afterward Parish Treasurer and Surveyor. In 1877 he returned from Louisiana to Wisconsin, where he died September 12, 1885.

In 1840 Mr. Hyer married Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb and Nancy (Ruggles) Clapp and a descendant of the old Boston and Roxbury Clapp, Dorr, and Ruggles families. Mrs. Hyer was born in Vermont, her father having removed to that State and become an importer of merino sheep and a wool raiser and manufacturer. After his death his family migrated to Wisconsin. Mrs. Hyer was educated at Madam Seaton's Seminary. Much of her

early life was spent with her kinsfolk in Boston. She was a woman of brilliant intellect and charitable and progressive ideas, and a valued contributor to periodical publications. In the soldiers' relief work in New Orleans, in which she was prominent during the war and after it, she passed through many scenes of excitement and horror. In 1864 she made a voyage up the Mississippi River on the steamer "Empress," which was attacked by masked batteries, riddled with cannon shot, and disabled, the captain and several convalescent soldiers being killed, and the steamer only saved from falling into the hands of the Confederates by the arrival of the United States gunboat "Kineo." Mrs. Hyer died in Wisconsin in December, 1888.

Among Mrs. Elliot's many thrilling experiences while in Texas was the raiding by Indians of a camp near where she was visiting, all the horses and cattle being stampeded.

Shortly after their arrival in New Orleans in the autumn of 1862 Mrs. Hyer, Mrs. N. M. Taylor, Mrs. Elliot (then Miss Hyer), and other Union ladies of the city, at the suggestion of prominent Union men, organized the "Union Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society," afterward called the "Union Ladies' Aid Association," which attained a membership of more than fifty of the loyal women of the city. Mrs. Hyer was elected president, Mrs. Taylor vice-president, and Mrs. Elliot secretary. The members of this society visited the hospitals and administered to sick and wounded soldiers, providing them with lint, bandages, and other necessities and comforts. Among workers prominent in this society were Mrs. N. M. Taylor, previously mentioned, who, though a strong Unionist, had a son conscripted into the Confederate army; Mrs. Phœbe Farmer, the poet; Miss Kate Buckley, a teacher in the New Orleans schools; Mrs. Dr. Kirchner; Mrs. and Miss Barnett; and others whose names are among the recognized women workers of the Civil War. Their badge was a miniature Union flag. This society published a little paper, *The Acorn*, with Mrs. Hyer and Mrs. Taylor as editors, devoted to the cause of Unionism in Louisiana. This paper received the approval and became one of the official organs of the

commanding general of the Department, and in it were published the official orders of the Army of the Gulf. Mrs. Elliot was a contributor to this paper. The members of the society received from army surgeons instructions in their chosen duties. They also held public meetings in Lyceum Hall weekly, and on other evenings at private houses.

The Unionists of New Orleans formed a social community of their own, and, by assemblies, receptions, and a cordial welcome to their homes, made the life of the Union officers and men in New Orleans more endurable and pleasant than it would otherwise have been.

The loyal men of New Orleans also formed an association in the interest of the Union cause, many officers of the army being members, among them Mr. Hyer and Mr. Elliot, both officers of the Association. Dr. A. P. Dostie, an outspoken Unionist and a martyr of the New Orleans anti-Union riot of 1866, was a prominent officer of this and other loyal societies.

Soon after her escape to the Union lines in 1862 Mrs. Elliot, who had been a teacher in the parish schools of Louisiana, was appointed first assistant in one of the grammar schools of New Orleans, which had been reorganized by General Butler. She held this position until after her marriage, September 3, 1863, to Charles Darwin Elliot, of Massachusetts, Assistant Topographical Engineer of the Army of the Gulf.

Mr. Elliot is a descendant of Thomas Eliot, of Swansea, Mass., a soldier of King Philip's War. His great-grandfather, Joseph Eliot, of Stoughton, was a minute-man of the Revolution, serving from April 20, 1775, until his death, December 15, 1777. Another ancestor, John Hicks, was a member of the Boston Tea Party, and was killed in the battle of Lexington. The home of a third, Stephen Tucker, Jr., was destroyed by the burning of Charlestown.

Mr. Elliot, son of Joseph and Zenora (Tucker) Elliot, was born June 20, 1837, in Foxboro, Mass. He received his education in the schools of Foxboro, Malden, Wrentham, and Somerville, and at the Hopkins Classical School, Cambridge. He studied civil engineering in the office of W. B. Stearns, who was later presi-

dent of the Fitchburg Railroad. Appointed by the War Department in 1862 Assistant Topographical Engineer, he served on the staffs of Captain (afterwards General) Henry L. Abbot and Major D. C. Houston, Chief Engineers of the Nineteenth Army Corps, in the Teche, Port Hudson, Texas, Florida, and Red River campaigns, receiving special mention for efficient service in the field.

Mr. Elliot, immediately after his marriage, sailed for Texas as engineer officer to General Franklin in the unfortunate expedition which met with such signal defeat in the battle of Sabine Pass. Returning, he was ordered again to the Teche country, under General Franklin, then to Fort Butler at Donaldsonville, and shortly afterward to the Department of Western Florida, under General Asboth. Later he was placed in charge of the construction of field fortifications in Eastern Louisiana, under General Grover, in the intended expedition to Mobile, after which he took part in the ill-fated Red River expedition. During the march to Port Hudson and in the second Teche expedition he had suffered severely from congestive and malarial fevers, symptoms of which again appearing, in the latter part of April, 1864, with impaired health, he returned to Massachusetts.

Mr. Elliot is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the American Historical Association, of the Somerville Board of Trade, and of other organizations, and ex-president of the Somerville Historical Society.

After residing successively in Foxboro, Cambridge, Brookline, and Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot removed to Somerville, where Mr. Elliot had lived previous to the war, and where they have resided for the past thirty years, most of the time in their present home on Central Hill. They have four children living: Clara Zenora, born in Cambridge; Ella Florence, born in Newton; Charles Joseph, born in Cambridge; and Addie Genevieve, born in Somerville. Their first child, Emily Frances, was born in Cambridge, July 4, 1865, and died August 23, 1865.

Mrs. Elliot's tastes are quiet and homelike. She has always been much interested in floriculture, of which she has an excellent practical knowledge.

She is a well-informed student of history and literature, and at various times has written for the press. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, of the Woman's Relief Corps, a life member of the Somerville Historical Society, and a member of several fraternal organizations.

CLARA FRANCES TOWNE (born Abbott) is a native of Barnard, Vt. In the same town, in the good old State of Vermont, were born her father, Austin Abbott, her grandfather, David Abbott, her two brothers, Fred and Edward Abbott, and many of her other relations. She belongs to a rugged and long-lived family, her grandfather Abbott attaining the age of eighty-eight years, and her grandmother eighty-four, with scarcely a day's illness throughout. She is distantly related to the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. A. V. R. Abbott, and the Rev. Bennett Abbott, and is a niece of Judge Ira A. Abbott, he being her father's youngest brother. Her mother, whose maiden name was Heald, was born in Temple, N.H. Both parents are still living. In her girlhood she attended the public schools of her native place and other towns. Going to Connecticut at the age of fifteen to live with an aunt, she pursued the course of study at the normal school in New Britain, after which she taught school for several years, or until her marriage. Ever since that event she has resided in Boston. She became interested in painting and in photography, for which she developed a talent and a business ability excelled by few, having at one time over one hundred and fifty employees and above one hundred thousand negatives on file. In 1897 she was made the "official photographer" of the Food Fair held at Mechanics' Building, Boston, and in 1898 she was made the "official photographer" of the great war exposition held at the Boston Auditorium, Boston, having a fine exhibit in both places. The Boston Chamber of Commerce, in its report, gave a very favorable account



TRYPHOSA D. BATES

of her work. Energetic and industrious, she has made a grand success of whatever she has undertaken. She is of a decidedly literary turn of mind, has always been fond of books, has written for many years for newspapers and magazines, and is at present desirous of eliminating everything from her life that shall interfere with this her chosen vocation. Versatile and facetious in her writing, she excels in both poetry and prose, but prefers poetry. She has written the words to several songs for the director of music in the Boston public schools, and has many orders for stories in leading magazines. Many of her stories and sketches are written under the pen name of "Cordwainer," which she has used for many years. She has travelled considerably, and intends to go to Europe for a season as correspondent for a leading newspaper. She is a public reader of marked ability and a very successful teacher of elocution and of the guitar. She was made one of the council of the Boston Conservatory of Music in 1901.

She belongs to many prominent lodges and societies in Boston; is Past Noble Grand of Mary Washington, Rebekah Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., of Boston; is the present Worthy Matron of Mystic Chapter, No. 34, O. E. S., of Boston, one of the largest and most important chapters in the order (Governor and Mrs. Bates are members of this chapter); and is chaplain of an order. She is a member of the Rebekah Assembly, the M. and P. Association, the Associated Charities, the Day Nursery, and the Chapin Club, and is president and founder of the Clara Frances Towne Fresh Air Mission. She was made an honorary member of the A. B. of S. P. and several other social organizations. She is much sought for in society, but dislikes public life, and prefers her quiet home at the Victoria, her books and her writing, to all else.

Mrs. Towne has lived for twenty-five years in Boston and vicinity, and prefers it to all other cities, having, however, a strong liking for Washington, D.C., which may be her future home. She is very charitable, and has great love for children and old people. Our space is too short to give more than a rough sketch of this remarkably versatile woman. An ex-

tract from a local paper well illustrates her life: "Mrs. Clara Frances Towne, of Boston, is spending the summer [1903] at Wakefield, recruiting from a severe illness. Mrs. Towne is widely known as an artist and writer of great ability, and has been affectionately called 'the Helen Gould of Boston' from her kind and charitable disposition, and for years has been known as the leader in many charitable organizations, and is especially interested in the care of the poor children of Boston and suburbs, and does much for their comfort and pleasure. Her legion of friends wish her a rapid recovery to health and strength, as she is one of those rare noble women whose services the world can ill afford to lose, even for a short time."

TRYPHOSA DUNCAN BATES (now known as Mrs. Bates-Batcheller) was born in the town of North Brookfield, Worcester County, Mass. She is the daughter of Theodore Cornelius Bates and his wife, Emma Frances Duncan. Her maternal grandmother, Tryphosa Lakin, was considered a beauty, and she was possessed of an unusually sweet soprano voice. This latter gift and the name Tryphosa, in addition to a very great resemblance in appearance, have descended as heirlooms to the subject of our sketch.

The Bates records go back to the early thirteenth century. There is still extant in the aisle of the old church at Lydd, England, the brass bas-relief of Bates ancestors. Thomas Bates, who was Lord Mayor of London and an intimate friend of King Edward III., was an immediate connection of the Lydd branch, and possessed the same armorial bearings. Among the American ancestors may be counted many heroes of the early colonial wars and several Revolutionary patriots. Major Daniel Fletcher, on the paternal side a great-great-grandfather of Tryphosa, was a commissioned officer of the king in the early colonial wars, and had, as the records show, a distinguished career. His son, Captain Jonathan Fletcher (maternal grandfather of Theodore C. Bates), who had been a private in Captain Samuel Reed's company of minute-men, which marched on

the Lexington alarm, enlisted April 24, 1775, from Littleton, Mass., in Captain Abijah Wyman's company, Colonel William Prescott's regiment, service three months, nine days: see company return dated Cambridge, October 3, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Cambridge, November 11, 1775; also, private, Captain George Minot's company, Colonel Samuel Bullard's regiment, enlisted August 16, 1777, discharged November 30, 1777. On January 15, 1776, his name appears as a fifer from Acton, Mass., on the roll of Captain David Wheeler's company, Colonel Nixon's regiment. Jonathan Fletcher, of Acton, Lieutenant, Captain Jacob Haskin's company, Colonel John Jacobs's regiment, engaged February 27, 1778, service five months, twenty days, at Rhode Island; also, same company and regiment, service to October 1, 1778; also, service from December 1, 1778, to January 1, 1779. After seeing continuous service as Lieutenant, he was commissioned Captain in the Ninth Company of the Seventh Middlesex County Regiment of Massachusetts militia, July 27, 1780. ("Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution," vol. v., pp. 776, 777.)

The artistic bent of Tryphosa was shown at an unusually early age. When only three years old, she was chosen, on account of her natural aptitude, to impersonate publicly "the Queen of the Dollies" at a charitable performance. This rôle was by no means a thinking part. Three stanzas fell to the share of the little queen, and right nobly did she acquit herself. Her precociousness in musical matters soon showed itself in a rapid proficiency in her studies of the violin and piano, so that she was repeatedly called upon to play at semi-public musicales and concerts. Her voice, however, became so remarkable even in early years, and so much attention did it attract from those competent to judge, that instrumental studies were relinquished entirely in favor of vocal culture. In order to have the highest and most competent opinions, it was decided by her parents to send the young aspirant to Europe. Accompanied by her mother, Tryphosa accordingly made a trip to Paris, and sought the opinion of Madame

Marchesi. The celebrated teacher enthusiastically pointed out that the young girl's voice was really most beautiful in quality, that it had the old-time "lyric-velvet" tone, and that, if every other study could be thrown aside in its favor, it would be reckoned among the most remarkable voices of the century. As, however, just previously to this trip abroad Tryphosa had at the age of seventeen passed her entrance examinations to Radcliffe College, her parents thought it advisable for her to continue for some time her studies in college before devoting herself entirely to artistic work. After some years had been passed at Radcliffe, the urgent letters of Madame Marchesi prevailed, and Tryphosa with her mother again went to Paris, this time for a long and systematic training under the great teacher.

In two years she returned to America in order to be married to Mr. Francis Batcheller. This important event in the life of the young artist was, however, understood not to be a permanent interruption to an important career. As a cultured amateur, Mr. Batcheller had always taken the keenest interest in his future wife's talents, and had aided and encouraged her in her studies. It followed as a matter of course that Paris again claimed the young wife for a further year's study with Madame Marchesi. The notice of the important critics and composers was now drawn to the finished artist. George Boyer, the celebrated critic and poet, became her teacher in elocution, and was most enthusiastic in her praise. Massenet, the great French composer, did her the honor to play the accompaniments at a concert when she sang his compositions. On the 9th of June, 1900, Mrs. Bates-Batcheller, made her professional début at the Salle Érard in Paris, with M. Ed. Maugin, the *chef d'orchestre* of the Grand Opera, as her accompanist. The praise given on this important occasion fully justified the many sacrifices an artistic career had demanded, and predicted great things for the future. Brilliant professional offers for Paris and Milan followed as a matter of course, but were declined in order that every possible advantage might be gained from further study. A journey to Italy was determined upon for the sake of the tuition of Vela and Bimboni.

During her recent stay in America Mrs. Bates-Batcheller has placed herself under the care of Georg Henschel, B. J. Lang, and Giraudet (of the Paris Opera), whose unqualified approval she has been fortunate enough to gain. The artistic friendship most highly prized by Mrs. Bates-Batcheller is that of Madame Marcella Sembrich, who in every way with help and advice, on hearing her sing, has given the greatest praise and encouragement. Thus in course of years the warmest attachment has grown between them. Already in America Mrs. Bates-Batcheller's voice has attracted general attention, owing to her generosity in singing for charitable entertainments. Her début in New York City was made at one of the morning concerts in the grand ball-room of the Waldorf Astoria, where she achieved the greatest success. This was quickly followed by an appearance at a concert given for charity by Countess Leary and Mrs. Astor. In writing of one experience, when she sang to the little blind children of the Perkins Institute in Boston, Mrs. Bates-Batcheller said: "No audience has ever given me such applause, and I was never more anxious to please than when I sang to those poor dear little children. Their hands and feet kept time to the gay songs, and they hung their heads in sorrow and sympathy with the sad ones." After hearing her remarkable voice at the New England Woman's Club, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe dubbed the young artist "her nightingale," and afterward gave a delightful musicale in her honor. An added joy was given to this occasion by the presence of her college president, Mrs. Louis Agassiz, who remarked that she was most proud of her Radcliffe song-bird.

Among the many accomplishments of Mrs. Bates-Batcheller are to be reckoned an acquaintance with French, German, and Italian literatures and a fluent use of those languages. This desirable result was undoubtedly contributed to by her extended classical studies in Latin and Greek at Radcliffe College. Recently the singer has found leisure to write some excellent lyric poetry that has received the warm commendation of her friend, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton; and it is more than probable that these poetic flowers will

shortly see the light of publication. As Mrs. Bates-Batcheller is still a very young woman, her career may be said to be all before her.

During a recent visit in Washington, Mrs. Bates-Batcheller, by invitation of Mrs. Roosevelt, sang at the White House. To meet the young artist, a most distinguished company, including Senator and Mrs. Cabot Lodge, Senator Hoar, Secretary Root, Vice-President Frye, were invited. Both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were delighted with the voice of Mrs. Bates-Batcheller, who looks back on such a memorable occasion with the greatest pleasure. While she has already succeeded in winning the highest praise from the best French critics in Paris, she has overcome at her Boston professional début a still greater difficulty—perhaps the greatest an American-born artist ever has to face—the gaining recognition of high artistic standing in her own city. That this fortunate result has been achieved beyond any question there is not the slightest doubt, for, as the foremost musical publication in the world expresses it, "the general consensus of critical opinion expressed at her brilliant début has placed her at one bound among the first artists of the day."

HELEN M. WINSLOW, one of Boston's well-known literary workers and club women, is a native of the Green Mountain State. As her name bears witness, she comes of old Plymouth Colony stock of English origin. Born in Westfield, Vt., daughter of Don Avery Winslow and his wife, Mary Salome Newton, she is a descendant in the ninth generation of Governor Edward Winslow's brother Kenelm, who came over about 1629, and some years later settled in Marshfield, Mass. Miss Winslow's grandparents, paternal and maternal, were Orlando⁷ and Salome (Hitchcock) Winslow and Curtis and Mary (De Wolfe) Newton, of Greenfield, Mass. Miss Winslow has been connected with Boston journalism for twenty years or more. She has written four books. The first of these, "Salome Shepard," is illustrative of her ability to write a delightful novel, combined with a powerful argument on a vital

problem. "Concerning Cats," an excellent animal book, went into its ninth thousand within two months of publication. "Concerning Polly," a tale of Vermont country life, presents in a pleasant way the problem of what may be done for poor children of the great cities. "Literary Boston of To-day" is a well-written and interesting account of Boston authors, most of whom are among her friends and acquaintances. She has also collaborated with Frances Willard in "Occupations for Women," and with Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright in "Mexico, Past and Present," both handsomely illustrated books.

Miss Winslow does much writing in the way of special work for publishers, and is often called upon by other writers to give assistance in editing their books. For some years she was the sole proprietor and publisher of the *Club Woman*, the official organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in America. She is now (September, 1903) associate editor of the *Club Woman Magazine*, published in New York City by the Club Woman Company, which is the official organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Congress of Mothers, and the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812. She is on the regular editorial staff of the *Delineator* magazine, and a frequent contributor to the *Critic* and other leading periodicals.

Miss Winslow was treasurer of the New England Woman's Press Association for six years and president for two years, the term expiring by limitation. She was president of the Daughters of Vermont four years, and was the originator and first secretary of the Boston Authors' Club, of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is the president. Miss Winslow was likewise regent and founder of a chapter in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and filled the office of State Regent of the D. A. R. in Massachusetts for two years. She has been a member of the New England Women's Club and a director in the Woman's Club House Corporation, and is honorary member of several Boston and New York clubs. She is also a member of the Advisory Board of America of the Lyceum, an

international club for women, with headquarters in London. Miss Winslow is a Colonial Dame, being historian of the Vermont Society of the the Colonial Dames in America.

Miss Winslow has recently purchased a beautiful old colonial place in Shirley, "Winslow Farms," where she resides the greater part of the year, spending her winters only in Boston.

SARAH ELIZABETH TALBOT, the first president of the Malden (Mass.) W. C. T. U., of which she is now honorary president for life, was born in Hallowell, Me., May 1, 1829, the daughter of Jonas Philip and Annie (Otis) Lee. Her paternal grandfather, Samuel Lee (Harvard College, 1776), a native of Concord, Mass., was a descendant in the fifth generation of John Lee (or Leigh), who came from England and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1636. John Lee is said to have been one of the early patrons of Harvard College. His name is not given in the list of individual donors in Quincy's History of Harvard, but doubtless his contribution helped to make up the sum accredited to the town of Ipswich, of which he was a resident. Joseph² Lee, son of John,¹ born in Ipswich in 1643, married Mary Woodis, daughter of Henry Woodis (or Woodhouse), of Concord, Mass., and resided in that town. Joseph,³ son of Joseph² and Mary, married Ruth Goodnow, and was father of Dr. Joseph,⁴ who married Lucy Jones, and grandfather of their son Samuel,⁵ above named.

Mrs. Talbot, whose maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Lee, has kindly furnished for this volume the following biographical sketch, together with a brief notice of the temperance movement in which she has been an earnest and faithful worker.

Samuel Lee, the grandfather of Mrs. Talbot, after graduating at Harvard and studying law, went to the British province of New Brunswick, where he received many honors due a Christian gentleman and scholar, being appointed judge and becoming prominently active in formulating the laws for the new province. He married Sarah Perry, a beautiful and accomplished



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woman, daughter of an officer of the English army, then stationed at Halifax, N.S. After his death his widow with her six children removed to the paternal home in Concord, Mass., where the youngest son, Jonas Philip, the father of Mrs. Talbot, was educated.

On becoming of age Jonas P. Lee went to Maine, entering into business in the town of Hallowell. He married Annie, daughter of Oliver Otis, of Leeds, Me. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Otis went from his native place, Scituate, Mass., and purchased land in Maine, cutting down the original forest. He married Elizabeth Stanchfield, and they reared a family of seven children to habits of industry and respectability. Always a staunch total abstainer from alcoholic liquors, in making his preparations for building the first framed house in that section of the country, Mr. Otis was obliged to drive to Boston with horse and carriage, a journey of several days, to obtain supplies for the raising. Instead of providing New England rum, as was the custom on such occasions, he furnished the best of Java coffee, a rare treat in those days. Total abstinence from all intoxicants was conscientiously exemplified in his family, resulting in a God-fearing, intelligent community to this day.

After their marriage Jonas P. Lee and his wife Annie resided in Hallowell. Their daughter Sarah E. was educated in the excellent schools of that town, remaining there till her marriage, October 14, 1851, to Francis Taft Sargent, a merchant of New York City, and who was directly descended from Governor Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts, and for whom one of their sons was named, being given the family name of Winthrop Otis Sargent. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent made their home in Brooklyn, and united with the Presbyterian church of that city. Two children were born to them there, and their first great grief came in the death of their beautiful and most interesting daughter at two years of age. On account of the ill health of Mr. Sargent, after five years' residence in Brooklyn they removed to Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas. Three sons were added to their family in Nassau, and for a time health seemed restored in that salubrious climate; but the

seeds of death still lingered, and Mr. Sargent died suddenly, September 20, 1860, of hemorrhage of the lungs. After his death the widow, with her four little ones, returned to her native land, arriving in New York on the day of the first battle of Bull Run, when our Northern men met for the first time their Southern brothers in mortal combat and were defeated. Mrs. Sargent with her children went immediately to Farmington, Me., where dear kinsfolk welcomed her to the new home. When her two younger sons passed on to the Father in heaven, she went with their precious remains to lay them beside the dearly beloved in Greenwood Cemetery, in Brooklyn, N.Y., expecting her brother, Colonel Samuel Perry Lee, to meet her there. As he could not leave his post of duty with the Army of the Potomac at this most critical period of the war, when the rebels were threatening Washington, with only three miles between the two armies, he requested his sister with her son to visit him. She went immediately to Washington, to find it one vast hospital, with one hundred thousand sick and wounded soldiers in and around the city, the Capitol itself being crowded. As she was informed by a friend, one of the principal medical directors of the army, the Patent Office and public buildings, all the churches, and many temporary hospitals were filled with the sick and dying. We had had very few battles, but for many months our army had besieged Richmond, the rebel capital, encamping in and near the dreadful Chickahominy swamps, filled with malaria, destroying the health of our soldiers, throwing out of combat thousands more than the most fiercely contested battles, as the Southerners well understood. While in Washington, Mrs. Sargent witnessed a review of this same Army of the Potomac, with its decimated ranks and worn and faded uniforms, in evidence of their sad experience and in contrast with the multitude of new recruits, full of patriotism and strength, who were being constantly hurried forward to fill the places of those who had fallen in defence of our beloved country.

Her brother, Colonel Samuel Perry Lee, was afterward terribly wounded at Gettysburg, losing his right arm at the shoulder joint, and

being otherwise injured. He would probably have died but for the kind and patriotic hospitality of a wealthy citizen of the town, who threw open his house to him, as the poor wounded man was seen passing on a stretcher. Colonel Lee was then in the care of his cousin, the Rev. R. B. Howard, brother of Major-general Oliver Otis Howard, who commanded the Federal army at Gettysburg until the arrival of General Meade. Major-general O. O. Howard lost his right arm in the battle of Fair Oaks, early in the war, but continued in active and distinguished service till the close of the war, a successful Christian soldier.

Mrs. Sargent returned to her home in Farmington with her two remaining sons. On November 5, 1868, she married the Hon. Peter S. J. Talbot, of East Machias, Me., descended from one of the oldest and most respected families of England, a man of unblemished character, repeatedly chosen by his fellow-citizens to fill positions of responsibility and honor in his native town and State. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot removed at once to Massachusetts, taking up their residence in Malden, where they made their home for thirty-two years. In religion Mrs. Talbot is a Congregationalist. She is a life member of foreign and home missionary societies.

The two sons, Francis Taft and Winthrop Otis Sargent, were graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as mechanical and mining engineers respectively. Francis T. Sargent is actively following his profession in New York. Winthrop Otis Sargent, as mining engineer, was interested in the lead mines of Missouri. He was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and died on September 5, 1901, leaving a son, bearing the name of his father, and a daughter, his wife having died two years previously.

When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Massachusetts was organized as a branch of the W. C. T. U., with Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, president, Mrs. L. B. Barrett, secretary, and an executive committee of seven women, Mrs. Sarah E. Talbot, of Malden, was one of the number, a charter member of the new organization. Public meetings were held, churches and halls were crowded, temperance

enthusiasm increased, and many thousand inebriates were reformed, organizing themselves into Reform Clubs. Timid women, forgetting that they "should be seen and not heard," came out from their seclusion, went upon the platform, and as by inspiration joined in the rescue of those held in bondage of the intoxicating cup, their hearts quickened to realize the sorrows of those in despair. Ruined homes were visited, the wives and mothers brought into the fold of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, their children into the Loyal Temperance Legion and Sunday-schools. Thousands signed the pledge, redeemed forever from the curse of alcoholics and narcotics under this wonderful movement, which seemed like a breath of God from heaven moving upon the hearts of the people.

The first National Convention, resulting in the formation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was held in Philadelphia, and the second the next year in Baltimore, Mrs. Talbot attending both as a delegate. At this later convention she had the pleasure of voting for Frances E. Willard as president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which position she honored many years, until her death, leaving it the largest organization of women in the world. At the International Convention of the World's W. C. T. U., held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1903, our present national president, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, presiding, stated that delegates were there present from "fifty-nine different nations belonging to the World's W. C. T. U. Federation, representing every section of the globe, speaking in many different languages, demonstrating the harmony of the work, notwithstanding the diversity of languages," thus fulfilling the prophecy of our sainted president, Miss Willard, that "the white ribbon would yet encircle the globe."

Realizing the danger from indiscriminate use of alcohol as a medicine, the W. C. T. U. early organized a department for "Influencing Physicians not to use 'Alcoholic Medication,'" and appointed Mrs. Talbot its first superintendent for the State. She was also appointed the first superintendent of the State department of "Scientific Temperance Instruction

in the Public Schools," having the honor of presenting the W. C. T. U. memorial on this subject before the Legislature of Massachusetts from the speaker's desk in the House of Representatives, with others. The petition was granted, and approved temperance text-books, teaching "the effect of alcohol upon the human system," are now required by law of this State in all public schools and, through the influence of the National W. C. T. U., in every State of our nation. Mrs. Talbot was an active member of the State Executive Committee several years, assisting in the general work. One of the first unions of the State was organized in Malden, her home, and she was elected its first president, which position she occupied for twenty-five years. It was an active, influential union, among the first to introduce scientific temperance instruction in its public schools of six thousand pupils, promoting a strong temperance sentiment, the citizens always voting a very large majority for no license every year. After her resignation as president, Mrs. Talbot was unanimously elected honorary president for life of the Malden W. C. T. U. She was also made an honorary member for life of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. These honors she appreciates most sincerely, having been actively associated with both branches of the organization from their beginning, a period of thirty years. Retired from active service, Mrs. Talbot is now (April, 1904) passing her declining years with her husband at his birthplace and early home, in East Machias, Me., where they are surrounded by dear kinsfolk and friends.

LAURA A. GOODNOW MATTOON (Mrs. William P. Mattoon) was born in Boston, Mass., and comes of Puritan ancestry, being the daughter of Silas and Eliza (Pierce) Goodnow. Her mother was a well-known contralto singer. At the beginning of the Civil War her father was a manufacturer in the South; but, as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government, his property was confiscated and he was obliged to return North. At that time the daughter Laura A.

Goodnow was attending school at the Oread Institute in Worcester. From early childhood she had shown talent for mimicry and the promise of a remarkable voice, and she now left school and became soloist in King's Chapel, Boston. Later she was soprano in a famous quartet of Springfield, Mass., and she afterward sang in Dr. Rodger's church on Fifth Avenue, New York. She was soloist in the first triennial celebration of the Handel and Haydn Society at Boston, in Music Hall, in 1865. She was also soloist for the Mendelssohn Quintet Club and for the Harvard symphony concerts. She was associated with Annie Louise Cary, Henry Clay Barnabee, Myron W. Whitney, Teresa Carreño, and many other singers who have become famous.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, John B. Gough, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, personal friends of the family, advised her to go into opera, and she studied with this object in view, but was obliged to give up her ambition on account of the serious objections of her relatives. In 1870 she married William P. Mattoon, of Springfield, and took up her residence in that city. For years she has devoted her talents, strength, and time for charity, and, without compensation to herself, has raised time after time substantial sums for the charities both of Springfield and the surrounding towns. She has sung and acted in numberless operas and plays, and has drilled the young people to put on smooth, artistic dramatic attractions. Coaching amateurs is one of her delights, and she is still able and willing to take part herself whenever necessary. Her clever work as Little Buttercup ("Pinafore") in the Springfield local opera company, of which she was manager, will never be forgotten by those who saw her in the rôle. She has played only for charities, and has earned for various worthy objects over twenty thousand dollars.

She is a clever monologist, and her talents are shown to especial advantage in a monologue called "For Charity," written for her by Clyde Fitch.

Mr. and Mrs. Mattoon have one child, Laura Isabella Mattoon. She is a graduate of Wellesley College, has been a post-graduate

student at Smith, and is now studying for her second degree at Columbia. She is at the head of the science department of the Veltin School for Girls in New York City.

JENNIE PATRICK WALKER who has for years enjoyed the enviable reputation of being the leading oratorio singer of the United States, is a native of Warren, Worcester County, Mass. Her birthplace was the old homestead which was purchased by Matthew Patrick, her great-grandfather, in 1740, and has been occupied by five successive generations. The Patrick family has ever taken active interest in the progress of the town of Warren (originally Western). The pioneer settler above named served as its Representative in the State Legislature in 1789, his son, Isaac Patrick, Mrs. Walker's grandfather, serving in 1826 and 1827. Her father, William Andrew Patrick, also held public offices of trust and responsibility. For thirty years choir-master and singing-teacher, he tried to establish a higher musical standard in the community. He died in 1892. Through her mother, Mrs. Jane Blodgett Patrick, daughter of Alden Blodgett, of Stafford, Conn., Mrs. Walker is a direct descendant of Thomas Blodgett, an early settler of Cambridge, Mass., and of John Alden, of the "Mayflower" and Plymouth Colony.

Sewall's History of Woburn states that Thomas Blodgett with his wife and two sons, Daniel² and Samuel,² came in the "Increase" from London in 1635. Samuel² Blodgett a number of years later settled in Woburn. Samuel, Jr.,³ son of Samuel,² married Huldah Simonds, and was the father of Samuel,⁴ born, say the records, in 1683, and of Daniel,⁴ born in 1685.

Daniel⁴ and Samuel⁴ Blodgett removed from Woburn to Stafford, Tolland County, Conn. "Samuel left a son Joshua, born in 1721, reared by his uncle Daniel" (History of Tolland County).

Joshua Blodgett married Hannah Alden, daughter of Daniel⁴ Alden (of Bridgewater, Mass., and Stafford, Conn.) and his wife, Abigail Shaw. Daniel⁴ was of the fourth genera-

tion of Aldens in New England, being descended from John¹ Alden and his wife Priscilla through their son Joseph,² who married Mary Simmons, and Joseph,³ who married Hannah Dunham and was father of Daniel⁴ (Mitchell's Bridgewater).

Deacon Alden Blodgett, son of Joshua and Hannah, was born in Stafford in 1766, died in 1848. He was the father of a second Alden, doubtless the Alden Blodgett of Stafford, Conn., above named, Mrs. Walker's grandfather.

The love and talent for music were native to Jennie Patrick. Her doctor uncle, Julius Blodgett, her mother's brother, said of her voice in infancy, "That is music, not merely a baby's cry"; and this remark was verified by the child's singing before she had learned to talk. After graduating from the high school in Warren at the age of sixteen, she came to Boston and became a pupil of Fanny Frazer Foster, taking her first position the following year at the Channing Church in Newton, where she remained for two and a half years. From the first her voice created a furor, and by conscientious work she made rapid progress. From Newton she went to Worcester to sing in the Church of the Unity, remaining until 1878, when she accepted a position at the Second Church in Boston. After eight years' successful work there she was for fifteen years a member of the choir of the Arlington Street Church, which for a number of years had the reputation of being the best in Boston.

Her great success as a choir singer was rivalled by that achieved by her in the fields of oratorio and concert, where the rare quality of her rich soprano voice created a large demand for her services. Mrs. Walker has studied only with teachers in the city of Boston, and is well known and beloved here and in the West and South, where she has often appeared. She has sung in concerts with such celebrities as Lilli Lehmann, Campanini, Dippel, Melba, Nordica, Emil Fischer, Galski, Ben Davies, Edward Lloyd, Watkin Mills, and many other noted singers. She has sung for most of the leading oratorio associations of America and for the Cecilia and Apollo Clubs of Boston, also for the Handel and Haydn Society, of which for eight seasons she was solo soprano.



JENNIE PATRICK WALKER

She is a member of some of the leading musical clubs, and is deeply interested in the musical progress of Boston. Through all of her busy life she has conscientiously kept up her practice, with the result that her voice has lost none of the rich dramatic sweetness of earlier years, and has gained in power and tone color. Her work last season was received with warmest praise.

January 1, 1878, she was married to Mr. William Walker, a New Yorker by birth, at that time established in the printing business in Boston, and now of the well-known firm of Walker, Young & Co., printers.

For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Walker have passed their summers at Crow Point, Hingham, Mass., and now they have taken up their abode in Hingham for the winter. Domestic in her tastes, Mrs. Walker thoroughly enjoys her home life with its daily round of duties and its quiet pleasures.

MARIE ELIZABETH ZAKRZEWSKA, M.D., was born in Berlin, Prussia, September 6, 1829. On her father's side she was descended from a very old Polish family, which fled from Poland in 1793, when their estates had been confiscated on account of their liberal principles. Her mother's family can be traced back to the eighteenth century. Her great-grandmother, Marie Elizabeth Sauer, was a gypsy queen of the Lombardi tribe. She married a Captain Urban, also a member of that tribe. They had nine children, Marie's grandmother being the fifth in order of birth.

Marie was the eldest of a family of five children. The father held a government position, but, having offended his superiors by the expression of revolutionary sentiments, he was summarily retired upon a very small pension, in consequence of which his family was reduced to poverty. In order to provide for their support, Madame Zakrzeska entered the school of midwifery in Berlin, and later practised the profession with great success.

During a portion of the time of her mother's hospital training, Marie was permitted to reside with her in the hospital. Here she

became a great favorite of one of the physicians. At her request he lent her two books, "The History of Midwifery" and "The History of Surgery." These she read through in six weeks, and, according to her own account, dated from this time her interest in the study of medicine. She was then about eleven years old.

Upon leaving the hospital she returned to school, which she quitted at the age of thirteen and a half, and at once entered upon the usual training of a German girl in housewifery. She soon tired of this, and did not gain credit for good work in her family, although the experience served her in later life by enabling her to become a notable housekeeper.

As her mother's practice increased, she began to assist her in the care of her patients. She found this so much to her taste, that she decided to study the profession. After various delays, caused by her youth and her father's opposition, she was admitted to the Charité as a special pupil of the director, Dr. Joseph Herman Schmidt, who took the greatest interest in her development, and, seeing her remarkable ability, determined to fit her for the post of chief of the school for midwives, a position which had never been held by a woman.

She was graduated with honor, and received the appointment. Unfortunately, Dr. Schmidt died immediately after, and she was left without his aid, in a position which was coveted by many, who were consequently unfriendly to her. Finding it impossible to maintain this position without losing her self-respect, she soon resigned. Her friends were desirous that she should settle in Berlin, but she had meanwhile conceived of a hospital for women, attended by women; and, although she dared not tell any one of so wild a project, she determined not to be satisfied until it was fulfilled. Knowing this to be impossible in Berlin, she turned her thoughts toward America, as a place where she might be free to carry out her intentions without the limitations surrounding her in the Old World.

On March 15, 1853, accompanied by one of her sisters, she left Berlin, and after a tem-

pestuous voyage landed in New York on the 22d of May. Coming without friends, and entirely ignorant of the English language, it is not wonderful that she at first found no encouragement for her project.

She had determined on no account to ask help from her father, and therefore, when she found that there was no immediate prospect of earning her living by practicing her profession, she turned her practical ability into other channels, and for a time supported herself and her sister by manufacturing worsted goods and other articles.

Although she was quite successful in these ventures, she never forgot her real object in life. Her introduction to Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, which occurred about a year after her arrival in this country, she rightly considered the turning-point of her fortune in America. Dr. Blackwell at once discerned the uncommon qualities of the stranger, in spite of the foreign language, and interested herself most heartily in her behalf. She told her that she must learn the English language, and obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine from a reputable college before she could hope to practise successfully. Through Dr. Blackwell's influence she was admitted to the Cleveland Medical College, where she was graduated in 1856. After her graduation the faculty, as a mark of respect for her character and abilities, remitted her lecture fees, for which she had been obliged, for lack of ready money, to give her promissory note. She returned to New York, and took an office with Dr. Blackwell, who had opened a small dispensary for women and children, and was trying to collect funds for the establishment of a small hospital in connection with it.

Into this project Dr. Zakrzewska entered with heart and soul, and by her contagious enthusiasm aided greatly in accomplishing it. In May, 1857, the New York Infirmary was opened. For two years she gave her time to it gratuitously, acting both as superintendent and resident physician.

During these years she had several times visited Boston in the interests of the New York work, and thus become acquainted with a circle of noble men and women who

were ready to lend a hand to any good object. In the spring of 1859 she was asked to take charge of a small hospital connected with the New England Female Medical College of that city.

Feeling that the New York hospital was now well started, and that she might advance the cause of women physicians more in another place, she accepted the invitation, and came to Boston in June. She did not find there, however, the chance for carrying on her own ideas of hospital management, and at the end of three years she resigned.

Her friends now decided to hire a small house and fit it up as a hospital, which should be under her management. It was a courageous undertaking. It was in 1862. The civil war was at its height, and it was very difficult to enlist public interest in anything else. Few people knew anything about women physicians, and the majority of those who had heard of them, regarded the idea of women doctors with a mixture of incredulity and suspicion.

Dr. Zakrzewska, however, possessed in a high degree, the power of interesting others in whatever she undertook, and she soon gathered about her an enthusiastic group of people, who were devoted to her and her work, and who believed firmly that whatever she undertook would be accomplished.

The hospital struggled on, feebly at first, but soon began to grow, and, after several times enlarging its quarters, was enabled in 1872 to build its present substantial structure in Roxbury. Other buildings have gradually been added, until the institution now includes medical, surgical, maternity, and dispensary buildings, together with a nurses' home and all the accessories of a well-appointed modern hospital.

The hospital staff, which at first consisted of Dr. Zakrzewska and a young assistant, in 1893 numbered over forty women physicians connected with its work; and Dr. Zakrzewska lived to see all this accomplished.

She held successively the post of resident physician, senior attending physician, and senior advisory physician, which last she retained until her death. As one of the chief

objects of the hospital, as set forth in its charter, is the giving of opportunities for practical work to young women doctors, a large number of them have gained their hospital experience in its wards under her instruction. She always took the greatest interest in these students, giving them freely of her great experience, and encouraging them in their anxieties at the beginning of their career. All over this country, and even in Europe, are practicing women doctors, who will always look back gratefully to the advice she gave them, and the things she taught them in the hospital.

Her hospital work did not absorb the whole of her time. She gradually acquired a large private practice in Boston and vicinity, and she was well known among rich and poor for her medical skill, her wise practical advice, and her interest in every class of humanity, and especially in any questions relating to the advancement of opportunities for women.

She was one of the early members of the New England Woman's Club of Boston, and always took the greatest interest in its work. She was thoroughly alive to all the burning social questions of the times, and often contributed, either by papers or talks, to the practical solution of such questions.

She continued the active practice of medicine until 1899, when she felt herself no longer able to bear the strain. With her dear friend and companion, Miss Julia A. Sprague, she retired to a small house in the neighborhood of Boston, where she hoped to enjoy some years of leisure after her strenuous toil. She found, however, that she had overtaken her splendid physical powers, and during the rest of her life she suffered greatly from a nervous trouble, which made it impossible for her to lead anything but an absolutely quiet existence. Exhausted by this trouble, she died on May 13, 1902.

By her own request there was no funeral service, but relations and friends gathered quietly, to hear a paper which she had herself prepared for the occasion.

On October 29, 1902, a memorial service was held for her in Chickering Hall, where a notable company, including Mrs. Julia Ward

Howe, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, and Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., sought to express their appreciation of her. Some of her associates in the hospital spoke of her hospital and medical work, while a German quartet sang selections from the music she loved.

The meeting was closed by the following benediction from Mrs. Howe: "I pray God earnestly that we may never go back from the ground which our noble pioneers and leaders have gained for us. I pray that these bright stars of merit, set in our firmament, may guide us to a truer love and service to God and man."

EMMA L. CALL, M.D.

EUGENIA BROOKS FROTHINGHAM is a young author whose work in letters is as yet designated by quality rather than quantity, her literary ability not having been called into definite use until recently. As a maker of books from choice and not necessity, she can write in leisurely manner and because she has something to say. Born in Paris, France, in 1874, she is of New England parentage, being the daughter of Edward and Eugenia (Mifflin) Frothingham, of Boston. One of her great-grandfathers on the maternal side was the Hon. Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, 1814-18, under Presidents Madison and Monroe.

Her early education was received in this country. She has also studied and travelled widely abroad. Of musical and artistic temperament, always a student, she is a member of many clubs, among them the Saturday Morning, Authors', and MacDowell.

Her first book, "The Turn of the Road," published in 1901, possessed a charm and merit that gave it instant recognition. It was one of the six best selling books of the year.

"Only an Episode," which appeared in the *Atlantic*, is a story of absorbing interest. It is an instance of keen analysis and strong character portrayal.

In the January *Critic* Miss Frothingham

shows her power as an essayist, her article on William Butler Yeats and his work toward the revival of Irish literature being one that to read is a delight. It is a noticeable thing in Miss Frothingham's writing that she never seems to have "talked herself out": there is always evidence of resources in reserve.

Miss Frothingham intends to make literature her profession. Another volume of fiction is in preparation. She is now (winter of 1904) in Paris, and later will move on to Sicily. Though the social demands of Boston's best circles upon her time are many, her tastes impel her to her library and desk, whence, it is safe to prophesy, will come volumes from her pen which will hold a place among the brilliant books of the present decade.

ADDIE AUGUSTA NOTTAGE, who has been active in patriotic and charitable work for more than forty years, is a native of Boston and a graduate of the Hancock School in that city. Her maiden name was Kingsbury. She was born April 5, 1839, daughter of Daniel W. and Sylvia (Wild) Kingsbury. Her maternal grandparents were William and Sally (Thayer) Wild. On July 7, 1864, Addie A. Kingsbury was married to Josiah Marshall Nottage, a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. Nottage enlisted in the Eighth Massachusetts Battery. Contracting a fever in the army, he was honorably discharged as an invalid, and in after life never fully regained his health. His death occurred September 13, 1894. Mr. Nottage was a member of John A. Hawes Post, No. 159, G. A. R., of East Boston. He was a son of Josiah and Tharce Lowd (Penniman) Nottage. His father was born in New Hampshire, and his mother in Braintree, Mass.

Mrs. Nottage has been active for a long time in the temperance cause. For fifteen years, beginning in her girlhood, she was identified with the Daughters of Rechab. This society, formed in March, 1845, in Boston, was the first organized movement of women for the promotion of temperance in Massachusetts. Its official title was "The Independent Order of the United Daughters of Rechab," and sub-

ordinate societies were termed "tents." Its motto was Temperance, Fortitude, Justice, and its principles were founded upon the thirty-fifth chapter of the Book of Jeremiah. While temperance was the leading principle of the order, its members were bound by the strongest ties of sisterly affection. To assist each other as "friends travelling together" was one of its objects. The society prospered for many years, and hundreds of tents were instituted throughout the country.

The Sons of Temperance and the Independent Order of Good Templars, formed a few years later, admitted women to membership and the Order of Rechabites decreased in numbers, many of its members feeling that more effective work could be accomplished in the organizations formed on a broader basis. Until a few years ago, however, State encampments of the Daughters of Rechab were held semi-annually in Boston, continuing their sessions three and four days. The presiding officer was called "Worthy Senior Matron," and the chaplain bore the title of "Encampment Shepherdless." Two tents in Boston, the North Star and Olive Branch, continued their work nearly forty years. Mrs. Nottage was Worthy Senior Matron of one of the Boston tents. She also joined the Sons of Temperance, and for twenty years was active in Neptune Division, No. 29, of Boston, filling all the prominent offices.

Mrs. Nottage is a Past Noble Lady of Hamlin Lodge, of Boston, Independent Order of Odd Ladies. She is deeply interested in the principles of Odd Fellowship, and is a Past Grand of Mary Washington Lodge, Daughters of Rebecca, Boston. The ritualistic work of the D. of R. is familiar to her, and she is often invited to participate in the ceremonies of other lodges. The Rebecca Merriam Lodge of Roxbury presented her a gold badge in appreciation of the impressive manner in which she delivered the address for the lodge.

It is in patriotic work, however, that Mrs. Nottage is most widely known. Every week for three years (1861-64) during the Civil War she assisted in the work carried on in Boston, under the leadership of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, of making garments and fur-

nishing supplies for the soldiers. In recognition of her services Mrs. Otis gave her a diploma. Mrs. Nottage was a regular visitor to the Soldiers' Home on West Springfield Street, Boston, and supplied its inmates with jellies and other delicacies. She attended, with the Rev. Phineas Stowe, the funeral services of all the men who died in the home. Her father presented the flag that was used at the burial services.

Captain George W. Creasey, superintendent of the present Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, Mass., in his annual report for 1902 stated that the first State home, "or the first Soldiers' Home established for the care of the sick and disabled veterans of the war of the Rebellion, and where an appropriation was made by the State Legislature for its maintenance, was located in Massachusetts. In May, 1862," he continued, "a Soldiers' Home organization was formed by a large number of philanthropic citizens of Boston and vicinity. The Rev. Phineas Stowe, a devoted friend of seamen, presented the fact of the destitute condition of some of the discharged soldiers to the notice of a benevolent merchant, Daniel Tenney, Esq., who promptly granted the free use of a large warehouse, to be occupied as a home, and contributed a liberal sum of money for its maintenance.

"At the meeting in May, 1862, a constitution and set of by-laws were adopted, which provided the association should be conducted under the name of 'The Discharged Soldiers' Home,' and 'the design of the institution is to provide a comfortable home for such persons who are in need as have been honorably discharged from the army of the United States by reason of their sickness or wounds.' On July 4, 1862, the home was formally opened by religious services and appropriate addresses.

"In July, 1863, the city of Boston granted the managers the use of a commodious building on Springfield Street, where the home continued in active operation until the spring of 1870. From its opening in 1862 to April, 1870, three thousand, seven hundred and forty-three soldiers were admitted. The State of Massachusetts appropriated in the aggregate eighty-five thousand dollars for its support,

while thirty thousand, seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and twelve cents was contributed by citizens. The discontinuance of the home was determined upon after the transfer to the Togus Home in Maine of such members as were not credited to Massachusetts during the war."

Mrs. Nottage esteems it an honor to have been associated with work for this home, and also considers it a privilege to assist the present Soldiers' Home. She was identified with the first efforts in behalf of the Chelsea home, and aided Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller in raising money for gifts presented at its dedication in June, 1884.

Mrs. Nottage joined the Ladies' Aid Society connected with Joseph Hooker Post, No. 23, G. A. R., of East Boston. This society was one of the first associated with a Grand Army post. She was a charter member of Corps No. 3, organized October 12, 1883, as an auxiliary to John A. Hawes Post, No. 159, and has held all the corps offices. As a president, she was earnest and progressive.

She has participated in many department conventions, serving on committees and as Chief Guard. During National Encampment week in Boston in 1890 she was a member of the information committee, and is a worker on the executive and other committees for the national convention in Boston the present year (1904). She has been a delegate to national conventions, and has served several years as a National Aide. For three years she rendered excellent service as a member of the Department Relief Committee. Mrs. Nottage has received an appointment as Department Special Aide from several Department Presidents, and her work is appreciated. Her heart is in this work, and she has visited hundreds of families where sickness and poverty had cast their shadows, always leaving a ray of sunshine. With a sympathetic nature and practical business training, she is thoroughly adapted to the work of relief, protecting the interests of the organization she represents while responding liberally to the appeals of worthy applicants.

Mrs. Nottage is an indefatigable worker for fairs in aid of church and charitable objects, being a woman of unusual executive ability.

She is a member of the Independent Women Voters and of the Home Club of East Boston. She attends the Unitarian Church of East Boston, of which the Rev. Warren H. Cudworth was for many years the pastor. She has aided the enterprises of other churches, as she believes in doing good whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself.

LILLIAN LAWRENCE, for several years the leading lady at the Castle Square Theatre in Boston, occupies a unique position among American stage favorites. Many an actress possessing her beauty, grace, and charm of manner might have been content with the measure of public applause bestowed upon her for these qualities alone. She, however, has preferred to win her laurels by steady application and untiring devotion to her work, striving constantly and earnestly to attain to her highest conception of each new rôle, doing always her best. As a reward for this persistent endeavor and constant study, she holds to-day an enviable place as a stock company principal of great versatility. She was born in picturesque Alexandria, Va. Her family later removing to California, her girlhood was spent within sight of the Golden Gate.

When she was in the grammar school in San Francisco, she was chosen by the manager of the Bush Street Theatre as one of more than a score of children to take part in a living chess spectacle, and began her stage career as Queen's Knight in "A Royal Middy." For the next three seasons she sang in light opera in the same theatre. At the age of sixteen she began a two years' engagement with a stock company in Oakland, Cal., and when twenty years of age she joined a small dramatic company which toured California. She next made her appearance with the Cordray Stock Company in engagements which took her outside the State, presenting each week a different play. Here it was that she acquired her remarkable facility for acting one part while studying another. Here, too, she realized to the full how different from the stage-struck girl's idea are the realities of stage life, with its endless rou-

tine of rehearsals every morning, matinée every day, fitting of new costumes, attention to infinitesimal details, new parts to study and prepare for, and evening performances before entirely different audiences each night.

In 1892 she came East, and was at once engaged to play Marie Louise to Rhea's Josephine. Her next engagement was with Kate Claxton, when she played Henriette in "The Two Orphans." After that a stock company in Dayton, Ohio, claimed her services. Following these experiences she appeared with Miss Minnie Seligman at the Madison Square Theatre, with Miss Katherine Clemmons at the Fifth Avenue, and with Miss Carrie Turner in "The Crust of Society." She also filled engagements with the National Theatre Stock Company in Washington, and played Shakespearean rôles with Thomas W. Keene. After a successful season in the rôle of Mrs. Bulford in "The Great Diamond Robbery" and in a widely different rôle in "The Bachelor's Baby" she began in 1895 an engagement at the Castle Square Theatre in Boston, which lasted five years. The next two years she played in Washington, D.C., returning in 1903 to the Castle Square Theatre.

The *Washington Post* of April 6, 1902, says of her: "Although she has been here for so short a time, we have come to look upon this popular leading lady as one of us, and we want to keep her. There is something about her which is distinctly refreshing. She is a woman whom every one is glad to know and welcome in his home. 'Everybody loves her' is very generally the comment whenever her name is mentioned.

"Miss Lawrence possesses beauty and personality as distinct from those of other actresses as is her work. Her Grecian profile is known and admired all over the United States. Photographers have taken pictures of her, artists have painted her, and sculptors have perpetuated her features in marble, because of their classic beauty combined with the dignity and sweetness of her character. It has been surprising to those who have watched Miss Lawrence's work to discover that with the majesty of her carriage and the classic outline of her face she possesses a love for com-

edy rôles and enters into such parts with amazing vivacity."

The same paper publishes an interview with her in which she tells of her early ambition to become a soubrette, which she was forced to give up because of her rapidly increasing inches. "But the love for comedy still remains," says Miss Lawrence. "It will out, no matter how hard I try to suppress it. I cannot say, however, that I prefer comedy parts to strong emotional ones."

Mr. Lewis C. Strang, whose opinion in dramatic matters is worth good weight in gold, says of her, "Miss Lawrence has the intelligence to present with commendable ease and with more than ordinary success even parts that are not in her line."

Speaking of the extraordinary number of parts she has taken, Miss Lawrence says: "I started at one time to count them, but lost the count. At any rate, I know that the number exceeds that of any other actress. One thing which has assisted me greatly in my work is my memory. Even when a child I memorized so rapidly as to be a source of wonder to my family and friends. Learning a part is not so much a matter of memory as it is of concentration, and I possess that also to a marked degree. But, while I memorize with facility, I forget as easily. Perhaps I should not say forget: rather, I store away in my mind the impression of a part which I have once learned, and when I need it again all I have to do is to read the old rôle over once or twice, and it all flashes back to me. It would be impossible to retain any part when one learns a new play each week, and has no particular reason for thinking of the previous study. Shakespeare's plays are exceptions to this rule, I find. I think the reason is that Shakespeare is so deep. His language is so beautiful, so full of meaning, and expressed so differently from modern playwrights that one has to study him very thoroughly indeed to understand his lines rightly. With modern plays one could easily substitute one's own words and derive the same or nearly the same effect."

She admits that stock company work is extremely taxing, but finds that it has its compensations in permitting her to remain in one

place, instead of roaming all over the country with practically no home nor opportunity to make warm friends. That she has a host of these was clearly proved on the night when she closed her first long engagement at the Castle Square Theatre in the winter of 1900, when the house was filled to its utmost capacity with an enthusiastic audience, who testified to their admiration and esteem in flowers and in farewell gifts.

Miss Lawrence is always interested in the people she meets, many of whom remind her of flowers — violets, forget-me-nots, roses, pansies, poppies, and even sunflowers. Names also appeal to her, and one of her most cherished friendships she owes to this fact. A child who had seen her from before the footlights ventured to call at her hotel. Miss Lawrence was about to send excuses, when the beautiful name attracted her attention and altered her decision. She also has a great deal of sentiment regarding her wardrobe, planning all her gowns as to color, fabric, and fashion, and finding genuine delight in clothing her various characters. "For instance," she remarked upon one occasion, "I would not think of using the gown worn as Camille for any other character, for to me that gown is a part of the character itself. Then, too, certain shades seem to go with certain people and be a part of their temperaments."

The Actors' Church Alliance, that admirable organization tending to bring about a closer understanding between the stage people and the rest of mankind, has a powerful counsellor and advocate in Miss Lawrence. To her personal aid and enthusiasm is largely due the success of the Boston chapter, numbering over four hundred members. Her good works are many, but are seldom discovered by any save the recipients. A great-hearted benevolence, asking no questions, instant and constant in its sincerity, is one of her pronounced traits.

Among Miss Lawrence's most cherished possessions are an immense silver loving-cup, presented her as a Christmas gift by patrons of the Castle Square Theatre; a girdle and cestus pendant, composed of sixty-nine fifty-cent pieces, engraved, which, together with a bag of gold and monogramed pieces, amounting

to five hundred dollars, was presented to her on the memorable occasion of her farewell-to-Boston appearance in 1900. Among the plays (far too numerous to be given in detail) in which she has sustained important rôles may be mentioned "The Lady of Lyons," "Frou Frou," "Captain Letterblair," "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Fedora," "Nathan Hale," "Under Two Flags," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice."

CORA AGNES BENNESON, counsellor-at-law and special commissioner.—Wherever in history a person is found whose plan of life has been drawn from within, whose course has been mapped out without precedents, that man or woman justly challenges attention. The last third of a century has furnished not a few women of independent thought and action who have vindicated the right of each individual to do that for which he or she is fitted by nature. Younger women too easily forget the debt they owe these women of earnest conviction and liberal spirit.

To find Miss Benneson well established in the heart of a conservative community in what is for women a new profession, accorded on every hand professional and scholarly recognition, allows one to judge of her initiative, intellectual power, and gentle persistence. Her youth fell at a period when women were becoming active forces in society. Colleges and universities were being opened to them as well as to men. Girls were beginning to study, not because it was the fashion, but because they were impelled by an awakening self-consciousness.

The circumstances of Miss Benneson's birth and parentage made it quite impossible that she should be provincial or her opinions narrow. The community in which her early years were spent was made up of people from all the older parts of the country. Her father, Robert Smith Benneson, went when a young man from Philadelphia to Quincy, Ill., where he became an influential and wealthy citizen. He was born in Newark, Del., the son of the Rev. Thomas and Jane (Carlyle) Benneson

(name originally Benson). He was of a strong, long-lived family, and seemed always to be the embodiment of health and good cheer. Because of his integrity and ability as a financier he was naturally called to positions of trust. He combined the keen insight of a man of affairs with an active interest in matters of public moment, especially education. Through his efforts the original act levying taxes for school purposes in Illinois was passed by the Legislature. For fourteen years he was president of the Board of Education of Quincy, a longer time one of its members. While Mayor he preserved the credit of that city by giving his personal notes for its debts.

Miss Benneson's mother, Electa Ann Park Benneson, was a descendant of Richard Park, who came from England and was a proprietor in Cambridge, Mass., in 1635. His house stood "near the cow common," the land at present bounded by Linnæan Street, Garden Street, and Massachusetts Avenue. In 1647 he crossed the Charles River into that part of the town familiarly known as Cambridge Village (the territory since comprised in Brighton and Newton), where he had eleven acres and a house within a few feet of the spot now occupied by the Eliot Church. A little to the north-west of this lay his large tract of six hundred acres, bordering on the Charles River. His only son, Thomas Park, inherited this estate. When divided among his heirs, 1693-94, it comprised seven hundred twenty-two acres and part of a corn-mill on Smelt Brook. (See Jackson's History of Newton, p. 382, and map affixed.)

Miss Benneson's grandfather, Daniel Harrington Park, descended in the fourth generation from Richard Park, was born in Massachusetts, but was taken, when in his second year, by his father to Connecticut. In manhood he became a resident of Vermont, where he married Welthy Ladd. In that State, at South Royalton, Miss Benneson's mother was born.

When a young woman, Annie Park, as she was generally called, taught school for a few years near the birthplace of her father in Brighton, Mass. Some of its prominent citizens, once her pupils, still hold her instruction in grateful remembrance. While visiting



CORA A. BENNESON

friends in Quincy, Ill., she met Robert Benneson, to whom she was afterward married, and there they founded their home. Their interests, whether educational, religious, or philanthropic, were identical. Mr. Benneson valued his wife's sound judgment and keen intuition in business matters above that of all other counsellors. Each respected the individuality of the other and of their children. They helped to establish the Unitarian church in that section of the West, gave to it liberally both of their labor and of their means, and were devoted to its interests throughout their lives. For many years Mrs. Benneson was superintendent of the Sunday-school. "Do right because it is right" was the keynote of her teaching. Her activity was not confined to her home and church. Any movement aiming at the good of the community found in her a ready helper. In whatever she undertook her foresight and executive ability led her to be successful. She was much interested in the Woodland Home, an asylum for orphans and friendless, and united all of the churches of her city in a large fair for its benefit, over which she presided. During the Civil War she devoted herself to the soldiers' families and to the wounded in the hospitals, even receiving two from the latter into her own home, where they were cared for until convalescent.

Mrs. Benneson was always the same—self-sacrificing, courageous, forceful, not easily surprised, remarkably even-tempered and well-balanced. Her feelings found expression in deeds of kindness rather than in words. She had scholarly instincts, rare literary taste, and constantly took up new studies. In the intervals of a busy life she wrote easily and well. That her children should excel in authorship would have been her greatest satisfaction.

Miss Benneson, the youngest of four sisters, inherited her father's physique and her mother's mental characteristics. She was a sturdy child, orderly, accurate, self-reliant, ambitious, and persevering. Her mother, who studied all her children, soon perceived that the wisest way to direct her was as far as possible to answer her questions exactly and fully and to explain to her principles and the relation of things. Under this loving guidance and in the companionship

of her sisters and a young cousin who was one of the household, she had a happy childhood. Her happiness, however, was by no means passive. Diligent in all the activities that impel healthy young minds, she wrote and studied with a zeal that might have put to shame much older heads. She had learned to read before the family knew what she was about, and when she became absorbed in a book one could call her name aloud without her hearing it, an experiment frequently made by the other children.

The five little girls had many novel and ingenious ways of entertaining themselves. One of their enterprises was the editing of a magazine called *The Experiment*, which was read aloud every week in the family circle. In its columns appeared Miss Benneson's first writings. At eight she contributed a satire on a fashionable woman's call, entitled "A Visit," which won the prize the mother had offered. To receive it the embarrassed author had to be dragged from under the bed, where she had hidden during the reading.

At nine, by her own request, her father allowed her to help keep his books. In his old ledgers are still to be seen her childish figures, correctly and carefully entered.

At twelve she was reading Latin at sight, had acquaintance with much of the best literature, and was industriously collecting and tabulating historical facts. Her mother noted her ability to get at the pith of an argument and to sum up a conversation in a few words of her own. Permitted to take pencil and paper to church, she drew trees as she listened to the discourses, the trunk representing the text, or main thought, the branches the ideas leading out from it. In her judgment the merits of a sermon depended upon whether or not it could be "treed." At school she easily excelled other children of her age. At fifteen she had finished the course at the Quincy Academy, the equivalent of that of a good high school. At eighteen she was graduated from the Quincy Seminary. From that time until she entered college she had her full share of social life, of which her father's house was a hospitable centre.

The homestead of the Bennesons is a large mansion situated above a series of terraces, surrounded by trees and shrubs, and command-

ing a magnificent view of fourteen miles of the Mississippi. To Miss Benneson, who was a good rower and knew every inlet and island of the neighboring river, it was a part of life. She watched with untiring interest the steamers plying to and fro between St. Louis and St. Paul, the flare of the pine torches when they neared the landings at night amidst the melodious chanting of the negro deck-hands, the varying moods of the restless stream itself in sunshine and in storm, its daily busy traffic and evening glow, and eagerly awaited its supreme moment, when it tossed off the crashing ice-blocks in the spring, piling them high along shore. Whether seen from her windows or from her boat, the Mississippi had always for her a personality indelibly associated with her childhood and youth: it was her unconscious friend, helping her to think and act.

In the home there was great harmony and incentive to noble living. The men of note who were there entertained, especially Alcott and Emerson, made a great impression on Miss Benneson, who while still in her teens was inclined to philosophic study. Indeed, Emerson has always been an inspiration to her. One of her happiest summers was spent at the Old Manse in Concord, amidst the scenes that he has immortalized.

When the question of her higher education was considered, Miss Benneson chose the University of Michigan, then recently opened to women. She entered with advanced rank, and completed the four years' course in three. The first college girl to greet her on her arrival in Ann Arbor was Alice Freeman (afterward Alice Freeman Palmer), then a Senior. She was one of a band of earnest women that had assembled from all sections of the country in response to the new opportunities. They studied hard and said not much about the great cause for which they stood, but the consciousness of it drew them very closely together. Some have since become famous. The lives of all have been the richer for what they there received. Their friendship and that of the men who stood loyally by them Miss Benneson regards as one of the best gifts of her Alma Mater. Her first public appearance in college was during her Freshman year, in a Homeric controversy, in

which she took the position that Homer wrote the Iliad, arguing from the internal evidence of the book. She spoke extemporaneously, at that time unusual for a woman; and her manner of presenting argument, then, as always, forcible, won the day. In her Senior year she was elected one of the editors of *The Chronicle*, the leading college paper, the first woman to fill this office.

After receiving the degree of A.B. at the University of Michigan, Miss Benneson began the study of law. It was a deliberate choice. She was not forced by circumstances to take up a profession, but it was impossible that her mind should remain inactive and her life ineffective. Her choice was not opposed by her family or friends. Her application for admission to the Law School of Harvard University, signed by five Harvard alumni, was refused on the ground that the equipments were too limited to make suitable provision for receiving women. It was no detriment to her legal education that she returned to the University of Michigan, where she received instruction from Judges Cooley, Campbell, and Walker, Professors Wells and Kent, one of the strongest law faculties ever assembled in America. In her law class, which numbered one hundred seventy-five, there were but two women. They had, however, no prejudice to encounter. Respect and courtesy greeted them on every hand. Miss Benneson was secretary of her class, presiding officer in the leading debating society, and judge of the Illinois Moot Court.

After receiving her higher degrees, LL.B. and A.M., and being admitted to the bar in Michigan and Illinois, Miss Benneson made a journey around the world, occupying more than two years. This was accomplished without a day's illness, detention, or accident. Starting from San Francisco in company with a friend, a Massachusetts woman, she travelled continually westward, visiting Hawaii, Japan, China, Burma, India, Arabia, Abyssinia, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, and all of the principal countries of Europe. Far from being the ordinary journey of the ordinary globe trotter, it was an extended study of the customs, manners, and laws of many nations. Curiosity is not a touchstone in foreign travel, but a kindly nat-

ure and human sympathy relax even the stolidity of a Chinaman. Doors opened easily to Miss Benneson, both those to the home and to the heart. Where some would have seen only odd dress and curious customs, she found the spirit and motive of the real life. She was able to discriminate without being critical. The journey, too, was full of thrilling incidents, among them a camping expedition in the Yosemite; horseback rides over the lava tracts to the Burning Lakes and down and up the steep walls of the gulches of Hawaii; the tour of Canton under English escort at the time of the Tonquin War; the elephant and dromedary rides in India and Egypt; the sight of the famous Highland regiment, the Black Watch, marching out to battle, and the sound of the artillery fire of the British squares; a journey with the pilgrims returning after Easter from Jerusalem to Danascus; an adventure with brigands in Greece; the coming unawares upon the breathing Hermes of Praxiteles just unearthed; the mountain climbing in Switzerland; the exploration of the Norwegian fjords.

Miss Benneson has the distinction of being one of the few that have visited the law courts of all of the principal civilized countries as well as their chief governing assemblies.

Upon her return, Miss Benneson lectured on her travels—first in her native city, where she gave an account of her entire journey, speaking seventeen times consecutively to deeply interested audiences; afterward in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston, and many other cities. Her lectures, everywhere well attended, were found instructive by those who had travelled as well as by those who had not, for with her trained mind and keen perception she was able to give an interpretation as well as a narration of facts.

In 1886 Miss Benneson edited for a time the Law Reports of the West Publishing Company at St. Paul, Minn. In 1887 she accepted a call to a fellowship in history at Bryn Mawr College, where she remained until June, 1888. The following September she came to Cambridge, returning not only to the seat of her ancestors, but unconsciously choosing a location near Richard Park's first house. She is environed by historic and literary associations, being mid-

way between the Washington Elm and the Longfellow house, within a stone's throw of Radcliffe College and in sight of Harvard.

Miss Benneson did not find herself a stranger in Massachusetts. Kinsmen and old friends welcomed her. Among the new was Lucy Stone, in whose home she became a frequent guest, meeting there others of similar tastes.

In 1894 she was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, and in the following year was appointed special commissioner by Governor Greenhalge.

Various organizations attribute their success in large measure to the foresight of Miss Benneson when framing their constitution and by-laws, notably the Unity Clubs of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Quincy, Ill., which she founded, the College Club, and Woman's Club House Corporation of Boston, of which she was incorporating counsel.

While attending to an ever-increasing practice, Miss Benneson has been a constant student. Her contributions to literature on questions concerning government are of recognized value. A paper upon "Executive Discretion in the United States," read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1898, attracted wide attention. That was followed by one upon "Federal Guarantees for Maintaining Republican Government in the States." The *Popular Science Monthly* in speaking of this paper said: "No more suggestive title has ever been presented to such a body." In recognition of valuable papers contributed, Miss Benneson was made a fellow of the Association in 1899, and in 1900 was elected secretary of the Social and Economic Science Section. Another paper on "The Power of our Courts to interpret the Constitution," also read before the Association, has led to the announcement of a book dealing with the same general subject. Aside from these, articles from her pen have frequently appeared in various magazines. At the First International Council of Women, held at Washington, D.C., 1888, she read a paper on "College Fellowships for Women," which has had much influence in increasing their opportunities for original research. In June, 1899, she gave the Alumni Poem at the University of

Michigan, and in 1903 the Ode of her class at its anniversary meeting.

Notwithstanding her professional duties and her student life, Miss Benneson has not been indifferent to any human interest. She has been a keen observer of all the activities of women, has been quick to deplore any tendency that would destroy womanliness in the highest sense and as ready to aid any movement that would give women a fuller and richer life and make them more efficient members of society.

"The coming woman," writes Miss Benneson, "will not hesitate to do whatever she feels will benefit humanity, and she will develop her own faculties to the utmost because by so doing she can best serve. She will have a home, of course. She will not marry, however, for the sake of a home, because she will be self-supporting. The home she will help to found will not be for the selfish gratification of two individuals, but a centre of light and harmony to all that come within the sphere of its radiance. Many so-called duties, that drain the nerve force of the modern woman, the coming woman will omit or delegate. One duty she will not delegate—the character moulding of her children. The woman of the future comes not to destroy, but to fulfil the law. She will not confine her influence to a limited circle. It will be felt in the nation's housekeeping. Wherever she is needed there will she be found."

Miss Benneson believes that reforms cannot be forced upon society, but must come through a natural evolution, and that one can do another no more serious injury than to deprive him of liberty of opinion and action. Hence she is never dogmatic or aggressive. Her rule of conduct, though perhaps not so formulated, seems to be "to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly, await occasions, hurry never." From her earliest years her life has been characterized by calmness and deliberation. She carries the burdens of others easily, and seems to have none of her own.

"Vérité sans peur" is Miss Benneson's motto, adopted when she was eighteen years old and so faithfully adhered to that her friends, seeing it even on her office walls, have come to associate it with her name. Following truth without fear and seeing the best that is in every

one, she has become to others a constant stimulus to new and high achievement. They cannot bring into her atmosphere what is trifling or degrading. She opens to them a larger life, helping them by showing them how to help themselves. Her secret of happy living is to convert difficulties into blessings by making them contribute to self-mastery and spiritual development.

MARY ESTHER TRUEBLOOD, A.M.

ELLA C. R. WHITON (Mrs. Royal Whiton) was born in Brookline, Mass., March 9, 1857, daughter of Alvin A. and Eleanor J. (Woodbury) Rice. Her father died in December, 1865, and her mother in March, 1902.

Ella C. Rice was educated in the public schools of Boston and Brookline, and early entered upon a business life. She was married March 9, 1887, to Royal Whiton, who was born July 28, 1846, in Hingham, Mass., son of Royal and Rebecca A. (Lothrop) Whiton. Mr. Whiton is a descendant in the eighth generation of James Whiton (or Whiting), who was in Hingham as early as 1647.

Mrs. Whiton for a number of years has taken an active part in club life and philanthropic work. She was associated for some time with the workers for the Charity Club Hospital and later for the Aged Couples' Home and in recent years with the Dorchester Woman's Club. She was a charter member of that club, and served it for five years as treasurer. She did very efficient work in securing the building of the beautiful club-house of the Dorchester Woman's Club House Association, of which from its organization she has been the president. This house, now six years old, was the first woman's club-house of any importance in Massachusetts, and has always been managed by women. Its success has been largely due to Mrs. Whiton's untiring efforts. Through her skilful financial management it will begin its seventh year entirely free from debt.

Mrs. Whiton is interested in all well-considered movements for the public good, and is a resourceful, unselfish, and conscientious worker. The good of her cause is always her first thought,

and she works with untiring zeal to accomplish the end in view. Mrs. Whiton has the confidence and esteem of those with whom she has been so long and intimately associated in club work and other benevolent endeavor to which her life has been devoted.

MARIA WILDER GOING, Department President Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps in 1901, was born in Littleton, Mass., August 7, 1845, the eldest daughter of Deacon Henry Tufts and Martha (Wilder) Taylor. Her father, born in Littleton, July 22, 1816, was the son of William Taylor, a native of Concord, Mass., and Lydia Whitcomb, his wife, whose birthplace was Littleton. The Taylor family was of English origin. Mrs. Going's maternal grandparents were Harrison and Keziah (Powers) Wilder, both natives of Sterling, Mass. Some of her Wilder ancestors were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Deacon Henry Tufts Taylor filled many honorable positions in Littleton. For nineteen consecutive years he was principal of one of the public schools, and for several years he served as chairman of the School Committee. He was recognized as a teacher of unusual ability and as an earnest, devoted man, with rare talents for leadership. To his inspiring influence his daughter attributes her interest in public affairs. He married April 28, 1841, Martha Wilder, of Sterling, who was born in that town, April 21, 1817. Settling in Littleton, they became identified with its public interests, and were prominent members of the Unitarian church for fifty-one years.

Mrs. Going was educated in the public schools of her native town and at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and soon after her graduation she became a teacher. Inheriting from her parents an intense love of music, she began its study when she was only ten years old, and before reaching her twelfth birthday was organist in the Unitarian church, which had the first pipe organ in the town. She subsequently devoted much time to musical studies, and in 1890 organized and equipped an orchestra, of which she became the managing director. The marriage of Maria Wilder Taylor and Myron Fran-

cis Going took place on the 25th of December, 1867. Mr. Going is a native of Townsend, Mass. On October 18, 1861, he enlisted for three years in the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers. At the expiration of this term of service he was honorably discharged. He re-enlisted as a private, and was promoted to Commissary Sergeant. For several years he has been a member of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of Charlestown. This post's auxiliary, Abraham Lincoln Relief Corps, No. 39, Mrs. Going joined in 1888. After filling several minor offices in the corps, she was elected president, and performed her duties in such a creditable manner that higher honors in the order were bestowed upon her. As Department Aide, Assistant Inspector, and Installing Officer, she attended many corps meetings in different parts of the State. In 1898 she was elected a member of the Department Executive Board; in 1899 Department Junior Vice-President. The following year she became Senior Vice-President, and at the annual convention in 1901 was unanimously elected Department President.

During her term of office Mrs. Going travelled several thousand miles, participating in various patriotic assemblies. A summary of her year's work was given in her address to the Department Convention held in the Park Street Church, Boston, in February, 1902.

Referring to Memorial Day, she said: "The interesting report of the Department Chaplain will show that this sacred day was appropriately and universally observed throughout the State. Our corps, moved by a common impulse, united with their respective posts, in paying homage to our fallen heroes. As year by year rolls by, Memorial Day brings to each of us a deeper and more lasting significance, not only to the survivors of the Civil War, but to every loyal citizen of this nation. With sadness we recount each passing year a diminution in the rank and file of the Grand Army of the Republic. . . . While we speak of the brave and dauntless soldier, let us not forget the gallant sailors who lie so silently sleeping in the depths of the sea, whose rolling, restless billows chant their only requiem."

In regard to the strewing of flowers on the

ocean waves, she added: "I am heartily in sympathy with the recommendation of Past National President Mary L. Carr, adopted by the Nineteenth National Convention, and earnestly hope that this beautiful ceremony will be incorporated, as far as possible, in the memorial services of every corps in this department."

Among other points touched upon in the address was the official visit made in January to the Soldiers' Home on Powder-horn Hill, including the hospital, where battle-scarred veterans, worn and weary, shattered in body and mind, are nursed and cared for.

A tribute to the army nurses was followed by the reading of a letter, dated Cambridge, December 31, 1901, addressed to Mrs. Maria W. Going, Department President Massachusetts W. R. C., by Fanny T. Hazen, President Army Nurse Association of Massachusetts, gratefully acknowledging the generous New Year's gift of two hundred dollars to that organization.

Mrs. Going also commended the Sons of Veterans, the Daughters of Veterans, and discussed in an eloquent and thorough manner other topics relating to the united work of the G. A. R. and W. R. C.

She was the recipient of many gifts in appreciation of her devoted labors for the cause, her administration being recognized as one of great efficiency. At the public reception held on the evening of February 12, 1902, when the historic Park Street Church was crowded with guests, Mrs. Going presided, and in a happy and dignified manner introduced the several speakers. Among them were the Hon. Rufus A. Soule, President of the State Senate, and the Hon. J. J. Myers, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who extended the greetings of the Commonwealth and of Governor Crane; John E. Gilman, Past Department Commander G. A. R., Commissioner of Soldiers' Relief for the city of Boston, who represented Mayor Collins; Judge Torrance, of Minnesota, Commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; Mrs. Calista Robinson Jones, National President W. R. C.; and prominent officials in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Going was appointed Counsellor on the staff of Mrs. Lyman, the incoming Department President, and is continuing her work for the order. She served as treasurer of the W. R. C.

table in the Daughters of Veterans' Fair, held in Tremont Temple, November, 1902, and during the year has performed duties in various official capacities. She has attended National Convention for several years as a representative from Massachusetts, and has served on important committees and as a National Aide. Her cordial manners and able efforts in the State and national work of patriotic organizations have won for her many friends. She is secretary of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the National Convention in Boston, August (1904), a position of great responsibility; is a member of the reception, entertainment, and other committees, and is devoting her time and talents for the success of this great gathering of patriotic women. Her portrait hangs upon the walls of the Department headquarters in Boston, having been presented by Abraham Lincoln Corps of Charlestown, in appreciation of her services.

Mr. and Mrs. Going moved in 1881 from Charlestown to Somerville, Mass., where they have since resided. They had one son, Henry Bertram Going. He was born December 28, 1869, was graduated from the public schools of Somerville, and afterward was in business with his father. A great bereavement came to them in the loss of this beloved son, who passed to a higher life, November 21, 1903, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

ADELAIDE NICHOLSON BLODGETT was born in Fitchburg, Mass., January 10, 1847. She is the daughter of Charles Nicholson, a sea captain of the old-fashioned type, a man of integrity and ability. The son of an officer in the French army, Captain Nicholson came to this country from France at the age of twelve. He married Mary Ann Varney, who was born in Boston, and who lived at the North End, in former days the court end of the town, as it has been called. Captain Nicholson died some twenty years ago.

Mrs. Blodgett, on her mother's side, is a descendant of Nicholas Browne, who settled in Lynn, Mass., before 1638, and a few years later removed to Reading. He was a Deputy

to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1641, 1655, 1656, and 1661.

Her great-grandfather, Seth Ingersoll Browne (William,³ Cornelius,² Nicholas¹), was one of the "Mohawks" who helped throw the tea into Boston Harbor, December 16, 1773, and was a non-commissioned officer in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Captain and Mrs. Nicholson removing to Newton when their daughter Adelaide was a mere child, she received her early education in the schools of that town, attending later Maplewood Institute in Pittsfield, Mass. She married Mr. W. H. Blodgett, a member of the well-known Boston firm of Joel Goldthwaite & Co., June 14, 1865, and settled in Newton, where she has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett have two children, Grace Allen and William Ernest. The daughter, Grace Allen, a graduate of Smith College, is married to Dr. R. H. Seelye, one of the most skilled surgeons of Western Massachusetts, and resides in Springfield, where she is a power in the educational and moral forces of the community. William Ernest Blodgett is a graduate of both Harvard College and Harvard Medical School. He is making a specialty of orthopedic surgery.

Mrs. Blodgett has always been a student, and, while travelling extensively in Europe with her children, was as busy with books and music as they. She has been a member of the Eliot (Congregational) Church for thirty-six years, and has given herself with much enthusiasm to its needs and concerns. She is now president of the Woman's Home Missionary Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. She was for three years president of the Social Science Club of Newton, which has for one of its good works the support of a vacation school in Nonantum (a manufacturing village in Newton) at an outlay of six hundred dollars a year. She was president of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, and was elected treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Clubs at the time of its founding, a position which she filled for eight consecutive years.

Though Mrs. Blodgett has filled many public positions admirably, it is in her own home that she is at her best. It is here that one finds many evidences of her cultured tastes, and, see-

ing the personality of the mistress, does not wonder at her power of making and keeping friends.

M. A. S.

CAROLINE YOUNG WENTWORTH, M.D., CH.B., of Newton Highlands, Mass., was born in South Berwick, Me., being the daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary Elizabeth (Young) Wentworth. Her maternal grandmother was a Quaker. On the paternal side her first ancestor in this country was Elder William Wentworth, who came to New England less than twenty years after the arrival of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, and less than ten years after the arrival of John Winthrop and the settlement of Boston. In 1639 he was one of the signers of the "combination" for a government at Exeter, N.H. Some years later he settled in Dover, N.H., where he served as Ruling Elder of the church and for several years as Selectman. The long roll of his descendants includes many distinguished names, both in colonial and in later times.

The Wentworth family in England is traced back to a Saxon land-owner living in Strafford in the West Riding of Yorkshire in the eleventh century, and designated in the Domesday Book as Rynald or Reginald de Wynterwade.

Dr. Wentworth in her girlhood years attended the public schools of Wakefield, Mass., and subsequently took the course at the State Normal School in Framingham. After her graduation she taught in the public schools of Newton and in Arthur Gilman's Preparatory School in Cambridge. In 1895, after a four years' course of study at the Boston University School of Medicine, she received therefrom the degree of M.D., having previously taken (1894) the degree of Ch.B. (Bachelor of Surgery). She then spent a year as surgical interne in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Dispensary, and has held an appointment on the surgical staff of that institution ever since. She is widely interested in philanthropic movements, and holds the office of visiting physician in a number of practical charitable institutions in Boston and Newton.

Shortly after her graduation Dr. Wentworth

opened an office in Newton Highlands, where she has built up a large practice. She stands not only for skill and ability in her profession, but as an influence for good in the community.

LINA FRANK HECHT has been almost from the beginning of her residence in the city of Boston the centre of all philanthropic activity in Jewish circles.

Born in Baltimore, Md., November 27, 1848, Lina Frank was one of eight children, four sons and four daughters—namely, Sarah, Alexander, Daniel, Lina (Mrs. Hecht), Emma, Rosa, Abraham, and William—who formed the united household of Simon and Fanny (Naumburg) Frank.

The parents, coming from Germany and building a happy and comfortable home for their children of the new world, bequeathed to them nobility of character and a gracious presence, in which inheritance Lina fully participated.

On January 23, 1867, she married in Baltimore Jacob H. Hecht, a promising young merchant. After passing a year in San Francisco, they took up their residence in Boston, where Mr. Hecht became a prominent figure in commercial and philanthropic life.

Together they worked not only for the upbuilding of the poor of their own faith, but for the betterment of their city, for State, and for country. Their names are to be found on the boards of State and city institutions and on the membership rolls of nearly every prominent charitable institution of Boston. They were blessed with cultivated and artistic appreciation. Painters and musicians found in them generous patrons, and, with the literary men and women of our day, often enjoyed the hospitality of their beautiful home on Commonwealth Avenue. Not having any children of her own, Mrs. Hecht took to her own heart and hearthstone five nieces and a nephew, who bear to-day loving testimony to her sympathetic care and wise guidance.

Of a profoundly religious nature and religious training, the holy language that makes "charity" synonymous with "justice" readily finds

expression in Mrs. Hecht's life. While very faithful to the claims of blood, here benevolence knows no limit of race, creed, or color. Her days are given up literally to the noble privilege of ministering to the needs of others.

She has been the active president of the Hebrew Women's Sewing Society since its organization. This is a society of over five hundred members, who give personal service in addition to material comfort to the hundreds of suffering poor who flock to our shores. The society aims to make its beneficiaries self-supporting, and, besides food, clothing, medicine, medical attendance, and "country weeks," has advanced capital to establish many worthy families in business.

Mrs. Hecht's fertile brain, her executive ability, and personal magnetism have all been called into play to make this society one of the most prominent women's organizations in the country, not only because of its far-reaching and helpful influence, but by reason also of its financial standing.

Fourteen years ago, when so many strange people of strange thought and habit came to Boston, Mrs. Hecht opened a school to assimilate and Americanize the immigrants, in order that these human beings might not become a burden upon the Commonwealth, but a part of it. In her wisdom she realized that the progress of the world rests upon "the breath of the school-children," and that they in turn influence the parents. The Baroness de Hirsch and Baroness Rothschild both approved the plan when Mrs. Hecht presented it to them in Paris in 1896, and both became generous contributors. The citizens of Boston, Jew and non-Jew, recognized the civilizing and Americanizing power vested in this institution, called the Hebrew Industrial School, and also became subscribers. Mr. Hecht served as treasurer, and was a liberal patron, believing that there was no better work than that of helping to make good citizens and home-makers, as the school strives to do.

In the death of her husband, February 24, 1903, Mrs. Hecht was deprived of a companion entirely at one with her in her hopes and aims, and it was a loss felt by all who came within the influence of his sweet and



LINA F. HECHT

kindly nature and the many benefited by his generosity.

Born in Hainstadt, grand duchy of Baden, March 15, 1834, Jacob H. Hecht was one of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Hecht, who came to this country with their parents in 1848, and settled in Baltimore, Md. As noted above, the greater part of his business life was spent in Boston. He held various official positions, and was a contributing member of nearly all the charitable institutions of the city. He was president of the United Hebrew Benevolent Association of Boston, a director of the German Aid Society, the first president of the Elysium Club, and a member of the Bostonian Society and of the Boston Art Club.

In his will, dated January 30, 1903, Mr. Hecht made many public bequests. To show the breadth of his sympathies and the varied nature of his charities, also his confidence in his wife's judgment and in her fidelity to trusts, a few of its provisions may here be mentioned. A considerable sum, not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, from the estate she was permitted to apply at her discretion, within a year from his death, for the benefit of worthy persons who were in need. Mrs. Hecht is also given the right to devote, if she sees fit, the income of fifty thousand dollars annually to the Hebrew Industrial School. Harvard College is to receive eventually the sum of ten thousand dollars as a scholarship fund, preferably for students of Hebrew parentage, and a fund of five thousand dollars to be known as the Hecht fund, the income to be applied to the Schiff Semitic Museum. Among other bequests may be named five thousand dollars each to the Massachusetts General Hospital and Associated Charities of Boston; five hundred dollars each to the Benoth Israel Sheltering Home, the Boston Provident Association, the National Farm School, Philadelphia, and the Industrial School for Deformed and Crippled Children; three hundred dollars each to the Hebrew Ladies' Helping Hand Association, the Newsboys' Reading Room, the Charitable Burial Association, the Boston Y. M. C. A., and the Y. M. C. U.; one thousand dollars to the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association; and two hundred dollars to the Salvation Army.

Mrs. Hecht is the honorary vice-president of the Jewish Publication Society of Philadelphia and a vice-president of the Civil Service Reform Association. She was vice-president of the National Council of Jewish Women, and is now the vice-president of the New England section of that organization. She has served for many years as a member of the board of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, a position in which her services have been greatly appreciated. Both the Hebrew Federated Charities and the Associated Charities of Boston are benefited by her active participation in their affairs. She has served on the board of the Public Bath Department of the city.

Aside from personal donations, Mrs. Hecht has been zealous in raising money for worthy causes, and the fairs and entertainments that she has organized have, through her own untiring efforts and the enthusiasm she has aroused in others, brought in phenomenal sums.

Unselfishness is Mrs. Hecht's most marked characteristic, and her whole life has been filled with thought and service for others. Although she forgets herself, her gracious image is enshrined in many hearts. Her friends enjoy her sympathetic temperament and graceful presence, and the poor, who are also her friends, praise her kind heart and generosity.

As the Hebrew matron of old, so "she spreadeth out wide her open palm to the poor. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and the law of kindness is on her tongue.

"Strength and dignity are her clothing; and she smileth at the coming of the last day. Let her own works praise her in the gates."

JOSEPHINE ST. PIERRE RUFFIN, the founder and first president of the Woman's Era Club, of Boston, was born in this city.

The daughter of John and Eliza Matilda (Menhenick) St. Pierre, on the paternal side she is of mingled French, African, and aboriginal American blood, and on the maternal side is of English, or possibly Welsh, stock, her mother having been a native of Bodmin, Cornwall, England. Eliza Matilda Menhenick and John St. Pierre were married in Boston in 1836

by the Rev. Dr. William Jenks, of the Green Street Church (Trinitarian Congregational).

Jean Jacques St. Pierre, father of John St. Pierre and grandfather of Mrs. Ruffin, came to Massachusetts from Martinique probably early in the nineteenth century, and, settling in Taunton, married Betsey Hill, of that town. She, Mrs. Betsey Hill St. Pierre, grandmother of Mrs. Ruffin, was the grand-daughter of an African prince, who, having been sent by his father to conduct a gang of slaves to the sea-coast, was himself kidnapped and brought to America. Landing in a Northern seaport, he escaped from his captors, and made his way to an Indian settlement in the vicinity of Taunton. Being kindly received, he married an Indian girl, became a land-owner, and, establishing a home, reared a family, which was called by the country people "the royal family."

This history, which has been handed down from former generations to the present, is attested in part by ancient land deeds and other papers, which Mrs. Ruffin has in her possession. In one of these time-worn documents the request is made that the original estate be kept as a safe refuge for such of the family as shall be living in the time of a great and bloody war, foretold by the African-born ancestor as surely coming to break the bonds of the slave.

It may here be added concerning the involuntary but, so far as appears, contented exile, that in "the sunset of life" he came to be looked upon as a seer and a prophet, and a collection of his prophecies was printed in a pamphlet, a copy of which is kept among the family papers. The original farm, "Rocky Woods," of which he was the owner, is still held and occupied by one of his descendants. On this farm is the family burial-place.

John St. Pierre was born in Boston. After his father's death his widowed mother removed with her little family to a farm at Blake's Landing, near the Taunton River, in the town of that name. Mr. St. Pierre, as above mentioned, was married in Boston, and subsequently for a number of years was engaged in business as a clothes dealer in this city. His sixth child, the subject of this sketch, was named for the Empress Josephine (a native, be it remembered, of the island of Martinique) at the request

of a French lady, her mother's friend, who gave her a christening robe.

The early education of Josephine St. Pierre, received mostly in the public schools of Salem, Mass., was supplemented later by instruction from private tutors in New York. For a few months she was a pupil in the Franklin School, Boston. While still of school age, she was married to George Lewis Ruffin, who has been described as "one of the handsomest and ablest colored men in Boston."

Mr. Ruffin was born December 16, 1834, in Richmond, Va., of free colored parents, who were educated and were possessed of some means. In 1853 the family removed to Boston. He here attended the Chapman Hall School. Some years later he studied law in the office of Jewell & Gaston, and in 1869 he was graduated from the Harvard Law School. He served as a member of the House in the State Legislature in 1870 and 1871 and as a Councilman of Boston in 1876 and 1877. In November, 1883, he was appointed by Governor Butler Judge of the municipal court of Charlestown, being the first colored man to be appointed on the bench north of Mason and Dixon's line. This position he held, "serving with fidelity and efficiency," until his death on November 19, 1886.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ruffin were born four children: Hubert St. P., Florida Yates, Stanley, and George L. The death of Judge Ruffin was followed in a few years by that of his eldest son, Hubert St. P., who was a member of the Suffolk bar. Fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, Hubert St. Pierre Ruffin entered Harvard in the class of 1882, and on leaving college studied law with his father. At the Latin School, as testified by one who was in the same class with him, "his keen wit, genial disposition, and chivalric courage made him a favorite with the boys; while his high scholarship, displayed distinctly in the beauty and exactitude of his translations from the classics, won for him the admiration and esteem both of his classmates and instructors. Mr. Ruffin was in learning and natural abilities eminently fitted for the profession which he chose. Skilful and ready in debate, quick in repartee, and eloquent and logical in argument, he merited

the distinction which was his, of being one of the best young lawyers at the Boston bar."

Florida Yates Ruffin was graduated from the Boston High and Normal Schools, and was the second colored woman to receive an appointment as teacher in the public schools of Boston. She is now the wife of U. A. Ridley and the mother of two children. As the first secretary of the Woman's Era Club and one of its leading members, she aided her mother in making a great success of the first convention of colored women in the country.

Stanley Ruffin, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and an inventor, is the general manager and treasurer of a manufacturing company in Boston.

George L. Ruffin, the youngest son, is a graduate of the English High School of Boston. He has marked musical ability, and for some years he was a boy soprano at the Church of the Advent. He is a member of the vested choir of Trinity Church, Boston, has been a member of the Handel and Haydn Society and of the Cecilia Musical Society, and is now the organist of St. Augustine's Church, Boston.

At an early age Mrs. Ruffin became identified with reform movements: the advancement of woman and the welfare of the colored race, especially of the children, were questions that strongly appealed to her sympathies. At the time when, after the close of the Civil War, many colored people were fleeing from oppression in the South and pouring into Kansas, often arriving in destitute circumstances, she called the women of her neighborhood at the West End together for the purpose of devising ways and means of helping the needy refugees. An organization was formed, named the Kansas Relief Association, of which she was made president. Under her direction and aided by the wise counsels of William Lloyd Garrison, work was immediately begun, and carried forward with zeal and alacrity, resulting in the shipment to Kansas of many bales and boxes of clothing, both new and old, and also in the sending of money through Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Success in this philanthropic effort led to co-operation with the Associated Charities, then just starting in Boston, Mrs. Ruffin acting as a visitor for about eleven years. She also

joined in the work of the Country Week Society, devoting herself to the task, considered exceptionally difficult, of finding places in the country for colored children.

Mrs. Ruffin has been for many years an active member of the Massachusetts Moral Educational Association and of the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association and a member of the executive board of each. As editor of the *Woman's Era*, she has the privilege of membership in the New England Woman's Press Association. The *Woman's Era* (now dormant, December, 1903, but with hopes of being revived) was the organ of the colored women of America, and exerted an influence that was widely recognized.

Mrs. Ruffin was one of the founders of the Association for the Promotion of Child-training in the South, which has accomplished good results. It is interested in a school at Atlanta, Ga., among whose regular visitors were several prominent women of that State.

As the first president of the Woman's Era Club of Boston, Mrs. Ruffin has gained a national reputation. This club was formed "for colored women and by colored women, to the end that problems of vital interest to the colored population might be discussed." From the beginning the club evinced a progressive spirit, and the meetings were full of interest. Mrs. Ruffin is an able woman, well read, keen-witted, pleasing in manner, and has the uplifting of the colored race sincerely at heart. She, more than any other woman, formed the club, and much of the success is due to her good sense and enterprise.

In 1895 it was decided to hold a national convention of colored women in Boston. This convention was decidedly interesting, and the outcome was the formation of a federation of colored women's clubs. Since 1895 the Woman's Era Club has been connected with the Massachusetts State Federation, and its president has participated in the sessions of the State conference. Mrs. Ruffin has also been elected a member of the Massachusetts State Federation and an officer on its board.

The Woman's Era Club continues its meetings twice each month, and a few white women, who were cordially welcomed to membership,

have participated in its deliberations. "We never drew a color line," said one of the members. Mrs. Hannah C. Smith, former corresponding secretary, states that its object is educational rather than benevolent, but that it has undertaken a number of philanthropic plans and carried them through successfully. Several scholarships in colored educational institutions have been purchased, and in this way many who would not have had an education otherwise have been provided for. At the outset the club was divided into several classes and each placed under the direction of a leader. These classes discussed civics, domestic science, literature, public improvements, and questions of importance to the colored race. Circulars written by members of the club upon important questions have been issued, and numerous copies circulated. Money has been raised and expended, which has aided in promoting the welfare of the colored race in Boston and other cities. Assistance has also been given to worthy charities.

In 1900 the club accepted an urgent invitation to join the General Federation, and their application was forwarded by the State secretary. Mrs. R. D. Lowe, president, promptly returned a certificate of membership, and officially expressed her pleasure at the action of the club. It was then entitled to be represented at the biennial convention of the National Federation at Milwaukee, Wis., in June, 1900. Mrs. Ruffin was chosen its delegate. She journeyed to Milwaukee as a representative also from the New England Woman's Press Association and from the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. The programme committee of the National Federation refused to allow Mrs. Ruffin to appear before the convention and extend greetings. She was denied recognition as a delegate, notwithstanding the eloquent pleadings of representatives from many States. Telegrams announcing this decision were sent to all parts of the country, and hundreds of editorials were published by the press, commenting on the subject, which had become one of national interest. Many protests were officially promulgated by local clubs, and some have withdrawn from the Federation.

Throughout all this discussion Mrs. Ruffin has maintained an attitude of womanly dignity, and has the cordial sympathy and regard of thousands of friends.

In November, 1900, the Woman's Era Club issued an official statement of the whole matter, addressed to the members of clubs of the General Federation, its conclusion being summed up as follows. Could anything be clearer than the logic of their position?

"The General Federation of Women's Clubs has no color line in its constitution. There is nothing in its constitution, in its oft-published statement of ideas and aims, in its supposed advanced position upon humanitarian questions, to lead any club, with like aims and views, to imagine itself ineligible for membership. The Woman's Era Club having been regularly admitted, no legal or moral ground can possibly be found upon which it could be ruthlessly thrown out at the pleasure of a few individuals."

The action taken by the General Federation at the biennial convention held at Los Angeles in May, 1902, was such as to render it practically impossible for any colored club to secure recognition. The reply of the Woman's Era Club to questions in regard to its status in 1903 is this:—

"It stands just as it stood before, and just as it would have stood had the reorganization plan been carried through successfully. As a part of the State Federation, it has membership in the general body; as an individual club, it has all the legally executed documents which eminent legal authority declare justifies our club in considering itself as much an individual member of the G. F. W. C. as any other club in that body" (Annual Report of the Woman's Era Club for 1902-1903).

"June 1, 1903, the annual meeting was held, and for the first time in the history of the club there was a change in presidents.

"The retiring president, Mrs. Josephine St. P. Ruffin, founder of the club, has for eleven continuous and harmonious years occupied the position of club president, with honor not only to herself and its members, but to the whole race. She positively declined another re-election because of the pressure of other work. In her retirement the club keenly feels its loss;

and, to assuage to an extent this feeling and retain a claim upon her ability and foresight, and still to have her valuable aid and counsel, the club voted to create for her the position of honorary president with active rights.

"The newly elected officers for the year 1903-1904 are: President, Mrs. Hannah Clike Smith; First Vice-President, Mrs. R. C. Richardson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. Cravatt Simpson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. K. T. Moore; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Taylor-Cotton; Auditor, Mrs. M. E. Wingfield."

The report shows that the Woman's Era Club continued its useful activities during 1902-1903 with good results, that year being pronounced the most successful in the club's existence. One thing upon which the club justly congratulated itself in the report was the "prominent part it had taken in promoting the good work of enlarging Mrs. Sharpe's home school in Liberia." Of the American Mount Coffee School Association, formed in January, 1903, to aid this school, Dr. Edward Everett Hale was chosen president and Mrs. Ruffin a vice-president.

In the same season Mrs. Ruffin delivered her lecture on "Moral Courage as a Factor in Social Regeneration" before the Revere Woman's Club, the Lynn Suffrage Club, the Ladies' Physiological Institute, the Jersey City Heights Club, and in the West.

MARTHA ELIZABETH FOSS MANN, M.D., a well-established medical practitioner in Boston, was born in this city, March 9, 1848, daughter of Charles Meade and Martha Elizabeth (Hatchman) Foss. Her father, who was for many years a prosperous jeweller in Boston, came of the old New Hampshire Foss family. Dr. Mann's great-grandfather Foss was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting at Rye, N.H., and serving under General Stark at the battle of Bennington. At the close of the war he took up land in Meredith, N.H., where he subsequently resided until his death. A maternal ancestor, John Hatchman, was also a Revolutionary soldier; and through these valiant and patriotic men Dr. Mann holds mem-

bership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, belonging to Boston Tea Party Chapter.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Boston and at one of the leading private schools, where, after being graduated from the high school, she continued her studies for four years.

On February 22, 1871, she married Dr. Benjamin Houston Mann, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School and a soldier in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry during the Civil War. Four children were born of this marriage, all sons, namely: Benjamin Percy, November 9, 1871; Charles Foss, April 23, 1873, who died April 4, 1877; Houston, December 31, 1875; and Arthur Meade, February 5, 1879.

In 1881 Dr. Benjamin H. Mann died; and his widow, with her three children, returned to her father's home. Deciding to adopt the medical profession, she entered Boston University in 1882, received her degree in 1885, and immediately began practice in Boston. For seven years she was the assistant of the eminent Dr. Horace Packard in his private practice and hospital work. Dr. Mann has served for five years as secretary of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, was vice-president of the Boston Gynæcological Society, was president of the Twentieth Century Medical Society, is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and is instructor and lecturer at Boston University.

From her youth Dr. Mann has been a member of the Congregational church, but she attaches more importance to daily works than to creed. Though possessing much natural aptitude for her profession, which was fostered by her association with her husband, her success has been due to concentration of purpose and unceasing labor rather than to any fortuitous circumstances.

SARAH BRADLEE FULTON, in whose memory the Medford (Mass.) Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is named, was a native of Dorchester, Mass. Her first known paternal ancestor was Nathan¹ Bradley, sometimes called

Nathaniel, who was born in 1631. In 1668 Nathan¹ Bradley owned two acres of the "Great Lots," and in 1680 he was sexton of the town of Dorchester. His duties as sexton were to "ring the bell, cleanse the meeting-house, and carry water for baptism." While the bell stood on the hill, he was to have "£4 a year and after the bell is brought to the meeting house, £3 10s." He died July 26, 1701. By his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Evans, of Dorchester, he had six children, his eldest son being Nathan,² born March 12, 1674-5. Samuel,³ son of Nathan² Bradley by his second wife, Lydia, spelled his name Bradlee. He was a weaver and fisherman. He married Mary Andrus, February 11, 1730, and in 1753 removed from Dorchester to Boston.

To Samuel³ and Mary (Andrus) Bradlee was born December 24, 1740, a daughter, Sarah, the subject of this sketch. In 1767 Sarah Bradlee married John Fulton, of Boston, son of John Fulton and his wife, Ann Wire (or Weir). They had ten children, the third of whom was Ann Weir, the tenth Elizabeth Scott. Of the other eight the following is a brief record: Sarah Lloyd married Nathan Wait, of Medford; John Andrus, whose first wife was Mehetabel Owen, and his second, Harriet, resided in New London, Conn.; Mary died young; Lydia married John Bannister, of Boston; Frances Burns married Thomas Tilden, of Boston; Mary (second) married David Cushing, and resided in Hull, Mass.; Samuel Bradlee married Mary Barron, of Boston; Lucretia Butler married Samuel Smallidge, and resided in East Cambridge, Mass.

A sketch of Sarah Bradlee Fulton, written by Miss Helen T. Wild, Regent of the chapter bearing her name, was read at one of its meetings. It has been published in the *American Monthly Magazine*, Washington, D.C., and in the *Medford Historical Register*. It is an interesting story of her patriotic services, and is herewith reprinted:—

"SARAH BRADLEE FULTON.

"DORCHESTER, 1740. MEDFORD, 1835.

"The names of the men who fought in the war of the American Revolution are carefully

preserved in the archives of the State, but the women who through all those sad years endured hardship and loss, and who toiled at the spinning-wheel and in the hospitals for their country's cause, have long ago been forgotten. Only here and there a woman's name is found on the roll of honor of Revolutionary days.

"Among the Medford women whom history has remembered, Sarah Bradlee Fulton has a prominent place. We have been proud to name our chapter for her, honoring with her all the unknown loyal women who worked in this dear old town of ours for the cause of liberty.

"Mrs. Fulton was a member of the Bradlee family of Dorchester and Boston. In 1767 she married John Fulton, and ten years later they came to Medford with their little sons and daughters, and made their home on the east side of Main Street, about one hundred and fifty feet south of the bridge, on the south side of what is now Tufts Place. Her brother, Nathaniel Bradlee, lived in Boston, at the corner of Tremont and Hollis Streets. His carpenter's shop and his kitchen, on Saturday nights, when friends and neighbors gathered to enjoy his codfish suppers, were meeting-places for Boston's most devoted patriots. From this shop a detachment of Mohawks who 'turned Boston Harbor into a teapot' went forth on their work of destruction. In the kitchen Mrs. Bradlee and Mrs. Fulton disguised the master of the house and several of his comrades, and later heated water in the great copper boiler, and provided all that was needful to transform these Indians into respectable Bostonians. Nathaniel Bradlee's principles were well known; and a spy, hoping to find some proof against him, peered in at the kitchen window, but saw these two women moving about so quietly and naturally that he passed on, little dreaming what was really in progress there.

"A year and a half later Sarah Fulton heard the alarm of Paul Revere as he 'crossed the bridge into Medford town,' and a few days after the place became the headquarters of General Stark's New Hampshire regiment. Then came the battle of Bunker Hill. All

day the people of Medford watched the battle with anxious hearts: many a son and brother were there—dying, maybe, just out of their reach. At sunset the wounded were brought into town, and a large open space by Wade's Tavern, between the bridge and South Street, was turned into a field hospital. Surgeons were few; but the women did their best as nurses. Among them the steady nerves of Sarah Fulton made her a leader. One poor fellow had a bullet in his cheek, and she removed it. She almost forgot the circumstance until, years after, he came to thank her for her service.

"During the siege of Boston, detachments of British soldiers often came across the river under protection of their ships, searching for fuel in Medford. One day a load of wood intended for the troops at Cambridge was expected to come through town, and one of these bands of soldiers was there before it. Sarah Fulton, knowing that the wood would be lost unless something was done, and hoping that private property would be respected, sent her husband to meet the team, buy the load, and bring it home. He carried out the first part of the programme, but on the way to the house he met the soldiers, who seized the wood. When his wife heard the story, she flung on a shawl and went in pursuit. Overtaking the party, she took the oxen by the horns and turned them round. The men threatened to shoot her, but she shouted defiantly, as she started her team, 'Shoot away!' Astonishment, admiration, and amusement were too much for the regulars, and they unconditionally surrendered.

"Soon after Major Brooks, later our honored Governor, was given despatches by General Washington which must be delivered inside the enemy's lines. Late one night he came to John Fulton, knowing his patriotism and his intimate knowledge of Boston, and asked him to undertake the trust. He was not able to go, but his wife volunteered. Her offer was accepted. A long, lonely, and dangerous walk it was to the waterside in Charlestown, but she reached there in safety, and, finding a boat, rowed across the river. Cautiously making her way to the place she sought, she delivered her despatches, and returned as

she had come. When the first streak of dawn appeared, she stood safe on her own doorstep. In recognition of her services General Washington visited her. It is said that, according to the fashion of the day, John Fulton, on this occasion, brewed a potation whose chief ingredient was the far-famed product of the town. The little silver-mounted ladle was dipped in the steaming concoction, and the first glass from Mrs. Fulton's new punch-bowl was sipped by his Excellency. This was the proudest day of Sarah Fulton's life. The chair in which he sat and the punch-bowl and ladle were always sacred, and are still treasured by her descendants.

"Years after, General Lafayette was her guest, and we can safely say he was seated in General Washington's chair, served with punch from the same punch-bowl, and entertained with the story of that memorable visit.

"Sarah Fulton was never afraid of man or beast: as she once told her little grandson, she 'never turned her back on anything.' Her strength of mind was matched by her strength of body. After the Revolution she made her home on the old road to Stoneham, which at the first town meeting after her death was named Fulton Street in her honor. More than a mile from the square, the cellar of the house can still be seen, and many Medford people remember the building itself.

"In spite of the long distance Sarah Fulton, even in extreme old age, was in the habit of walking to and from the Unitarian church every Sunday. Those who knew her could scarcely comprehend that she had passed fourscore and ten years.

"Her humble home was always hospitably open, especially to the children of her brothers, who, if they could leave the luxury of their own homes and come to Medford for a visit, felt their happiness was complete. She saw grandchildren and great-grandchildren grow up around her, and in the atmosphere of their love and reverence she spent her last days. One night in November, 1835, a month before her ninety-fifth birthday, she lay down to sleep, and in the morning her daughters found her lying with a peaceful smile on her face, dead. They laid her in the old Salem Street Cemetery,

and there she sleeps, among her old friends and neighbors.

"Patriotism, courage, and righteousness were among her possessions."

A chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution named in honor of Mrs. Fulton was organized in Medford, December 17, 1896, with seventeen members. Its charter was presented January 26, 1897. The first officers were: Regent, Mrs. Mary S. Goodale; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary B. Loomis; Secretary, Miss Helen T. Wild; Registrar, Mrs. Emma W. Goodwin; Treasurer, Miss Adeline B. Gill; Historian, Miss Eliza M. Gill.

During Mrs. Goodale's administration a tablet was erected to mark the site of the home of Mrs. Fulton during the Revolution. During the Spanish War the members of the chapter were active in work for the soldiers. They gave liberally of time, work, and money to assist the enlisted men of Medford, and also contributed to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association.

December 5, 1898, Mrs. Mary B. Loomis was elected Regent. During her term of office the chapter erected a memorial in the Salem Street Cemetery, Medford, to mark the last resting-place of Mrs. Fulton. The stone used was the doorstep of the house on Fulton Street where she lived for many years and where she died. It is inscribed:—

SARAH BRADLEE FULTON,
A HEROINE OF THE REVOLUTION.
ERECTED BY THE SARAH BRADLEE FULTON CHAPTER,
D. A. R.
1900.

In April, 1899, a loan exhibition was held by the chapter in the Royal House, Medford, which was attended by a large number of persons from far and near. The proceeds enabled the ladies in 1901 to open the Royal House to the public for a permanent exhibition. They also published a descriptive pamphlet relating to it. The house also is the headquarters of the chapter. The mansion, which is a fine example of colonial architecture, was remodelled by Isaac Royall in 1732, and it is known to have existed in a plainer form as

early as 1690. During the siege of Boston it was the headquarters of the New Hampshire division of the Continental army.

FRANCES LAUGHTON MACE, one of the best beloved poets of Maine, was born in Orono, on January 15, 1836. She died at Los Gatos, Cal., July 20, 1899. She was a daughter of Sumner Laughton, M.D., and his wife, Mary A. Parker Laughton. Dr. Laughton was a physician of excellent standing in his profession. He removed to Foxcroft when Frances was a year old, and removed thence with his family to Bangor when she was about fourteen. She had already made excellent progress in the schools of Foxcroft, reading all the *Æneid* of Virgil and his *Bucolics* at twelve and thirteen, and writing much under the tutelage and with the encouragement of both friends and teachers.

The principal of the Foxcroft Academy at the time she was a student there was Mr. Thomas Tash, afterward of Portland, and of much ability as a teacher, well-known in Maine educational circles. He gave her work not only close and friendly criticism, but warm appreciation. "It was he," she said long afterward, "who gave me courage to persevere."

In Bangor she continued her studies at the high school, completing the course at sixteen, and with private teachers. She was always an eager and diligent student, and her thoroughness and zeal are evidenced in her themes themselves and in her often lavish use of classic allusion and imagery. Her first verses were printed in the *Waterville Mail* when she was only twelve years old. It was not long before her poems began to attract attention, and, some of them coming under the eye of the editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, she was invited to contribute to that paper. The series of poems published in that journal includes some of the loveliest and most significant of her minor verse.

In 1855 she was married to Mr. Benjamin H. Mace, a lawyer of Bangor, where they resided till the hope of firmer health for both induced their removal to San José, Cal.

The twoscore and more of years of Mrs. Mace's

life in Bangor after her marriage were very fruitful years. Notwithstanding the cares of her home and of the eight little ones who came to gladden it (four of them living, to go with her to the Californian home), she was still an indefatigable student. Her vocation as poet was to her, as Mrs. Browning had said of her own calling long before, "a serious thing." Everything that could contribute to the enrichment and dignity of her poetry was made to yield its revenues: classic story and local legend alike were woven into it. She was constantly seeking its betterment and continually increasing the stores of knowledge and association which should enhance its charm.

Mrs. Mace's work is very strongly localized. Indeed, by far the best known and best loved of her poems have their roots deep in home soil. Her sweetest lyrics are those which crystallize some intimate experience or association of her own. Choice as is the workmanship of her longer and more studied poems, it is the slighter and more spontaneous ones that win and hold the affection.

This is strikingly evident in her first volume, "Legends, Lyrics, and Sonnets," published in 1883. The tenderness, the serenity, the satisfied affection, the moral and spiritual elevation of these poems, impress one throughout the book. All the loves her life had known, with all the fruition of them, are garnered in this little gray-garbed volume; and her fame would have been secure in it had she never written more.

Although this collection includes some of the most spontaneous of her minor verse, and though it is by these lyrics rather than by her longer poems that she is most lovingly remembered, the book held, too, work that commanded the attention of the wider and more critical world outside her immediate circle of friends or her accustomed readers. "Israfil," one of the longest and most finished poems in the volume, was published in *Harper's Magazine* in 1877. It is one of the strongest and stateliest of her poems, and is instinct with a profound and insistent faith. Many of the poems in this and in the succeeding volume were suggested by the scenery and associations of the Mount Desert region, and will link her fame with its own.

In this volume are printed the well-known verses, "Only Waiting." This tender lyric was written when she was a girl of eighteen, and was first published in 1854 in the *Waterville Mail*, appearing with the signature "Inez." It has since been printed in many books of sacred song. That it travelled far and touched many hearts is shown by the fact that Mrs. Mace received letters of gratitude for its consolation from every State and Territory in the Union. Despite the irrefragable proofs that attest her own writing, her claim to its authorship was at one time disputed. It is pleasant to know that Dr. James Martineau, having included "Only Waiting" in his "Hymns of Praise and Prayer," gave her, in the second edition, credit for it, and wrote Mrs. Mace a most cordial letter of appreciation.

A second volume of poems was published in 1887, with the title, "Under Pine and Palm." These verses are of great sweetness and pathos. The lines of dedication, in which she says—with a touching allusion to a habit of her girlhood, that of turning at once to her nearest and dearest ones with each poem as it was completed—she comes to

"Read once more
My latest verse to those who loved me first,"

are exceedingly graceful and tender. And only a little less wistful are "The Woods of Maine," from which we make quotation here:—

"To all the wide, wild woods of Maine
The singing birds have come again;
In thickets dense and skyward bough
Their nests of love are builded now;
And daybreak hears one blithesome strain
From all the wide, wild woods of Maine.

"In all the deep, green woods of Maine
The myriad wild flowers wake again;
On mossy knoll, by whispering rill,
Their new life opens, shy and still;
Unseen, unknown, as spring days wane,
They sweeten all the woods of Maine.

"The fair and fragrant woods of Maine!
To dwellers far on shore and plain
The forest's breath of healing flows
In every wandering wind that blows;
And life throbs fresh in every vein
Where bloom the boundless woods of Maine."

The book opens with a long poem, "The Heart of Katahdin," suggesting the very atmosphere of Maine's kingliest mountain. Following it are a series of lyrical memories, seven in number, entitled "Midsummer on Mount Desert." The collection includes also the poem read at the unveiling of the copy of the Westminster Abbey bust of the poet Longfellow in Portland, Me., in 1885.

The second half of the volume contains poems written during her residence in California, in many instances suggested by its scenery, its associations, and especially by its beauty and promise. Such poems as "The New Italy," "Los Angeles," "Mount Hamilton," and "Vespers at San Juan" show her quick intuition of the forces around her and her swift divination of the future they were shaping. Yet it is evident that her thoughts were always straying to more familiar things and to remembered scenes.

And it came to pass that out of this longing remembrance of home, out of the sorrows that one after another came to her in these later years, and out of the long quiescence of a lingering physical helplessness, of which one or two of her later poems give most pathetic reminder, there were born a noble patience, a serene and sufficing trust, a larger and devouter thought, hallowing all that she had wrought before.

OLIVE E. DANA.

KATHERINE MAY RICKER, one of the most popular of the younger contralto singers of New England, is a member of one of the oldest and best known families of Maine, the Rickers of Poland Springs. They are of "ancient lineage, descending from the feudal and knightly family of Riccar in Saxony in the fourteenth century." The motto of the Riccar arms (now in the possession of the Poland Springs branch and said to be well attested) was "Sapientia donum Dei," "Wisdom the gift of God." Members of this Saxon family settled in later times on the Island of Jersey, whence came George and Maturin Riccar, brothers, the ancestors of most, if not all, of the name in America, a numerous and

widely scattered progeny. George, the elder brother, was the first to come, advised, it is believed, by Parson Reyner. He settled at Cocheco, now Dover, N.H., about the year 1670. Maturin, from whom is descended the subject of this sketch, followed a few years later. Both married here, and reared families, George being the father of nine children and Maturin of at least four. They lived near together in garrison houses on Dover Point.

Tradition has it that they were greatly attached to each other, each frequently declaring that he did not want to know of the other's death. The Indians, so the story runs, planned to kill them both, and accordingly lay in wait for them one morning, one at each house. Hearing the shot that killed his brother, the other ran to the door and was himself instantly shot, so that they died within five minutes of each other. The "Journal of Rev. John Pike," minister in Dover at that time, relates the incident somewhat differently, recording under date of June 4, 1706: "George Riccar and Maturin Riccar of Cocheco were slain by Indians. George was killed while running up the lane near the garrison; Maturin was killed in his field, and his little son Noah carried away." The first narrative, however, is that passed down the line by Jabez Ricker, the grandson of Maturin. Noah, the child captured, was taken to Canada, where he became a Catholic priest. After the massacre of the brothers their families left Dover Point, and went to Garrison House Hill in Somersworth, N.H., there being seven garrison houses near together.

Miss Ricker's line of descent from Maturin¹ is through Joseph,² Jabez,³ Wentworth,⁴ Albert G.⁵ (born in 1812, married Charlotte Schillinger, of Poland), and Wentworth Pottle⁶ Ricker, her father (a cousin of the Rickers of Poland Spring House), who married Dorcas Ann Merrill, daughter of Leonard Merrill, one of the influential men of Falmouth and a descendant of Captain James Merrill, who settled there early in the eighteenth century. The old homestead, erected in 1727, was Miss Ricker's birthplace, and is at present occupied by her family.

The stanch patriotism and liberality of James Merrill and his neighbors at New Casco, as the part of the town where they lived was called, is shown by the following letter, which, accompanied by fourteen cords of wood, was sent to Samuel Adams, Esq., chairman of the committee for the poor of Boston in the troubled times preceding the outbreak of the Revolution:—

"March 11, 1775. Gentlemen: We herewith transmit to you by Captain Wormwell and Captain Lock some wood, which we cheerfully give to our suffering brethren that are now standing in the gap between us and slavery. We are but few in numbers and of small ability, and, as we earn our bread by the sweat of our brow, shall ever hold in utter detestation both men and measures that would rob us of the fruits of our toils, and are ready with our labors, with our lives, and with our estates to stand or fall in the common cause of liberty. And if we fall we shall die like men and Christians and enjoy the glorious privileges of the sons of God.

"This from your humble servants of said Parish, New Casco: Samuel Cobb, Nathaniel Carl, James Merrill."

The sterling qualities exhibited by Captain Merrill have been transmitted to his descendants, who have been leaders in all matters of progress and occupied positions of trust.

Miss Ricker received her early education in the public schools of Falmouth and at Westbrook Seminary. Her musical ability, inherited from both parents, who were singers of local reputation and possessed voices of more than ordinary merit, evinced itself in childhood. At the age of seventeen she began vocal culture under Charles R. Adams, of Boston, remaining one season. Returning home, she continued her study with William H. Dennett, of Portland, to whom she feels that she owes a great deal of her success. By his advice she next studied with the great maestro, Olivieri. During her studies with Mr. Dennett she was engaged as contralto of the Williston choir, remaining until her departure for Europe in May, 1894. She was also a member of the afternoon choir at the Second Parish Church, under Mr.

Kotzschmar. Her first public appearance was in the "Pirates of Penzance," given by the society people of Portland. Her wonderful voice and dramatic power came as a surprise to the large audience, and, although her part was a minor one, repeated demands were made for her little solo. The success of that night was the beginning of her rapidly brightening career. She was now in demand at all amateur operas, one of her most popular rôles being Katisha in "The Mikado." While in Portland she was a member of several musical clubs and other organizations, among them being the Haydn Quartette, which became quite famous throughout New England, the Rossini Club, the Haydn Association, and the Portland Singers' Club. Later she became a member of the McDowell Club of Boston.

With Mrs. John Rand, Miss Alice Linwood Philbrook, and Miss Florence G. Knight, she was sent to represent the Portland Rossini Club at the Columbian Exposition. They won for their club a diploma of special honor for meritorious work; and, in addition, Miss Ricker and her cousin, Miss Knight, were awarded individual diplomas for the most artistic performance of the whole convention, the only individual diplomas given to singers. The awards were made by twelve of the leading musical critics of the world.

In 1894 she went abroad, beginning her European study with Signor Vannuccini in London, continuing under the same master in Florence and again in London the second season, when by his advice she studied also with Signor Randegger in oratorio and English. While in Europe she received much social attention, both in London and in Italy. Ever since her return to Boston she has filled the position which she now holds, that of contralto in the choir of Central Congregational Church, one of the best church positions in Boston. She has also devoted herself to concert and oratorio work. At the Maine Musical Festivals of 1898 and 1900 she sang with D. Ffrangcon Davies in the oratorio of "Elijah," her success being only second to his. Her voice is peculiarly suited to the contralto score of that work. Another great success was achieved by her

in February, 1899, when at a few hours' notice she sang in Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," given by the Handel and Haydn Society. She has also sung in Liza Lehmann's "Persian Garden" several times. As a concert singer she is in constant demand, appearing chiefly in New England.

Gifted with a charming personality, Miss Ricker has a host of warm friends, social and musical. She is a true Maine girl, fond of the place of her birth. Her summers are spent at the old homestead, so full of her childhood's memories.

ADA ALEXANDER ACHORN, D.O.—Mrs. Achorn was born in Juda, Wis., March 1, 1861. Her father, George Washington Alexander, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in 1821 in Columbus, Ohio. In 1835 he removed with his father's family to Indiana. Her mother, whose maiden name was Ruth Little, was born in 1823 in Oxford, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander migrating to Iowa a few years after the birth of their daughter Ada, she was educated in the public schools of that State. At the age of seventeen she began teaching school. This vocation she followed successfully until her marriage to Clinton Edwin Achorn, which took place at Cherokee, Iowa, January 10, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Achorn have one son, Kendall Lincoln Achorn, born October 20, 1882. He is now a Senior in the Lawrence scientific department of Harvard University.

For several years Mrs. Achorn was enthusiastically engaged in temperance work among young people, she being in the Independent Order of Good Templars, to her the best of all organizations for its purpose, which she many times worthily represented in district and State sessions, and in which she still holds membership. She did her first temperance work as a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and she belonged to that society until her entire time was needed for her practice. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, E. O. C. Ord Corps, No. 105, Department of Iowa, which she repeatedly

served in the capacity of treasurer, secretary, and president. She also belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, Dorothy Dix Chapter, Waltham, Mass., deriving her title to membership through her descent from Joseph Alexander, her father's paternal grandfather, who enlisted at Simsbury, Pa., and served under General Putnam in the Revolutionary War. He was a private and afterward successively Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain of Pennsylvania troops.

As a natural outcome of experience in other social organizations, she became a leading member of the Political Equality Club of her home town, and had the honor to serve on the committee which arranged the programme for the first celebration of "Foremothers' Day" ever held in the country.

Several years ago, being in ill health, her attention was directed to osteopathy as offering some hope of restoration. The results were so favorable that she with her husband took up the study at the Northern Institute of Osteopathy, in Minneapolis, Minn., and after finishing the course they each received the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. In 1897 they located themselves in Boston for the practice of their profession. Here Mrs. Achorn is a pioneer in her work, being the first woman to engage in the practice of osteopathy in New England. In June, 1897, when the Boston Institute of Osteopathy was organized, she became the secretary and treasurer and one of its instructors, and she has been actively identified with that institution to the present time.

She is a member of the American Osteopathic Association and of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society. She represented the Boston Institute of Osteopathy at the sixth annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Association, held in Milwaukee, Wis., August 6, 7, 8, 1902.

On account of its recent introduction the science of osteopathy is allowed a few words of explanation in these pages.

The following paragraphs are copied from an address delivered by J. Martin Littlejohn, Ph.D., LL.D., F.S.Sc., and F.R.S.L., Diplomat in Osteopathy, before the Royal Society



ADELAIDE F. CHASE

in London, and first printed in the *Journal of the Science of Osteopathy* of February, 1900:—

"Osteopathy was first formulated by Andrew T. Still, M.D., in 1874. He claimed that a natural flow of blood is health; that disease is the effect of local or general disturbance of the blood; that to excite the nerves causes the muscles to contract and compress the venous flow of blood to the heart; and that the bones could be used as levers to relieve pressure on nerves and arteries.

"The name *Osteopathy* was applied to the new science on account of the fact that the displacement of bones occupied the first place in the category of causes or lesions producing diseased conditions. . . . The underlying factor is that of body order and physics developed in connection with animal mechanics. . . .

"Osteopathy attempts to specialize the mechanical principle in dealing with all kinds of curable diseases, acute as well as chronic, graduating pressure, tension, vibration, and all the mechanical forms of physical stimulation, in their application to muscles, bones, blood-vessels, nerves, and organs of the body, so as to gain therapeutic effects." It "repudiates drugs as foreign to the organism."

ADELAIDE FLORENCE CHASE, editor and publisher of the *Club Calendar*, is a native of Fitchburg, Mass. She comes of long lines of ancestry dating back to the early settlement of the Bay Colony.

The daughter of Arrington and Sarah (Brown) Gibson, she is of the seventh generation of the family founded by John Gibson, to whom land was granted in Cambridge (then called Newtowne), August 4, 1634. The line of descent is: John¹; John, Jr.,² born about 1641; Timothy,³ born about 1679; Reuben,⁴ born in Sudbury, 1725; Israel,⁵ born in Fitchburg, 1765; Arrington,⁶ born in Ashby in 1813; Adelaide Florence, born May 5, 1862.

John Gibson, Jr.,² fourth child of John¹ and his wife Rebecca, served in King Philip's War. He married in 1668 Rebecca Errington, daughter of Abraham¹ and Rebecca (Cutler) Errington, of Cambridge, and grand-daughter of Deacon Robert¹ Cutler, of Charlestown.

Deacon Timothy³ Gibson died in Stow, Mass., in 1757. His first wife, Rebecca, the mother of his twelve children, died in 1754. She was a daughter of Stephen² and Sarah (Woodward) Gates. Stephen¹ Gates, her grandfather, came over in the "Diligent" in 1638.

Reuben⁴ Gibson was one of the four Gibson brothers who settled in that part of the old town of Lunenburg which in 1764 became Fitchburg. Reuben's farm of one hundred acres, on Pearl Hill, was deeded to him by his father in 1744. He was Sergeant in Captain Ebenezer Wood's company, which marched from Fitchburg on the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775. In 1776 he was chairman of the Committee on Safety and Correspondence. From the records he appears to have been a Captain of militia. He and his brothers, it is said, were "all good fighting men, famous for great strength and courage." The house of his brother Isaac was a garrison house, the "Fort Gibson" of 1748, the time of the Indian raid on the town. Captain Reuben Gibson married at Sudbury in 1746 Lois Smith, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Smith and grand-daughter of John and Sarah (Hunt) Smith, of Sudbury.

Israel⁵ Gibson was the seventh of a family of eight children. He died in Fitchburg in 1818. His wife, Lucinda Whiting, a native of Hanover, Mass., died July 15, 1870, in the ninety-fourth year of her age. They had nine children.

Arrington⁶ Gibson, the "Arrington Gibson, 3d," of the Fitchburg records, married April 14, 1834, Sarah Brown. She was born in Fitchburg, February 16, 1815, daughter of Amos and Sally (McIntire) Brown.

Amos Brown, Mrs. Chase's maternal grandfather, was a son of Zachariah Brown, of Concord, Mass., who married November 27, 1766, Martha Brown, of Watertown (or Waltham), daughter of Daniel Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Arrington⁶ Gibson reared eleven children, three sons and eight daughters, Adelaide Florence being the youngest-born. She was graduated from the Fitchburg High School in 1880. After teaching school in that city for a few months she entered the office of the *Fitchburg Daily Sentinel*, and improved her op-

portunity to learn the newspaper business from its beginning through all its branches.

On December 8, 1883, she was married to Herbert Leon Chase, a native of New Hampton, N.H. For some years, or until May 1, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Chase resided in Fitchburg. Their home is now in Waltham, Mass. Mr. Chase is an optician, his place of business being in Boston. Some of his ancestors served in the Revolution. Mrs. Chase was one of the charter members of the Fitchburg Woman's Club, organized in 1890. Realizing that a periodical devoted exclusively to the interests of the women's clubs in New England would be a useful publication, she established in 1900 the *Club Calendar*, with offices in Tremont Temple Building, Boston, and at Waltham, Mass. As a reporter, city editor on daily newspapers, and contributor to magazines, Mrs. Chase had acquired the practical knowledge necessary for the success of her enterprise. As its editor, she has been unusually honored as the guest of leading women's clubs. She has often spoken by invitation under their auspices upon subjects pertaining to the plans and work of women's clubs.

The Fitchburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized at her suggestion, and she was appointed its first regent. This office she resigned when moving from Fitchburg to Boston, but she retained her membership in the chapter.

SIBYLLA ADELAIDE BAILEY CRANE was born in East Boston, Mass., July 30, 1851, daughter of Henry Bailey and his wife, Elizabeth Bellamy. Her father was a contractor and builder. His ancestors were residents of Scituate, Mass. Her mother, a native of Kittery, Me., was the daughter of John H. and Fanny (Keen) Bellamy and grand-daughter of John Bellamy, Jr., of Kittery, who married November 21, 1791, Tamsen, daughter of Samuel King and Mary (Orne) Haley.

Sibylla A. Bailey was educated in the public schools of Boston, and for a number of years she followed the profession of teacher in that city. She was a lover of music and the fine

arts, and became an accomplished performer on the piano and a pleasing vocalist.

On September 1, 1891, she was married in Boston to the Rev. Dr. Oliver Crane, a native of Montclair, N.J., and a graduate of Yale College, class of 1845. Dr. Crane had been a missionary in Turkey for some years in his early manhood, and later pastor of a Presbyterian church in Carbondale, Pa. Before marriage Mrs. Crane had made a brief trip to Europe. After that event she accompanied her husband in an extended foreign tour, travelling in the British Isles, on the Continent, and in the East, spending a winter in Cairo and visiting Syria, the scene of Dr. Crane's missionary labors many years before. A large number of photographs and other souvenirs attested the assiduity with which their labors as collectors were pursued, from the Pyramids of Egypt to the Alhambra. On their return from abroad they took up their residence in Boston. Here Dr. Crane died on November 29, 1896.

Mrs. Crane was loved by a large circle of friends, not only for her talents and social qualities, but also for her amiable disposition, which was a marked trait in her character from childhood. She inherited an admirable physique, and had superior executive ability, which made her a good presiding officer. She was prominent in musical and social circles and in various patriotic and other organizations, and contributed liberally for the advancement of many worthy objects.

At the time of her death, which occurred in February, 1902, she was president of the Daughters of Massachusetts, vice-president of the Wednesday Morning Club, vice-president of the Castilian Club, and vice-regent of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was for several years treasurer of the New England Woman's Club and a member of the Executive Council of the Boston Woman's Business League, also a director in the Woman's Club House Corporation, a member of the Woman's Charity Club, of the New England Woman's Press Association, of the Moral Education Association, of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, of the beneficent society connected

with the New England Conservatory of the Cercle Français de l'Alliance, and of the Society for the University Education of Women.

General Henry B. Carrington, of Hyde Park, Mass., who was intimately acquainted with Mrs. Sibylla Crane as the wife and afterward the widow of his beloved classmate, the Rev. Oliver Crane, D.D., pays the following tribute to her memory:—

"I did not know her personally until shortly before their marriage, in the consummation of which my wife and myself greatly rejoiced. His literary and poetical tastes found in her congenial attributes the complement to his most ardent wishes. Living so near my home, they were like brother and sister to me. In his last illness the intimacy became more constant, until, as his last request, I promised to give to her the affection and care of a true brother as long as she should survive his departure. And then, in the examination of the literary and class material left by him, I shared with her the care and disposition of the same. . . . Those years of intimate acquaintance, thus ripened into years of a practical brotherhood, were gilded with ever-growing appreciation of her noble qualities as wife, daughter, and friend. Her dignity and grace as a woman and her refinement in tastes were marked characteristics that any stranger would honor. Her tender sympathies and liberal charities abounded wherever invoked by the sick or the needy, and the serenity and poise of her character harmonized with attributes which distinguished her from almost any other of her sex."

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS MITCHELL, of Boston, Mass., real estate agent, is a native of Newport, Monmouthshire, England. Born February 7, 1874, daughter of William and Susan (Allen) Williams, she came to this country in 1885, her parents, with five boys and two girls, leaving Liverpool on April 22 by the "Grand Republic" of the White Star Line and arriving in New York, May 5. The family went to Salem, N.H., where the children's grandfather, Henry Buck, who had immigrated

some years previously, received them. Their mother was born in England, December 10, 1848, and their father, July 8, 1847. They were married September 21, 1869. The father was a farmer, and still follows that calling in Salem, N.H. In religion both parents are Methodists. One boy and two girls were born to them in Salem, N.H., making ten children in all—namely, Thomas, Alfred, Elizabeth (the subject of this sketch), John, Sarah Jane, William Henry, George, Susan, Hilda May, and Harold Allen.

Mrs. Mitchell began to attend the common schools in Newport, England, when she was about five years old, and continued her studies in the Salem schools until she was fourteen. At the age of twenty she came to Boston, and took the full course at Comer's Business College, where she was graduated November 30, 1897. On December 2 she advertised in the Boston *Herald* for a position, and thereby obtained employment the next day with the E. J. Hammond Lumber Company in the Exchange Building. She left that place after three months to take a position with L. P. Hollander & Co., dry goods merchants of Boston, but gave this up shortly to become private secretary of Miss E. P. Sohier, the secretary of the Free Public Library Commission. Retaining this position, at the same time she accepted the office of agent for the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, in which Miss Sohier was an active worker. As agent, besides attending to an unusually large correspondence, she had to investigate every case for relief called to the attention of the Association, visiting the dwellings of the objects of the relief, ascertaining what was needed, and, when the case was a worthy one, supplying the same, such as fuel, clothing, food, and lodging. In the performance of her duties she was frequently obliged to travel both in and out of the State. Yet, busy as her secretaryship and agency made her, she was able to add to her occupations that of collector for the Associated Charities in their admirable work of promoting, by their home savings effort, the habit of saving among the poor. This she did evenings, and the work took her into the poorer families of the sundry

nationalities comprising the city's immigrant population at both the North and South Ends, enabling her to acquire valuable experience. The sums so collected by her at each visit varied from five to twenty-five cents, the Associated Charities becoming trustees therefor until the amount became large enough to bank, when the owner was duly notified and advised what bank to place it in. In this period she also performed the arduous duty of visitor for the Associated Charities, investigating and reporting cases of extreme poverty coming under her notice. Nor was this all: at one time she simultaneously served in no less than eight different capacities of importance.

Her first experience in the real estate business was in assisting the agent of the tenement house property of the Boston Co-operative Building Company, located in different parts of the city. To this she devoted every Saturday, visiting every tenement, and seeing that a code of rules made by the proprietors was observed.

In 1899 she gave up her engagement with the Associated Charities to take charge of a number of tenement houses on Lansdowne Street for J. F. F. Brewster, a Boston real estate dealer. A year later she had charge of a number of apartment houses in the Mount Bowdoin district in Dorchester, rented by the month. Later she obtained charge of the Ellis Memorial Building in South Boston, owned by the Improved Dwelling Association, containing fifty-six tenements. She resigned her agency for the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association in May, 1901.

Besides the estates already named, she now has charge of property on Rochester and Eustis Streets, Edgerly Place, and other localities. She has been remarkably successful in handling the properties entrusted to her. She gives them her personal supervision, and orders all repairs when necessary, never taking a commission for such services except from the proprietors. Of her own volition she follows the example of the Boston Co-operative Building Company, obliging all tenants to observe a number of printed rules displayed on sundry parts of the estates

subject to them (this in relation to tenement or apartment property). Her tactful enforcement of the rules has made a profitable investment of all the tenement property in her hands, while at the same time the mutual regard for each other's rights required of the tenants by the rules has made healthier and happier homes for all. She collects rents from about five hundred families, and, although her rules are strict, they are obeyed. One of her tenants says:—

"Mrs. Mitchell has pretty strict rules, but she is kind and helpful to us in many ways. She means what she says. It is one of her rules that all tenants must pay in advance, but if we have been sick, and are out of money, she lets our rent run until we are able to pay it."

Another says: "Mrs. Mitchell has done a wonderful lot of good around here. She is always bright and cheerful when she comes to see us. She always says something encouraging."

About four years ago three blocks of tenements on Lansdowne Street, Roxbury, were placed under her management. She saw there was urgent need of a kindergarten in the vicinity. Her appeal to the city having been refused, she succeeded in getting the Kindergarten Training School to furnish teachers. She then had her office arranged for a school-room, reserving only one corner for her desk, where she attends to business thrice a week. Every day, from nine o'clock till one, twenty small children attend this school, with two training-school girls for teachers. In the same school there are weekly classes for girls in reading and sewing and a gymnasium for boys. By special effort a branch of the Public Library was established in the school-room, so that the whole neighborhood has free access to good reading.

In regard to the statement that many of the poor do not appreciate a bath-tub, but use it as a receptacle for various articles, she says: "None of my tenants neglect their bath-tubs. In the first place, I would not allow it; and, in the second, the tenants show a desire for cleanliness when encouraged in it."

The sanitary condition of her houses is unusually good, as she makes every effort to promote the cleanliness and good health



ELLA WORTH PENDERGAST

of the tenants, and allows none who are intoxicated to remain.

By making the comfort of her tenants her chief object Mrs. Mitchell believes that every other purpose of her business is best served. Then she feels a conscientious obligation to do good whenever the occasion offers in the course of her business relations with her tenants. Among the laboring people she has frequent occasion to give a word of advice in season. Gaudy furniture bought on the instalment plan in the home of a poor family quickly arouses her indignation. She discourages such purchases when she can do so without giving offence. She is also opposed to the practice among many poor families of insuring its members, as constituting a deplorable leak of their slender resources.

Besides caring for dwellings as described, she buys, sells, and leases estates, and transacts insurance business. In former years her business was carried on under the name of E. A. Williams: it is now conducted under that of E. W. Mitchell. She was married to William Frederick Mitchell, October 15, 1902, in Boston, by the Rev. Henry Martin Saville, of St. Mark's Church, Dorchester.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Auburn, Me., September 2, 1876, son of Almon and Clara (Henderson) Mitchell. His mother was English-born. His father, born in Webster, Me., was son of Hiram Mitchell, who was a land-owner and a man of importance in the district. At the Mitchell homestead were preserved sundry ancestral relics, including a bayonet that saw service in the Revolution. Mr. Mitchell was brought up in Sabattus, Me., receiving his early education in the schools, grammar and high, of the district. In April, 1890, he obtained employment in the printing department of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, paper manufacturers. Subsequently he had charge of their stereotyping department for four years. In the fall and winter seasons of this period he attended evening school. When the late war with Spain began, he enlisted in June, 1898, in the United States Hospital Corps, and went to Fort Myer, Va., arriving there July 5, 1898, and serving in the general hospital for about six months.

Then he accompanied the corps upon the United States transport "Sheridan," by way of the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal, to Manila, in the Philippines, where he arrived April 7, 1899, soon after the breaking out of the insurrection of the natives against American control. While there he saw the bombardment of Paranaque and the skirmish known as the battle of Quingua. He aided in removing the wounded from the field to the "Sheridan" after the last-named action, and subsequently shared in attending to their needs; and he went back to Manila with the body of Colonel Stoutenburg, of a Nebraska regiment.

From what he saw of the natives Mr. Mitchell acquired a high opinion of their intelligence and of their fitness for self-government. He saw none of the cruelties alleged to have been inflicted on them by our soldiers, whereas he was a witness to the general good treatment of Filipino prisoners, especially of the wounded at our soldiers' hands. Returning to Boston in the fall of 1901, he spent the ensuing year in the capacity of nurse at the City Hospital. He also became a law student of the Boston University Class of 1903.

He is a member of the following University organizations: the Class Senate, the Quiz Club, the Bigelow Club, and the William E. Russell Club. Since his marriage he has been engaged in the real estate business, it having no connection with that of Mrs. Mitchell. He makes a specialty of looking up titles to real estate. He is a member of the Y. M. C. A. and of the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester; and he is Prelate in the Cross and Crown Commandery of the Knights of Malta.

In religion Mrs. Mitchell is an Episcopalian. She was a member of the Girls' Friendly Society of Boston and of the Athene Club of Dorchester.

ELLA WORTH PENDERGAST, Past Regent of Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was born July 25, 1851, in Boston. She is the daughter of Ira Allen and Emily Thomp-

son (Jones) Worth, of Charlestown, and on the paternal side comes from Vermont and Nantucket Quaker stock. Her father is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of William Worth, of Nantucket (son of John Worth, of Devonshire, England), the line being William¹; John,² born in 1666; Richard,³ 1692; Lionel,⁴ 1737; William,⁵ 1762; Samuel,⁶ 1795; Ira Allen,⁷ born October 23, 1828, during the temporary stay of his parents at Farnham, Canada. Lionel⁴ Worth, brother of William,¹ settled at Salisbury, Mass.; and Richard¹ Worth, another brother, settled at Newbury and later removed to New Jersey.

William¹ Worth married in Nantucket in 1665 Sarah Macy, daughter of Thomas¹ Macy. John,² their only son, married Miriam Gardner, daughter of Richard Gardner, Sr. Richard³ Worth married in 1729, fifth month, twentieth day, Sarah Hoeg. Lionel⁴ married in 1761 Martha Mitchell, a native of Cuba, but then a resident of Kittery, Me. This marriage, it is said, brought Spanish blood into the family.

William,⁵ eldest child of Lionel⁴ and Martha, was born in Loudon, N.H. He died at Starksboro, Vt., in 1849, twelfth month, twenty-third day. His wife was Betsy Tibbets. Samuel,⁶ their eighth child, born in Loudon, removed with his father to Starksboro, Vt. He died at Farnham, Canada, not long after the birth of his son Ira. Samuel⁶ Worth married in February, 1822, Mrs. Phebe Husted Carpenter, a widow, daughter of Ezekiel Husted and grand-daughter of Jethro and Rachel (Brewer) Husted. Her Husted ancestors were among the early Dutch settlers of Schenectady, N.Y.

Mrs. Pendergast's mother, a native of Charlestown, Mass., was born July 14, 1832, the daughter of Joshua and Abigail (Thompson) Jones. Her father, Joshua Jones, was born in 1799 in Burlington, being a son of Aaron and Rebecca (Beard) Jones and grandson of Joshua Jones, who was of Woburn in Revolutionary times. Rebecca Beard, wife of Aaron Jones, is said to have been of Scotch descent.

Abigail, wife of Joshua Jones of Charlestown and grandmother of Mrs. Pendergast, was a daughter of Captain Jonathan⁸ Thomp-

son, who was born in Woburn, April 26, 1760, son of Samuel⁵ and Abigail (Tidd) Thompson. Samuel,⁵ born in Woburn, October 30, 1731, was of the fifth generation in descent from James Thompson, of Woburn, who became a member of the church in Charlestown in August, 1633, and in 1640 was one of the thirty-two men who subscribed to the town orders of Woburn, where he settled. The Thompson line of ancestry is: James,¹ Jonathan,² Samuel,³ Jonathan,⁴ Abigail,⁵ Mrs. Pendergast's maternal grandmother, who was born August 23, 1800, and died December 28, 1876. (See "Memorial of James Thompson and his Descendants," by the Rev. Leander Thompson, that book being also the authority for the civil and military records of Thompson ancestors following.)

Samuel Thompson, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Pendergast, was fitted for college before he was seventeen, but on account of his father's sudden death changed his plans and remained at home, the family needing his help. The house on Elm Street, North Woburn, in which he lived, and where he died August 17, 1820, was built by his father about 1730, and partly rebuilt by himself in 1764. He became a surveyor, and engaged in important surveys in Woburn and in other towns, some of his work being on the Middlesex Canal.

While on the latter survey, he discovered in Wilmington a wild apple-tree whose fruit he named the "Pecker," as the tree showed that woodpeckers abounded in that region. He subsequently named this variety of apples "the Thompson." Many trees were grafted by Samuel Thompson and his brother Abijah. They gave grafts of the trees to a friend and neighbor, Colonel Loammi Baldwin, who cultivated them with great success and distributed the fruit far and wide. This, we are told, is the true story of the "Baldwin" apple, formerly the "Thompson," as certified by the monument at Wilmington.

In 1758, during the French and Indian War, Samuel Thompson held a commission as Lieutenant of provincials, and was stationed for a time near Lake George. "On the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, when the alarm was given that the British troops were marching

toward Concord, he and his two brothers were among the first to comprehend the grave importance of the occasion. Immediately seizing his musket, he hurried to the scene of action, where he performed heroic service. He brought home a musket taken by his own hands from a British soldier whom he had wounded in the conflict."

Samuel Thompson was a Deacon of the Congregational church of Woburn nearly thirty-six years. Among other offices which he held was that of parish clerk, Selectman, Representative to the General Court for eight years, and Justice of the Peace more than thirty years. "His character for the strictest integrity was known and appreciated throughout his own and neighboring counties; and, although he was a constant witness of litigation, he was universally and emphatically called, by those who knew him, a peacemaker."

His death occurred August 17, 1820. His first wife was Abigail Tidd, of Woburn, who died in 1768; his second, Lydia Jones, of Concord, who died in 1788; and his third, Esther, widow of Jesse Wyman and daughter of the Rev. Joseph Burbeen, of Woburn.

Jonathan Thompson, although not quite fifteen years of age when the alarm of war was sounded April 19, 1775, borrowed a musket, and followed his father and uncle to Concord, taking with him the leaden weights of the scales, which he had moulded into bullets at the shop of a neighbor.

"On his arrival at Concord the more direct fighting was past, and the enemy were just starting on their retreat toward Boston. Noticing that the method of annoyance employed by his countrymen was that of gaining the head of the retreating columns by a circuitous route, and then from a favorable position, previously chosen, pouring their shot among the ranks till all had passed, he did the same. In one of these circuits, to their mutual surprise, he met his father, who at once exclaimed: 'Why, Jonathan, are you here? Well, take care of yourself. Your uncle Daniel has been killed. Be prudent, my son, and take care of yourself.' Father and son then each pursued his way. Jonathan followed the retreat-

ing army to Lexington and then to West Cambridge, now Arlington, from which place he crossed over to Medford, where, with others, he sought refuge in a barn, reaching home safely early the following morning.

"He subsequently served a campaign as fifer and several more as a private. He was at Ticonderoga and in Arnold's flotilla on Lake Champlain, the vessel during the action there being run ashore to avoid a surrender, and the crew escaping into the neighboring forest, where for three days they dodged the Indians and were without food. They at last escaped the pursuit by swimming a river, across which, the day being cold and the Indians having no canoe, their savage pursuers declined to follow them. Jonathan Thompson was subsequently at Stillwater, at Saratoga, at the surrender of Burgoyne, White Plains, etc., serving in the army about three years." During a part of the time he served as drummer. After the Revolution he became Captain of militia, and until his death, November 20, 1836, was familiarly called Captain John.

Jonathan⁶ Thompson, Mrs. Pendergast's great-grandfather, married August 9, 1781, Mary, daughter of Deacon Jeduthan⁵ Richardson (Thomas,⁴ Samuel³), of that part of Woburn that is now Winchester.

Deacon Jeduthan⁵ Richardson, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Pendergast, was a Lieutenant in the Third Company, Second Middlesex County Regiment, in the Revolutionary War.

Another of her great-great-grandfathers, Joshua Jones, of Woburn, was a soldier in Captain Walker's company, Colonel David Greene's regiment, and was in service at the time of the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775; and in the same company was a fourth great-great-grandfather, Samuel Beard, of Wilmington.

Ira Allen and Emily Thompson (Jones) Worth had one son, Charles Frederick, who died in infancy. They removed to Charlestown when their daughter Ella was a year old; and she received her education in its public schools, being graduated with honors from the high school, July 24, 1868, the day before her seventeenth birthday. She entered upon the active duties of life by accepting an appointment

as teacher of the Bunker Hill Primary School (No. 6). While holding the position, her success as a teacher being established, she received a flattering call to teach in Toledo, Ohio; and her declination was received with regret by the superintendent of schools of that city.

In 1873 she resigned her position, and became the wife of George Henry Pendergast, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Charlestown. They now live in Somerville, having recently removed to their new home, at the corner of Broadway and Sycamore Street. They have two children: Florence Worth, born April 17, 1886; and Harold Worth, born February 14, 1892. These children were the nucleus of the Jonathan Thompson Society of the C. A. R.

Mrs. Pendergast was actively identified with the First Universalist Church of Charlestown for many years, and was before her marriage one of a party of young amateurs who aided the church treasury by giving theatrical entertainments, in which she filled the rôle of leading lady with considerable merit. The Norumbega Woman's Club, of Charlestown, welcomed her as a member soon after its organization. She accepted an election as its vice-president, but has declined the honor of becoming president, which has twice been tendered. Although continuing her interest and membership in the club, other duties prevented her from accepting its leadership. Mrs. Pendergast is a life member of the Hunt Asylum for Destitute Children, is interested in the Winchester Home for Aged Women, and has been an early and continuous friend of the Boston Floating Hospital, a charity very near her heart.

In February, 1898, Mrs. Pendergast with others organized the Jonathan Thompson Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and she conducted it successfully for over two years, holding most of the meetings in her own home. In April, 1900, she gave up its presidency (but continues as a contributing member), and assumed the duties of Regent of Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a charter member of this chapter, and served three years as

Vice-Regent before accepting the office of Regent. The chapter prospered under her guidance. Her progressive ideas, executive ability, and efficient management met the approval of the members. The term of office as Regent expired in April, 1902.

Recently requested to become the State Regent of the Massachusetts D. A. R., Mrs. Pendergast on account of home cares felt obliged to decline the honor, as she did two years ago, when urged to take the position of State Director for Massachusetts Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Pendergast is a woman of literary talent and the author of several poems. The ode sung at the reunion of the Charlestown High School Alumni Association in 1884 was written by her for that occasion.

Her spacious home contains many relics, books, and souvenirs of value, among them being the sword brought home by Samuel Thompson from the French and Indian wars and the drumsticks used by Jonathan Thompson in the Revolution. Upon the wall hang the Pendergast coat of arms and the Worth coat of arms, both framed and artistically executed.

An aunt, Miss Nancy Pendergast, who is a member of her family, was an army nurse during the Civil War, and served in the hospitals at Point Lookout and Annapolis.

BARBARA GALPIN.—For twenty-five years Mrs. Galpin has been identified with the *Somerville Journal*, which is said to be one of the best and most widely known weekly local papers in the United States, being in a class by itself in the matter of literary excellence, home attractions, and editorial enterprise.

Mrs. Galpin was born in Weathersfield, Vt., daughter of Henry Clay Johnson. Her mother's maiden name was Helen Frances Jones. From four years of age she lived in Claremont, N.H., where she attended the Stevens High School. At sixteen she married Henry Wallace Galpin, a well-to-do citizen, many years her senior. One son, George, was born to them. While she was still in her teens, her husband

died, and complications in business matters wrecked the estate, and left her dependent upon her own energies.

Coming to Somerville a quarter of a century ago, this woman, now honored in social, fraternal, and professional life, took her place at the compositor's case, where she soon became an expert. Incidentally she held copy, and at her own motion began to edit manuscript, through which editing she first attracted attention. She soon became a proof-reader, and gave the paper its distinction for typographical as well as literary excellence. From this it was a short cut to editorial management, which she combined with promotion of circulation, where her business ability first showed itself. When, sixteen years ago, the proprietor became the treasurer of Middlesex County, Mrs. Galpin assumed the management of the business details, while retaining oversight of the circulation schemes and all literary and special features of the paper.

The Woman's Page, which she conducts, and which has been one of the leading features of the paper, has been on as high a level as the work in any of the popular literary weeklies, and would of itself give her distinction in journalism. Her many series of articles on travel, both in America and in Europe, are among the most readable and instructive of their kind in magazine literature. One of the most complete of her series has been issued in book form, under the caption "In Foreign Lands." Her historical articles have attracted even more attention, and one of these has been published by the Somerville Historical Society as its first official issue. As a writer of verse and songs, Mrs. Galpin has won high praise. She has been equally fortunate in public speaking. Her prominence in various lines of activity led to invitations to make addresses before women's clubs, historical societies, and various other associations. Her platform work is as carefully prepared as is the work from her pen, and her reputation as a speaker is well-nigh equal to that in literary effort. Her most important addresses in point of honor were before the Suburban Press Association of New England

and the Woman's Congress at the World's Fair in 1893.

Mrs. Galpin has given her son a liberal and professional education. She has a beautiful home on Spring Hill, with a valuable library, and has won a place in the esteem and respect of the citizens rarely won by man or woman in any community. It was an article from her pen that led to the first meeting of the Heptorean Club of Somerville, of which she was one of the organizers. She became a charter member, has been treasurer since the foundation of the club, has been on the Board of Directors from the first, and has had much influence in making this one of the leading women's clubs of the country. Mrs. Galpin was also a charter member of the New England Woman's Press Club, of which she was treasurer for several years.

At the completion of twenty-five years in journalism in one office and under one management, in the fall of 1903, the citizens of Somerville gave Mrs. Galpin a reception and dinner at the Vendome in Boston, as a testimonial of their appreciation of her efforts in all lines of work in the city.

The Mayor, Edward Glines, presented the greetings of the city, and other city officials, noted educators, and celebrated women of the State paid tribute to Mrs. Galpin's work and character.

Notwithstanding her busy life, she has been a leader in many philanthropic and progressive civic movements. Few women have impressed themselves upon the community so effectively in so many ways as has she, and in everything she has undertaken she has been eminently successful. While still in the prime of life, she is winning distinction as a writer and as a speaker, in society and in philanthropy, though her energies are largely devoted to the literary and office direction of a prosperous weekly journal.

SARAH ELIZABETH FULLER, a Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, was the first President of the Department of Massachusetts—the pioneer State organization—and has a record of

forty years' faithful service for the soldiers of the Union, she having enrolled herself as a worker in the Christian Commission during the early days of the Civil War.

She was born August 1, 1838, in Portland, Me. She is descended on the paternal side from a titled English family, whose ancestry she is able to trace back for over three hundred years, and on the maternal side is of Scottish extraction. Her father, Samuel Mills, was born July 23, 1804, and died January 31, 1888. He married Betsey Haines, who was born June 17, 1811, died February 21, 1886. Samuel Mills was son of Jacob Mills, Jr., born in 1763, and his wife, Sarah Taylor, born in 1765; grandson of Jacob Mills, born in 1720, and his wife, Elizabeth Cutts, born in 1729; and great-grandson of John Mills, who died in 1780.

Many of her ancestors were distinguished for piety and scholarship, some being noted lawyers and two great-uncles filling the office of Secretary of State in Maine. Her grandsires on both sides fought in the Revolutionary War, also in the War of 1812.

Her father, Samuel Mills, who was an intense abolitionist and a public-spirited citizen, taught his daughter to take an interest in the leading topics of the day. When only a school-girl, she attended with him meetings which were addressed by Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, and other great orators of that period. These early lessons had a marked effect upon her character. Her education was begun in the public schools of Portland, but, her parents removing to East Boston in 1849, her school studies were completed in that city.

In 1855 Sarah E. Mills married George W. Fuller, of Canton, Me. In 1861 the call for seventy-five thousand men aroused a spirit of patriotism that left its shadow on her threshold. Mr. Fuller responded to the call for volunteers, but was rejected as physically unable to bear the hardships of war. In 1862 he volunteered in the naval service, on the gunboat "Roanoke," but his frail constitution was deemed a barrier. He did not, however, abandon the hope of serving his country. On February 12, 1864, he enrolled his name for the third time, and was mustered into the service six days later as a

member of Company C, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry. The regiment remained in camp at Readville until April 24, when it sailed from Boston for Newport News, Va., on the steamer "Western Metropolis." At Petersburg in the following June Mr. Fuller was stricken with malarial typhoid fever, and was removed to the hospital at Portsmouth, Va. He died July 2, 1864, and is buried in the National Cemetery at Hampton, Va.

As stated above, from the early days of the Civil War Mrs. Fuller assisted in preparing hospital stores and other comforts for the soldiers. She also participated in many patriotic concerts given in Maine and Massachusetts for the hospital fund. The day after the news of the battle of Antietam was received at the North, she arranged with the help of a few others a concert from which four hundred dollars were realized. This money was converted into articles which were forwarded to the front in less than two days after the concert was given. For seventeen years Mrs. Fuller was a faithful member of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston.

Remembering with gratitude that one of the noble band of army nurses ministered to her husband in the hospital, she has consecrated her life to the soldiers' cause. She represented Ward One of Boston on the Executive Committee of the Christian Commission. When the Grand Army of the Republic was formed, its objects enlisted her sympathies. In 1871 she assisted in forming a Ladies' Aid Society, auxiliary to Joseph Hooker Post, No. 23, of East Boston. She served as secretary, vice-president, and president, also as a delegate to the State convention of Ladies' Auxiliary Societies, held at Fitchburg, February 12, 1879. At this convention the Woman's State Relief Corps of Massachusetts was formed. Mrs. Fuller was chosen president, and was the first signer to its constitution. She was re-elected to this office in 1880 and in 1881. That she won the support of many who were at first sceptical in regard to the success of the movement is now a matter of record. There were not a few discouragements, but voice and pen united to surmount them; for, eloquent in speech and convincing in argument, Mrs.

Fuller wisely directed both for the best interests of the cause.

The platform of the new order, welcoming to membership all loyal women who were willing to work for the veterans, was a broad one. The impressive ritualistic service and thorough methods of organizing indicated that the order had been formed upon a permanent basis. To win the approval of the Grand Army was the next step taken in the line of progress, for local corps could only be instituted by request of posts. General Horace Binney Sargent, Department Commander when the Woman's Relief Corps was formed, his successor, Captain John G. B. Adams, and Captain James F. Meech, Assistant Adjutant-general, gave hearty support to Mrs. Fuller and her associates. The use of Grand Army headquarters in Boston was tendered them for weekly meetings. Here they consulted with post commanders, explained the objects of Relief Corps work to numerous inquirers, and outlined plans that proved of great value.

In 1881 a committee was chosen by the women of the Relief Corps to co-operate with the trustees of the Soldiers' Home in their plans for the bazaar. Mrs. Fuller was chairman, and by her personal appeals, official correspondence, and public addresses created great interest in the project, as shown by the fact that the Relief Corps tables netted four thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents. Mrs. Fuller was the first woman to give a public address in behalf of the Home, accepting an invitation extended by General Sargent to speak in Haverhill. When the Home was dedicated, Mrs. Fuller in an eloquent address presented, on behalf of friends, a Bible, burgee, and flag, which were procured at her suggestion. These gifts the trustees acknowledged by a vote of thanks, beautifully engrossed, now hanging on the walls of department headquarters.

Mrs. Fuller has served in official positions in the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home ever since its formation, in 1882. At present she is one of the vice-presidents. A room in the Home has been dedicated in her honor by the Department W. R. C., and her portrait, the gift of John A. Hawes Relief Corps, No. 3, of East Boston, has been placed upon its

walls. This corps also presented her portrait to Grand Army Hall. William Logan Rodman Post, No. 1, of New Bedford, likewise has thus honored her. Her portrait also hangs upon the walls of department headquarters in Boston, a gift from her many friends throughout the State.

Upon retiring from the presidency at the annual convention in 1882, Mrs. Fuller was chosen secretary of the Department of Massachusetts. In her capacity as President and secretary she travelled thousands of miles, instituted nineteen corps in Massachusetts, five in Maine, and assisted Mrs. E. Florence Barker and Mrs. M. S. Goodale, associate officers, at the institution of eighteen others. The Department Encampment, G. A. R., of Massachusetts adopted a resolution January 27, 1881, recognizing the Woman's Relief Corps as "an invaluable ally in its mission of charity and loyalty" and "as a noble band of Christian women, who, while not of the Grand Army of the Republic, are auxiliary to it." The word "State" was dropped, and the word "Department" substituted, thus conforming to the title of the Grand Army.

Mrs. Fuller conducted a large correspondence, writing hundreds of letters and arousing an interest in the order outside of Massachusetts. She believed in a national organization, and penned the first letter in its behalf. She secured the interest of prominent comrades in New Hampshire, and it was announced in general orders of Department Commander George Bowers, of that State, that a convention would be held at Laconia, October 21, 1880. Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. E. Florence Barker were invited to organize a State Department. The success of the work having been assured in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, a correspondence was conducted with the G. A. R. officials in Connecticut. As the result, in November, 1882, Mrs. Fuller, in company with Mrs. Barker (her successor as Department President), organized several corps in that State. The Union Board, comprising the Departments of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, was formed with headquarters in Boston.

Mrs. Fuller, who realized from the first the

Dr. Samuel Fuller died in 1633. The Rev. Samuel Fuller, born in 1625, his son by his third wife, Bridget Lee, was minister at Middleboro. Samuel Fuller, third, born in 1658, son of the Rev. Samuel and his wife Elizabeth, married Mercy Eaton. Deacon John Fuller, born in 1698, married Deborah Ring in 1723. Their daughter, Deborah Fuller, born in 1729, married Kimball Prince. Deacon John Prince, born in 1768, married Elizabeth Sherman. Mercy Prince, born in 1793, married Hervey Cushman, a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman through his only son, Thomas, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Isaac Allerton. Eveline Cushman, born in 1818, married Lucius Pratt, and died in 1901. Deborah Cilley Pratt, born of this marriage, married Edward B. Atwood, as above indicated, and became the mother of Grace Atwood, now Mrs. Pope.

Descent from Elder Brewster is through his son Jonathan,² whose daughter Mary³ married John² Turner, Sr. (Humphrey¹), of Scituate. Ruth³ Turner married in 1685 Captain Thomas² Prince, son of Elder John¹ Prince, of Hull. Job³ Prince, son of Captain Thomas² and Ruth, married Abigail, daughter of Captain Christopher Kimball, lived in Kingston, Mass., and was father of Kimball Prince above named.

Deborah Ring, wife of Deacon John Fuller and mother of Deborah Fuller, wife of Kimball Prince, was a grand-daughter of Andrew Ring and his wife Deborah, who was a daughter of Stephen Hopkins.

Grace Atwood Pope was educated in private schools and at Bradford Academy. She early showed herself a lover of books and an original thinker, with a natural gift for composition. Her first article written for publication appeared in the *Saturday Evening Gazette* when she was a girl of sixteen. After her marriage she resided by turns in the New England, Middle, and Southern States. But she did not during these years lose her interest in educational matters, books, and book-makers.

Arriving in Boston from New Orleans a few years since, she saw an advertisement calling for literary work, and, answering it, soon assumed regular duties upon *The Writer*. It was while she was filling this position that she was invited to become editor of a publication just then

coming into existence, *The Brown Book*. Declining a post which she felt involved too much responsibility, she consented to write for its pages, which she did for two years, only to become, at the end of that time, its assistant editor. In May, 1903, she was appointed editor of *Modern Women*, a monthly magazine devoted to woman's best interests, and whose special aims are best set forth in Mrs. Pope's own words in the initial number, here quoted but in part:—

"Beginning with this issue, *Modern Women* presents to you a new owner and a new editor, who beg for your gentle leniency toward their efforts to publish a magazine for the pleasure and profit of its subscribers. It opens its pages hospitably, and hopes to draw around it, both within and without, many women of many minds. It will be edited for women generally interested in affairs, topics of the home, handiwork, physical and beauty culture, literature, fiction, and humanity. . . .

"Modern views of life will be presented in a bright, attractive manner, giving what is pleasant, and, mayhap, some little which is not. The guiding principle will be to grant the freedom of its pages to the best thoughts of the whole country."

With her own ability as writer, her unfailing good judgment, and, best of all, her ideas, Mrs. Pope will no doubt make of this publication a magazine of wide circulation and dignified standing.

ELLEN VERNOR DELANO, historian of Thomas Kempton Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was born in Warren, R.I., May 31, 1848. Her parents were William Sweet Bennett and his wife, Nancy Wilmarth. On her father's side she is descended from Edward Bennett and on her mother's from Thomas Wilmarth. These two immigrant progenitors, be it noted, were numbered among the original proprietors of the town of Rehoboth, Mass., which was incorporated in 1645.

A genealogical work of about fifty pages, entitled "The Bennett, Bently, and Beers Families," by S. B. Bennett, gives a brief rec-



ELLEN V. DELANO

ord of the early Bennett generations in America, and states that the family seat in Wiltshire, England, is at Pitthouse, also that the Bennett family had, in the time of Charles I., considerable importance. Sir Henry Bennett, it says, was private secretary to Charles II., who was King of England 1660-85. The Bennett mentioned in the following paragraph, copied from the same book, must have been living at a much earlier date than any of the foregoing:—

In 1619, when a chapel in Youghal, Ireland, was being repaired, Richard, Lord Boyle, "provided recumbent stone effigies of a man and woman upon a tomb which bears this inscription—'Here lyeth the bodies of Richard Bennett and Ellis Barry, his wife, the first founders of this chapel. For the reviving of their memory I have had their figures cut in stone.'"

"The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales," by Sir Bernard Burke, has this record:—

"Bennett, Pyt House, County Wilts, a very ancient family, of which a pedigree of thirteen descents is recorded in the College of Arms."

Edward¹ Bennett emigrated from Weymouth, England, with his wife and four children, and settled at Weymouth, Mass., but in a few years removed to Rehoboth, where he died 1645-6. Samuel² Bennett, born in England in 1628, son of Edward, resided in Providence and at East Greenwich, R.I., where he was a large landholder. He was General Sergeant in 1652; Commissioner, 1657; on the Grand Jury, 1661; Deputy, 1668, 1674, and 1678. Samuel³ Bennett died in 1684. His son, William⁴ Bennett, born in 1673, married Rachel Weaver in 1693, and died in 1753. William⁵ Bennett, born June 3, 1694, son of William⁴ and Rachel, married Jane Sweet, of Warwick, R.I., March 19, 1723. Their son Benjamin⁶ married January 1, 1770, Anna Miller, of Fall River, and had a son, Sweet William⁷ Bennett (born August 9, 1779, died April 27, 1858), whose wife was Mary Boomer, of Fall River. William⁸ Sweet Bennett, born March 30, 1811, son of the last named couple, married January 21, 1838, Nancy Wilmarth, whose birth in Uxbridge, Mass., occurred June

6, 1813. He died October 14, 1884, his wife surviving him until May 10, 1900.

Thomas¹ Wilmarth settled in Braintree, Mass., in March, 1638. Later he moved to Rehoboth, where he was a man of importance. His wife Elizabeth died in 1676. Thomas Wilmarth, Jr.,² of Rehoboth, married Mary Robinson, June 7, 1674. Their son Samuel,³ born August 30, 1688, married June 22, 1719, Elizabeth Chubb, and had a son John,⁴ whose birth date was August 12, 1727. He was married February 20, 1761, to Phœbe Briggs. Their son Preston,⁵ who was born September 24, 1772, and died in 1841, married Desire Fuller, January 3, 1798. Their daughter Nancy⁶ married William Sweet Bennett in Fall River, and was the mother of Ellen Vernor, the subject of this sketch, who married Moses Abbott Delano in Acushnet, October 9, 1872.

Mrs. Ellen V. Delano was educated in the public schools of Fall River and New Bedford, taking a three years' course in the New Bedford High School. She has practically been a student, especially of metaphysics, all her life. She is a firm believer in Christian Science, is a member of the Mother Church in Boston, and for the last ten years has practised healing, in all of which time she has never lost a case that has come under her thought.

Mrs. Delano is the historian of Thomas Kempton Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and a director of the Major Israel Fearing Chapter, Junior Auxiliary, Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. Abiel Fuller, her mother's maternal grandfather, and his father, Jeduthan Fuller, who married Elizabeth Daggett, are on record as soldiers of the Revolution, Jeduthan as one of the minute-men who marched from Attleboro on the alarm of Bunker Hill, in June, 1775, and his son serving in August, 1780, in Colonel Isaac Dean's regiment, marching to Tiverton, R.I., on an alarm.

Mrs. Delano is a member of the Woman's Suffrage League of New Bedford, also of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society of that city and a life member of the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association. By virtue of the public services of her remote ancestor, Samuel Bennett, above mentioned, she is eligi-

ble to membership in the Society of Colonial Dames.

Mrs. Delano's husband, Moses Abbott Delano, is a mining engineer and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was born in Fairhaven, Mass., October 30, 1848. His father, Moses H. Delano, who is still living in Fairhaven, was born in that town, July 21, 1820. He married Amanda F. Eldridge, October 12, 1845. The parents of Moses H. were Joshua Delano, Jr., who was born in 1783 and died in 1855, and Eunice Reed Ellis, whom he married November 24, 1807. Joshua, Jr., was son of Captain Joshua Delano, Sr., a soldier in the Revolution, who was born in 1746, and died May 20, 1819, and whose wife was Patience Snow. Captain Joshua's father was Jethro Delano, born July 31, 1701, who married Elizabeth Pope, of Sandwich. Jethro was son of Lieutenant Jonathan (born in Duxbury in 1647, died in Dartmouth in 1720) and his wife, Mercy Warren, grand-daughter of Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower."

Lieutenant Jonathan Delano was son of Philip De La Noye by his first wife, Hester Dewsbury, of Duxbury, whom he married in December, 1634 (Plymouth Colony Records, vol. i.). Philip De La Noye (son of Jean de Lannoy), born at Leyden, Holland, in 1602, baptized December 6, 1603, came to Plymouth in the ship "Fortune" in 1621, and died in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1681. His second wife, whom he married in 1657, was Mary, widow of James Glass and daughter of William Pontus.

According to "The Royal Chart of Lannoy," in the Delano Genealogy, the line of ancestry goes back to "600 B.C.," given as "the earliest known date, authentic or otherwise."

Mr. and Mrs. Delano have one child, a son, Preston Brady Delano, who was born in Phoenix, Mich., April 2, 1886, Mr. Delano being then superintendent of the Phoenix and St. Clair mines at that place. This son fitted for Harvard at Mr. Mosher's Home Preparatory School, and successfully passed the examination. He is greatly interested in athletic sports, winning the silver cup in the tennis tournament in Fairhaven, Old Home Week, 1903, and the cup at the Country Club, New Bedford, September, 1903.

ELIZABETH ELLEN HAYWARD, Past President of the J. G. Foster Corps, W. R. C. No. 174, of South Framingham, Mass., is a native of Keene, N.H. She was born September 8, 1841, daughter of Hosea and Hannah D. (Britton) Chase. Her father, Hosea Chase, was a descendant in the sixth generation of Aquila Chase, "a mariner from Cornwall, England," who settled in Hampton, N.H., in 1640, and in 1646 removed to Newbury, Mass. The line is: Aquila,¹ Moses,² Daniel,³ Caleb,⁴ Stephen,⁵ Hosea.⁶ Aquila Chase married Anna Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler, of Hampton. His son, Moses Chase, married in 1684 Ann Follansbee, and lived in Newbury. Daniel Chase, son of Moses and Ann, married Sarah March, and eventually settled in Sutton, Mass. Their son Caleb married Sarah Prince. Stephen Chase, son of Caleb and father of Hosea, was born in Sutton, Mass., April 26, 1763. He died in Keene, N.H., April 6, 1830. Betsey Chase, his wife, was born August 25, 1767, and died August 12, 1850.

It is of interest to note in this connection that Caleb Chase, grandfather of Hosea, was brother to Samuel Chase, the great-grandfather of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase.

Hosea Chase and Hannah Drusilla Britton were married in Keene at the residence of her brother-in-law, Captain William Bradford, November 4, 1833, by the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, pastor of the Unitarian church. They at once began their home-making in the new house built by Mr. Chase on his farm in Keene, adjoining that of his brother Charles, the house standing on high land overlooking the meadows through which flows the beautiful Ashuelot River.

Hosea Chase was born in Keene, N.H., April 23, 1805, and died November 17, 1874. His wife, Hannah D., was born in Westmoreland, N.H., August 21, 1811, and died in South Framingham, Mass., February 28, 1896. Their children were: Martha S., who married Edmund J. Perham, and died in 1860; Frances A., who died in 1867; Hosea B., who died in infancy; Elizabeth E. (Mrs. Hayward); William H., who died at seventeen; and Daniel W., who died in 1867 in his twenty-second

year. Edmund J. Perham in the Civil War enlisted in the Ninth New Hampshire Infantry, and died in the service at Knoxville, Md. Frances Ann Chase taught school in Keene for fourteen years.

Elizabeth Ellen Chase in her girlhood attended the public schools of Keene and, for one term, Mount Cæsar Seminary, in Swanzey, N.H. In early life she united with the Unitarian church in Keene. She was at one time secretary of the Gospel Temperance Union of Keene.

On the 7th of September, 1859, she was married by the Rev. William O. White to the Rev. William Willis Hayward. Mr. Hayward was born in Hancock, N.H., October 17, 1834, son of Charles Hayward and Ann, daughter of Jacob G. and Betsey (Stanley) Lakin, the latter a school-teacher in her district.

Mr. Hayward's maternal grandfather was a son of Lemuel Lakin, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, son of William, the second permanent settler of Hancock, descended from William¹ Lakin, an early settler in Reading, Mass.

Charles Hayward, born in 1806, son of Charles Prescott⁶ Hayward and his wife, Sarah Mason, was descended from George¹ Hayward, one of the early settlers of Concord, Mass., through Joseph,² born in 1643, and his second wife, Elizabeth Treadwell; Simeon,³ who married Rebecca Hartwell; Lieutenant Joseph,⁴ who married Abigail Hosmer; and Joseph,⁵ born in 1746, who married Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Charles Prescott, of Concord, and was the father of Charles Prescott Hayward.

The Rev. William W. Hayward was educated in the public schools, in the academies at Hancock, Peterboro, and Frankestown, and at the New England Normal Institute in Lancaster, Mass. For nine winters he taught in the country schools and for three years in private schools. At twenty-one years of age he was elected a member of the superintending school committee in Hancock. He afterward served for one year as superintendent of schools at Newfane, Vt., three years as a member of the school board in Keene, N.H., and one year as chairman thereof. Deciding to enter the ministry, he studied two years

with the Rev. Lemuel Willis in Warner, N.H., and was ordained in June, 1859, as a Universalist, at Enfield, N.H. He took a subsequent course of study at the Tufts Divinity School, from which he received the degree of B.D. in 1871, being the first graduate from this school. He was settled as pastor of Universalist churches at Newfane, Vt., Fairfield, Me., Keene, N.H., and in Wakefield, Acton, Methuen, Plymouth, and South Framingham, Mass.

A resident of the Pine Tree State during the Civil War, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Henry Russ, Jr., and served as chaplain.

While he was in the army, Mrs. Hayward spent several weeks with him, literally on the picket line, at Martinsburg, W. Va., at that time the base of General Phil Sheridan's supplies and the object of repeated and untiring attacks on the part of the confederates of Mosby, the noted guerrilla. When Mrs. Hayward went to Martinsburg, firing upon the night trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was a frequent occurrence. On reaching the Martinsburg station at about five o'clock of a November morning, she was informed by the officer in charge that the Thirteenth Maine had left the town. A private, however, corrected the mistake, and to him was entrusted the task of conducting her through the town, past several barricades in the streets, to the headquarters of the regiment. Mrs. Hayward was an excellent horsewoman, and soon became deservedly popular with the soldiers. She assisted the captains in making out the pay-rolls, and has the enviable record of never having made a mistake. She rendered good service in the convalescent camps and in the hospital, writing letters for the sick and wounded and taking care of their money, which in times of danger she concealed about her person.

In the various parishes over which her husband presided, Mrs. Hayward was active in church and Sunday-school work, for several years being superintendent of a Sunday-school. An active member for some years of the Woman's Centenary Association of the Universalist

Church, she raised one hundred dollars for the centenary fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayward were graduated from the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle of South Framingham in 1888. She was president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and a leader in the campaign against the liquor saloons in Framingham, meeting with great success. Having been selected by a special committee to write a history of the town of Hancock, N.H., Mr. Hayward for seven years devoted all the time he could spare from parish and other public duties to this work. The book was published in 1889, and contains over a thousand printed pages of valuable material. It is recognized by historical and genealogical societies and by the officials of public libraries as one of the best town histories ever issued.

In its preparation Mrs. Hayward rendered valuable assistance. Diligently searching four volumes of town and one of church records, she compiled the list of marriages, nearly a thousand in number.

In June, 1889, Mr. Hayward accepted a call to the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Medfield, Mass. He won the love and respect of the citizens of the town, as in former places where he had been settled as pastor. Popular with the young and ever thoughtful of their interests, he was active in the guild movement (since his death named the Hayward Guild) and in temperance and charitable work. The Norfolk Unitarian Club was organized by him; and the various branches of work, in all of which he was assisted by his wife, prospered under his charge. His address on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the church, October 8, 1889, was published in pamphlet form. Mr. Hayward was a friend of the Woman's Relief Corps, and in 1891 he accompanied Mrs. Hayward, who was a delegate, to the National Convention held in Detroit, Mich.

As an officer of the National Army Chaplains' Association, which he helped to form in Detroit in 1891, as a Memorial Day orator and a leading spirit in many philanthropic movements, he was widely known; and his death, which occurred in Medfield, July 26, 1892,

caused sorrow in many sections of the country. The committee of the church in Medfield paid the following tribute to his memory: "We look back upon the years of his pastorate as years of prosperity in the history of this church and parish and as years marked by deep interest in all that pertains to the building up of true, noble Christian character and stimulating its people to useful Christian lives. We respected him for his true manliness, dignity, and unselfishness." The Young People's Religious Guild remembered with gratitude the interest manifested by him in their organization.

Resolutions of respect, recognizing and recording his elevated character, his fidelity to duty, the exalted principles which governed his life, his forbearing sympathy and good will, were passed by the Medfield Historical Society, the General J. G. Foster Post, G. A. R., of South Framingham, and by the Relief Corps auxiliary to the Grand Army post in Milford, N.H., where Mr. Hayward gave his last Memorial Day address.

The Norfolk Unitarian Conference, in a letter to Mrs. Hayward, testified that "they all regarded Mr. Hayward with honor and respect for his sterling faithfulness, his blameless record, and his earnest devotedness to his profession. His uniform courtesy, dignity, and friendliness won the affection of all, and made him always a welcome companion."

A former pastor of the church in Keene wrote to her: "You have the comfort of reflecting that you have been a true helpmeet to your husband these many years. By your energy, your sympathy, your judgment, your ready planning for the social interests of a parish, as well as for the advancement of the church and Sunday-school, you have shown a spirit of co-operation that must have been invaluable to him."

Mr. Hayward, who had been identified with the Masons, the Temple of Honor, and United Order of the Golden Cross, was an officer of Beaver Brook Lodge of Odd Fellows at Keene, N.H. He had four brothers, two of whom are living in New Hampshire.

Mrs. Hayward is a member of the Daughters of New Hampshire and a charter member of

the Historical Society of Hancock, N.H. For four years she was chaplain of the Relief Corps connected with General J. G. Foster Post. Before this corps joined the National Woman's Relief Corps (it being an independent local society previous to 1897), she was chaplain for two years of the corps auxiliary to the post in Walpole, at the same time retaining her membership in the "Independent Corps" of South Framingham. Since the latter has become a part of the Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C., Mrs. Hayward has been active in the State and national work. She is one of the official visitors and directors of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, Mass. She has attended the National Conventions in Western cities as a delegate from the Department of Massachusetts. In 1902 she was president of the corps in South Framingham, where she has resided since the death of her husband, and at the close of her official year was presented with a gold badge as a testimonial of regard. A woman of dignity and culture, she is an excellent presiding officer. She is a National Aide in the Woman's Relief Corps and is now serving the W. R. C. as one of the National Executive Committee, being also on the Finance and Floral Committees of the National Convention to be held in Boston in August, 1904, in connection with the National Encampment of the G. A. R.

HANNAH J. BAILEY, of Winthrop Centre, Me., National Superintendent, W. C. T. U., Department of Peace and International Arbitration, was born in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, July 5, 1839, being the daughter of David and Letitia (Clark) Johnston and the first of a family of eight children. Her father was a minister in the Society of Friends, and her mother one of the most devoted and loving Christian women who ever helped to make a home. Her maternal ancestry has been traced back to Samuel Clark, of whom the compiler of a brief genealogy issued (second edition) in 1897 says: "I find that the probabilities are very strong that Samuel Clark, Sr., came from England

in 1630, the year in which Governor Winthrop, the Rev. Richard Denton, Thomas Wicks, and over a thousand others first sailed to America. With the last two named he was closely associated at Stamford, Conn."

During her childhood the subject of this sketch attended the district schools of Cornwall, until her parents removed to Plattekill, in Ulster County, New York, about seventeen miles from her birthplace. There she became an eager student in another district school, to which she had to walk a mile each day. Afterward she was sent to a Friends' boarding-school in her native State. Here, as well as by her own independent efforts, by much reading and in other ways, she acquired a good practical education, but never ceased to regret her parents' limited circumstances, which rendered it impossible for her to pursue a college course. For nine years after returning home she taught school. She then became the wife of Moses Bailey, a well-known oil-cloth manufacturer, of Winthrop Centre, Me.

After Mr. Bailey's death, which occurred in 1882, when their only child was a boy of twelve, Mrs. Bailey showed rare executive ability in conducting his extensive business affairs. This she did for nine years.

Being a birthright member of the Society of Friends, always strong in its peace principles, Mrs. Bailey is admirably adapted to interest others in the work of her Department of Peace and International Arbitration. The work accomplished has been mainly of an educational character. Peace bands have been formed among children, clergymen invited to preach in the interest of the cause, and petitions have been circulated. To this work Mrs. Bailey was appointed in 1887 by the National Union and in 1888 by the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. As a result of her persistent efforts and those of her co-workers, the Peace and International Arbitration Department of the W. C. T. U. has been organized in twenty-eight States and in the District of Columbia. It is now organized in fourteen countries, and there are also many lands in which effectual work is being done unofficially. The W. C. T. U. Peace Department has taken part in all the

World's Peace Congresses held since its organization. Among its publications are two official papers, one for adults and one for children, and two books called "Voices of Peace" and "Gleanings on the Subject of Peace and Arbitration." The department, in connection with other peace societies of the world, observes the third Sunday of December each year as Peace Sunday. Able lecturers are busy, going about a great deal of the time educating public opinion in the interests of this important work.

Mrs. Bailey has travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the United States. In helping to advance other reforms, also, Mrs. Bailey has been active. Together with two or three other prominent ladies of her State, she has been trying for years to obtain a reformatory prison for women in Maine. The outlook toward good results of their untiring efforts now seems encouraging.

Mrs. Bailey became president of the Maine Equal Suffrage Association in 1891, and held the position for six years. She was one of the judges in the Department of Liberal Arts at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, having been appointed by the Board of Lady Managers. At Washington in 1895 she was elected treasurer of the National Council of Women for three years. Similar positions she has held for many years at a time in the work of her church. Three times she has received appointment from the governor of her State to represent Maine on the National Board of Charities and Correction.

For many years Mrs. Bailey has been in the habit of aiding, both financially and by letters of encouragement and counsel, young people of limited means who have shown themselves desirous of obtaining a good education in order to take part in the work and reforms of the world. As her protégés pay her back the money loaned them, she passes it on to other ambitious young persons of her acquaintance, and thus the beautiful work continues.

At her home, "Sunnyslope," Mrs. Bailey practises the doctrine which she advocates so enthusiastically—the "brotherhood of all mankind under the white banner of peace"—and welcomes guests from every land. Mrs. Bailey

puts her horses, carriages, and boats at the command of her visitors, while each morning usually finds her for several hours at her desk, with her faithful secretary sitting near, receiving and sending out letters and other manuscripts to promote the interests of the cause she loves.

Mrs. Bailey's home is delightfully situated in a town containing five large lakes and fine mountain scenery. The church of her choice stands on a slight eminence on the south. On her beautiful grounds gravel walks are laid out among choice flowers and plants, with a fountain throwing up sparkling spray. A greenhouse joined to the dwelling supplies flowers all the year around for the pulpit of the church and for the 'comfort and cheer of "shut-in" friends and neighbors.

Mrs. Bailey's friends often remonstrate with her against the strenuous life she lives, fearing that her strength may not be equal to so much effort, but she smiles as she replies, "I must be among those who wear out, not those who rust out." There are few, if any, of the philanthropists of the world who more enjoy their work than does the subject of this sketch. Truly does she live "not to be ministered unto, but to minister"

"For the cause that needs assistance,
For the wrongs that need resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that she can do."

H. H. J.

SUSIE CHAMPNEY CLARK.—Near the summit of Nonantum Hill, which marks a boundary between Newton and Brighton, Mass., the subject of this sketch was born. Her parents, James Clark and Welthy Jane (Park) Clark, came of sterling stock in the Green Mountain State. The maternal ancestors, Daniel Harrington and Welthy (Ladd) Park, were of Puritan descent, the progenitor of their line, Richard Park, being a landed proprietor in Cambridge, Mass., in 1636. The paternal grandparents, Nathaniel and Betsey Clark, claimed for their posterity a faint strain of North American Indian blood.

As the story has come down, passed, lip to lip, from one generation to another, a Clark maiden was carried into captivity by a dusky chieftain in the French and Indian War. He soon after, most amiably, passed to the happy hunting-grounds of his race, his captive returning to her people in Vermont, where his son, who bore the family name of his mother, Clark, became the progenitor of a line of male descendants, each bearing many of the better traits of the red man, tempered and modified by civilization, such as stalwart physique, keen love of nature, unusual strength of memory, with a marked gift of healing. Miss Clark is said to be the seventh in descent from the chieftain, the towering height of some of her ancestors being obliterated in her very diminutive organism. She lived in Brighton until her eighth year, when, after the loss of her father, she removed with her mother to Quincy, Ill., where in the broad, free life of the West the forming years of her girlhood were spent. When she had reached the age of fifteen, her mother was again married to Francis H. Johnson, of Cambridge, Mass., which city has since been her home.

Always delicate in health and completely prostrated a year or two after her removal to Cambridge, Miss Clark for many years was a confirmed and partially paralyzed invalid, her opportunities for school training being thus restricted to the high schools of Quincy and Cambridge. But the Infinite Wisdom makes no mistakes in training its instruments for appointed service, and an education was gained on that pillow of prolonged suffering which no university could grant—an education in the sense of educing those latent powers of the soul which can only gain fruition through the growth of the spiritual or psychic nature, thus encouraged by enforced seclusion from the world of physical and mental activity. It was a hard and painful curriculum, one sadly prolonged by ignorance concerning the power of the spirit to dominate physical conditions and by unconsciousness of her own innate gifts of healing. But there came an hour, as she approached her third decade, when the purpose to be thus wrought seemed fully accomplished, when from the gates of death, through which

she had nearly passed, she was raised almost instantaneously, miraculously, as it seemed, by the agency of a modern exponent of the science of healing, to perfect health and strength, an emancipation which, in the many useful years that have since elapsed, has known no illness, no pain, or exhaustion, although she has come constantly in touch with disease of every kind.

A few months later her own life work of ministration to the sick and suffering, of uplifting humanity from physical bondage, opened before her, a service she might never have chosen, but she could not be disobedient to the divine prompting or to the call of human need. She has never made any claim to public patronage or recognition, but has performed her mission unobtrusively, courting obscurity rather than popularity. Her name has never appeared among the advertisements in the press or on any door, at home or abroad; and no cure among her many phenomenal cases has ever been publicly reported. Yet many of the most noted authors, editors, and professional literati of the country are numbered among her grateful patrons, while the poor and the destitute have likewise abundantly shared in her ministrations. That her success has been unvarying, she claims is due to the fact that the element of personal effort is so largely eliminated from her work. She feels that the healing is done *through* her instrumentality, not *by* her, through a baptism from the one Power in the universe, with whom "all things are possible." Through her psychometric gift, or by the use of the soul's sense of touch, she has made accurate diagnoses of internal conditions, reflecting them in her own consciousness as if in a mirror placed in front of the patient. Psychic or soul healing, she claims, reaches the realm of causation, and gains at-one-ment with the hidden springs of Being as does no other method.

Miss Clark is allied with none of the modern healing cults, Christian, mental, or divine science, her work being representative of a distinct and individual type. For eighteen years she has labored constantly, in season and out of season, not alone in Boston and its extended suburbs, but in New York, Brook-

lyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, and throughout California, where during five winters she has had a large and successful practice. She has also lectured widely in the cities above mentioned on spiritual and ethical topics, teaching many classes, outlining her gospel of health, presenting spiritual truth and the true science of Being through color symbolism and also through musical vibrations, interpretations which have proved very helpful to the many lives thus blessed and uplifted. For a time she held in Boston regular Sunday services, which served as a means of growth and refreshment to interested auditors. Of late, public speaking on a wide range of subjects has largely taken the place of the work of healing, though this duty can never be wholly laid aside. She claims that the true doctor, as the name (*docere*, to teach) implies, must ever be an efficient teacher.

Miss Clark wields also a prolific pen, and some of her books have become household benefactors. Not a few instances have been reported where marked healing has occurred from reading her early volume, "A Look Upward," a book which had to be replaced in the Boston Public Library because the first copy was worn out by constant use. Other similar works of hers are entitled "To Bear Witness," "Pilate's Query," "The Melody of Life," and "Key-notes for Daily Harmonies." To quote from the *New York Press*: "Miss Clark presents her gospel in language quite free from the illogical and dogmatic statements of some writings in this line, and with the clear touch of psychic illumination which many others lack. Her message is one of life, of liberty, of purity, health, and the most exalted spirituality. It is a sincere, earnest, and helpful endeavor to raise mortals above the low material plane on which too many are content to exist and toil and suffer." In lighter vein she has written spicy sketches of travel in "The Round Trip from the Hub to the Golden Gate," "Lorita, an Alaskan Maiden," and "Souvenirs of Travel." Among her metaphysical pamphlets are included "What is Thought?" "The New Renaissance," "Is it Hypnotism?" "Metaphysical Queries," and "Short Lessons in Theosophy." Much editorial work has also

been done by her on various journals and magazines.

Among Miss Clark's possessions are artistic gifts, whose unfoldment and exercise are held in abeyance by the more important humanitarian impulse and need. She has crossed the continent ten times, and visited every State and Territory in the Union, even Alaska being to her familiar ground. It is perhaps safe for the writer to predict that the major portion of Miss Clark's spiritual and literary work still awaits her. c. s. c.

LIZZIE ALLEN PACKARD was born in Falmouth, Me., in 1853, the daughter of Reuben Allen and his wife, Emily J. Allen, who was a woman of sterling character.

Lizzie Allen was educated in the public schools of her native town and at Westbrook Seminary, where she was a student for two years. She was married in March, 1872, to Samuel Adams Packard, who belongs to a well-known Maine family, and who is one of the oldest active practitioners of dentistry in Portland. Seven children have been born of their union, and six of them are living.

Socially Mrs. Packard is a favorite, and takes an interest in all the questions of the day. She is a woman of attractive personality, and makes an excellent presiding officer. She is now president of the A. B. C. Klass, a woman's club which has an interesting history, and is named for Mrs. A. B. C. Keene, a cultivated woman, formerly of Bangor, under whose leadership in that city the earlier classes for home study were formed. Mrs. Packard is also treasurer of the Mentone Club, which, since its inception six years ago, has had for its course of study the history of Maine. For some years Mrs. Packard has been active in the work of the Samaritan Association, one of the oldest charities in Portland. Conspicuous among her good deeds is the efficient work she did during the year 1899 in the line of school-room decoration. Any stranger going into the Deering High School or the Saunders Street Primary School finds evidence of much thorough,



1860- Susan B. Anthony-1902,

painstaking labor, the walls being adorned with valuable pictures, which delight and educate the pupils. It was no easy matter to obtain these. Mrs. Packard knows how many hours of persuasive talking were needed at first to arouse any enthusiasm, how persistently contributions were sought, and what numerous entertainments were given before funds were forthcoming with which to purchase them. During this year of exacting toil she proved herself an energetic and untiring worker. The results are certainly gratifying. During the eleven years that Dr. Packard was a member of the Deering Board of Education, he found his wife always interested in the plans which pointed toward better methods and higher aims in the local schools. Essentially a lover of children, she is ambitious for them, and rejoices in their ever-increasing advantages.

Mrs. Packard has always proved herself a devoted home-maker and housekeeper. In her private life those who know her best esteem her most. Dr. and Mrs. Packard attend the Congregational church.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, in virtue of her birth, her parentage, her six years of budding childhood passed at the foot of "Old Greylock" in the Berkshire range of hills, also through the residence of her ancestors in direct line, both maternal and paternal, with most if not all of their kith and kin, for seven generations, in Rhode Island or South-eastern or Western Massachusetts, may be justly claimed as a New England woman.

Daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Read) Anthony, she was born at Adams, Mass., February 15, 1820, and was named for an aunt, Susan Anthony Brownell. The history of the family in America begins with the arrival at Portsmouth, R.I., in 1634, of John Anthony, a native of Hempstead, England, and then twenty-seven years of age. He served the colony as a Deputy, 1666-72. He had three sons—John, Jr., Joseph, and Abraham—and two daughters.

John, Jr., was the father of Albro³ Anthony, whose daughter Elizabeth,⁴ born in 1728,

married a Scotsman, Gilbert Stuart, Sr., and became the mother of Gilbert Stuart, born in 1755, the great portrait painter.

From John Anthony, the immigrant, to Daniel Anthony, of Adams, Mass., the line appears (from the printed records consulted) to have descended through Abraham,² William,³ William, Jr.,⁴ David,⁵ Humphrey.⁶ William Anthony, son of Abraham and his wife, Alice Woodell, or Wodell, married in 1695 Mary Coggeshall, who belonged to a family well known in Portsmouth, R.I., to this day.

David Anthony married Judith Hicks. Shortly before the Revolution he removed from Dartmouth, Mass., where his son Humphrey was born in 1770, to Berkshire, settling near Adams. Judith Hicks probably belonged to the family founded by Robert Hicks, who came over in the "Fortune" in 1621.

Humphrey Anthony married Hannah Lapham. Both were birthright Quakers, or Friends, and she was an Elder, and in "meeting" sat on the "high seat." Their son Daniel was born in 1794. At the time of the division in 1826 between the liberal and the orthodox Friends, he sided with the liberals, or Hicksites. He was educated at Nine Partners, a Friends' boarding-school, and began active life as a teacher, shortly becoming a cotton manufacturer, some years later a farm-owner, and then engaging in the insurance business, the family home being successively in Adams, Mass., Battenville, Centre Falls, and Rochester, N.Y. Mr. Anthony was a man of excellent business capacity, true moral courage, and sterling integrity; his wife, Lucy Read Anthony, a woman of sweet disposition and gentle manners, yet not lacking native energy and force of character. Her father, Daniel Read, was a native of Rehoboth, Mass., a Universalist in religion, a Whig in politics. Her mother, Susanna Richardson Read, was from Scituate.

The removal of Daniel Anthony and his family from Adams to Battenville, N.Y., forty-four miles distant, took place in 1826. Young as she was at this time, Susan had already, from her close association with "Old Graylock"—visible embodiment of strength and uplift, its top seeming to touch the sky—received an inspiration destined to remain with her through

life. At Battenville the Anthony children, two boys and four girls, were taught in a private school at home. At the age of fifteen Susan was a teacher in that school. At seventeen she taught in a family at Easton, N.Y., receiving her board and one dollar per week. The next summer she taught a district school and "boarded round," her wages being a dollar and a half per week. Following that, she attended successively a boarding-school, Miss Deborah Moulson's, at Hamilton, near Philadelphia, and a private school at home taught by Daniel Wright. Here ended, 1839, her school-days proper. From the first she had shown herself precociously intelligent, ambitious to learn, and fond of mastering difficult problems.

The winter had brought business reverses to Mr. Anthony. With characteristic honesty he turned over his property to his creditors, reserving only the bare necessities allowed by law, and in March removed to Centre Falls, two miles away. For some time after, Susan's energies were devoted to domestic concerns, such as washing, cooking, spinning, and weaving, with quilting bees, apple bees, sleigh rides, and other rural diversions, not to mention eligible offers of marriage at this period and later on to keep life from being dull and pleasureless. Her next school was at New Rochelle, N.Y. For teaching a summer term of fifteen weeks she was paid thirty dollars.

The final migration of Daniel Anthony and his household, now depleted by the marriage of two daughters, was in 1845, the journey being made by railroad and canal to a farm three miles west of Rochester, N.Y. For three years from May, 1846, Susan was an assistant in the Canajoharie Academy, the principal of which, Daniel B. Hagar, failed not in after life to express high appreciation of her ability and services as a teacher. In 1850 and 1851 she was at home, managing the farm, her father attending to his business in Syracuse. After one more brief term of school, in the spring of 1852 she gave up teaching, to devote herself henceforth with singleness of purpose and rare continuity of effort to the strenuous activities of her "fifty years of noble endeavor for the freedom of women," activities thus summed up and circumstantially set forth in her

authorized biography (happily not finished), "The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony," by Ida Husted Harper, published in 1898. In these well-filled volumes, two in number, the leading facts and events, together with numerous stirring incidents and amusing episodes in her public career, are recorded in chronological order, passages from letters and from her diary revealing more intimate experiences of joy and of sorrow, bearing witness to strong family affections and a large capacity for friendship. The work is carefully indexed, and each volume prefaced by a copious table of contents, with conspicuous headings, marking various turning-points and stages in the life journey therein set forth. For example may be cited: Chapter V. Entrance into Public Life (1850-52); VI. Temperance and Teachers' Conventions (1852-53); X. Campaigning with the Garrisonians (1857-58); XIV. Women's National Loyal League (1863-64); XVII. Campaigns in New York and Kansas (1867); XVIII. Establishing the *Revolution* (1868); XIX. Founding the National Suffrage Society (1869); XX. Fiftieth Birthday (1870); XXI. End of *Revolution* (1870); XXIII. First Trip to the Pacific Coast (1871); XXV. Trial for Voting under Fourteenth Amendment (1873); XXX. Writing the History; XXXI. The Legacy—Nebraska Campaign (1882)—Off for Europe (1883); XXXV. Union of Associations—International Council (1888); XL. Made President of National Association, 1892; XLI. World's Fair—Congress of Representative Women (1893); XLV. Second Visit to California (1895); Anthony Reunion at Adams (1897).

While teaching at Canajoharie, Miss Anthony served as secretary of the local society of the Daughters of Temperance; and at a supper on March 1, 1849, to which they invited the people of the village, she made the principal address, reading it from her manuscript. It was her first platform utterance.

It may here be mentioned that the Woman's Rights Convention that met at Seneca Falls in July, 1848, and adjourned to meet in Rochester, August 2, had been attended by her father, mother, and sister Mary, and that they had signed its declaration. Reading with interest

the New York *Tribune* reports of a similar convention in Worcester, Mass., October, 1850, Miss Anthony "sympathized fully with the demand for equal rights for women, but was not yet quite convinced that these included the suffrage."

In 1851, as the president of a lodge of Daughters of Temperance in Rochester, she was very active in raising funds and organizing societies to carry on temperance work, and there "first displayed that executive ability which was destined to make her famous." Attending in that winter an anti-slavery meeting conducted by Stephen and Abby Kelley Foster, she was so much interested that she accompanied them for a week in their lecturing tour. In the following May she first met Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who afterward said of her, "I liked her thoroughly from the beginning." From their second meeting in the next summer at the home of Mrs. Stanton dated their lifelong friendship, acquaintance with Lucy Stone beginning at the same time and place.

Miss Anthony's experience as a delegate from the Daughters of Temperance to the mass meeting held by the Sons of Temperance at Albany early in 1852 would have disheartened a less heroic woman. "Her credentials, with those of other women delegates, were accepted, but, when she rose to speak to a motion, she was informed by the presiding officer that 'the sisters were not invited there to speak, but to listen and learn.' She and three or four other ladies at once left the hall."

The women then held a little meeting of their own, which the Rev. Samuel J. May helped to organize. The result was the first Woman's State Temperance Convention. This was held in Rochester in April of the same year. At Syracuse in September, 1852, she attended for the first time a Woman's Rights Convention. From that convention she "came away thoroughly convinced that the right which woman needed above every other, the one, indeed, which would secure to her all others, was the right of suffrage."

At the first annual meeting of the Woman's State Temperance Society, held in Rochester in June, 1853, Miss Anthony was re-elected secretary, but refused to serve, stating that

"the vote showed they would not accept the principle of woman's rights, and, as she believed thoroughly in standing for the equality of woman, she would not act as officer of such a society. . . . Miss Anthony, although a total abstainer all her life, was never again connected with a temperance organization."

In 1854 Judge William Hay, of Saratoga, brought out a new edition of his romance, "Isabel d' Avalos," dedicated as follows:—

TO

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Whose earnestness of purpose, honesty of intention, unremitting industry, indefatigable perseverance, and extraordinary business talent are surpassed only by the virtues of her life, devoted, like that of Dorothea Dix, to the cause of humanity.

In the winter of 1861 a number of abolitionists under the leadership of Susan B. Anthony planned a series of meetings to be held in the State of New York. In the small towns the meetings passed off quietly; but in every city, from Buffalo, where the first one was held on January 3, to Albany, they were broken up by mobs. At Albany the Democratic mayor, George H. Thacher, true to his oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of New York, announced to their opponents his intention of protecting them in the right of speech. On the day appointed Association Hall was filled to the doors. "The mayor went on the platform, and announced that he had placed policemen in citizens' clothes in various parts of the hall, and that whoever made the least disturbance would be at once arrested. Then he laid a revolver across his knees, and sat during the morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. Several times the mob broke forth, and each time arrests were promptly made. Toward the close of the evening he said to Miss Anthony, 'If you insist upon holding your meetings tomorrow, I shall still protect you; but, if you will adjourn at the close of this session, I shall consider it a personal favor.' Of course, she willingly acceded to his request." This closed the series of conventions. Immediately afterward the State Woman's Rights Convention

was held in Albany, February 7 and 8, and this was the last of those conventions for five years.

In the summer of 1862 Miss Anthony attended her last State Teachers' Convention, which was held in Rochester. For ten years she had kept up her membership dues, and had not missed an annual meeting; and since 1853, when she first made her voice heard in the deliberations, she had advocated the rights of women teachers to hold office in the organization, to serve on committees, to exercise free speech, and to receive equal pay with men for equal work.

In the fall she entered the lecture field, speaking extempore on "Emancipation the Duty of the Government." A prominent citizen, after hearing her at Mecklenburg, wrote to her, "There is not a man among all the political speakers who can make that duty as plain as you have done."

In New York City, at an enthusiastic meeting held in Dr. Cheever's church on May 14, 1863, in a dark period of the Civil War, when speeches were made by Angelina Grimké Weld, Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and others, was formed the Woman's National Loyal League, to give support to the government in its war for freedom. Mrs. Stanton was elected president, Miss Anthony secretary of the organization. Its object was to secure petitions to the Senate and House of Representatives, praying for an act emancipating all persons of African descent held in involuntary servitude. To this work Miss Anthony devoted her energies for a year and a half, sending out from the headquarters of the league, Room 20, Cooper Institute, where she remained all through the hot summer, thousands of blank petitions, accompanied by a circular letter asking for signers to the petitions. Charles Sumner distributed these petitions under his frank; and on February 9, 1864, he presented to the Senate the first instalment of the filled-out petitions, saying: "These petitions are signed by one hundred thousand men and women. They are from all parts of the country and from every condition of life. They ask nothing less than universal emancipation, and this they ask directly from the hands of Congress." In August, 1864, the number of

signatures had reached nearly four hundred thousand. Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson testified that "these petitions formed the bulwark of their demand for Congressional action to abolish slavery."

In January, 1868, a few weeks after the return of Miss Anthony from Kansas, where in the fall of 1867 she had taken part in the suffrage campaign for woman and the negro man, was issued in New York City the first number of the *Revolution*, a weekly paper conducted by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton in the interests of women, George Francis Train and David M. Melliss, of the *New York World*, agreeing to supply the needful funds until the paper should be on a paying basis. Its motto was: "Men, their rights and nothing more. Women, their rights and nothing less." Parker Pillsbury was one of the editors. The undertaking was considered ill-advised by the majority of suffragists. Miss Anthony writes: "All the old friends, with scarce an exception, are sure we are wrong. Only time can tell, but I believe we are right, hence bound to succeed." The *New York Home Journal* comments: "The *Revolution* is plucky, keen, and wide-awake. Some of its ways are not at all to our taste, yet we are glad to recognize in it the inspiration of the noblest aims, and the sagacity and talent to accomplish what it desires. It is on the right track, whether it has taken the right train or not."

The *Independent*, in concluding a "breezy editorial," said, "Its business management is in the good hands of Miss Susan B. Anthony, who has long been known as one of the most indefatigable, honest, obstinate, faithful, cross-grained, and noble-minded of the famous women of America."

After two and one-half years of hard work the *Revolution* was given up for financial reasons, Miss Anthony assuming personally the entire indebtedness, ten thousand dollars. She wasted no time in mourning over her disappointment and losses. Alone she started to earn the money to pay this debt with interest. For an evening lecture at Hornellsville four days later she received one hundred and fifty dollars. Says her biographer, "Miss Anthony worked unceasingly through winter's cold and summer's heat, lecturing sometimes under private

auspices, sometimes under those of a bureau, and herself arranging for unengaged nights." In six years the work was done. On May 1, 1876, she wrote: "The day of jubilee for me has come. I have paid the last dollar of the *Revolution* debt!"

On November 5, 1872, at an election held in the city of Rochester for a Representative in Congress, Susan B. Anthony and fourteen other women cast their ballots. This remarkable act was done under the conviction that it was in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, as explained by Francis Minor, of St. Louis, Henry R. Selden, of Rochester, and Albert G. Riddle, of Washington, all leading members of the bar, who believed women had a right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment. It was also intended as a test case. Many of the leading papers supported her, but the fifteen women of Rochester who voted were all arrested. Miss Anthony's trial took place in June, 1873, at Canandaigua. Judge Selden testified that he advised her to vote, and in a masterly address argued her case from a legal, constitutional, and moral standpoint. The prosecuting attorney followed. Associate Justice Ward Hunt then delivered his opinion, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty. The next day he sentenced her to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs. "May it please your honor," said she, "I will never pay a dollar of your unjust penalty," and she never did. Even by opponents of woman suffrage the action of Judge Hunt was denounced as arbitrary and illegal.

On May 15, 1869, women from nineteen States, who had come to New York as delegates to the third anniversary of the Equal Rights Association, met and formed a new organization, to be called the "National Woman Suffrage Association, whose special object should be a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, securing the ballot to the women of the nation on equal terms with men." Mrs. Stanton was elected president, Anna Dickinson one of the vice-presidents, and Miss Anthony one of the executive committee. To the superior business ability of Miss Anthony as planner and manager, occupying various official positions, the success of the many annual conven-

tions since held by the society has been largely due.

In November, 1869, was formed the American Suffrage Association, numbering among its leading members Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and Mary A. Livermore. The union of the two societies, National and American, proposed by the American in December, 1887, was effected in February, 1890. For bringing about this result more credit is acknowledged to be due to Alice Stone Blackwell than to any other one person.

Of the new National-American Suffrage Association Mrs. Stanton was the president in 1890 and 1891, when she asked to be relieved on account of age. Miss Anthony was made president in 1892, and held the office till 1900, when she declined re-election, and was made an honorary president for life. On resigning active leadership at the age of eighty, she said, "I expect to do more for woman suffrage in the next decade than ever before."

After fifty years of toilsome activity and heroic devotion to a principle, her cheerful testimony is, "I do not look back upon a hard life: I have been continually at work because I enjoyed being busy." Conviction that her "cause was just and she was in good company" helped her over many hard places.

The secret of her continuance and her success may be gathered from the remark of Charles Dudley Warner after a suffrage convention at Hartford, Conn., in the sixties: "Susan Anthony is my favorite. . . . You could see in every motion and in her very silence that the cause was all she cared for; self was utterly forgotten."

It was Mrs. Stanton, long-time intimate friend of Miss Anthony, who wrote of her, "I can truly say she is the most upright, courageous, self-sacrificing, magnanimous human being I have ever known."

Work on the History of Woman Suffrage, planned by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, and Mrs. Gage, and which they expected would be a pamphlet of a few hundred pages, was begun on the first of August, 1876, at the home of Mrs. Stanton. As material for the history, Miss Anthony had collected and preserved, during the quarter of a century preceding,

letters, reports, and other documents, filling several large trunks and boxes. To examine and assort these was in itself no slight task. In her diary Miss Anthony wrote, "I am immersed to my ears, and feel almost discouraged. . . . The work before me is simply appalling." The pamphlet idea was soon outgrown. The undertaking progressed intermittently, different writers assisting, Miss Anthony devoting months and months of toil, as well as bearing the burden of the business responsibility, to the conclusion. The first volume was issued in May, 1881. The second volume was completed in April, 1882. The third appeared in December, 1886. These three were edited by Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Gage. Their preparation and publication were made possible by the legacy of Mrs. Eliza Jackson Eddy. The fourth volume, edited by Susan B. Anthony and Ida Husted Harper, completing the record of the century, was published at the beginning of 1903. In the account of the thirty-second annual Suffrage Convention, in Washington, D.C., in February, 1900, mention is made of Miss Anthony's report as a delegate to the International Congress of Women in London in 1899 and her description of the reception of the Congress by the Queen at Windsor Castle. There is also an interesting account of the notable celebration of Miss Anthony's eightieth birthday.

As we have no warrant for here producing any considerable portion of the contents of Mrs. Harper's "Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony," readily as its bright paragraphs lend themselves to quotation, the foregoing glances and glimpses must suffice to represent that veteran reformer in these pages. In conclusion it may be remarked that the biography above named leaves Miss Anthony where it found her—at the foot of Old Greylock: here, at the ancestral homestead, on the 29th of July, 1897, she attended, as guest of honor, the annual meeting of the Berkshire Historical Society, and on the following day, with a numerous band of kinsfolk and friends, the Anthony Reunion; a notable gathering on their native heath of many loyal American citizens, not a few of them true-born sons and daughters of New England.

M. H. G.

HARRIET AMANDA CHAMBERLIN, a Past President of Willard C. Kinsley Woman's Relief Corps, No. 21, of Somerville, Mass., was born in Freeman, Me., October 9, 1837, daughter of Bartholomew and Mary (Tarr) Clayton. Her parents were from Farmington, Me. Her paternal grandfather, John Clayton, a native of Manchester, England, came to America as a soldier in the British army, and served under General Burgoyne in 1777. He received his discharge in September, 1783, and not long after settled in Augusta, then a part of Hallowell, Me. About the year 1787 he married Sally Austin. Bartholomew, above named, was their seventh child. Two sons of John Clayton served on the American side in the War of 1812, and twenty-three of his descendants fought for the Union in the Civil War, 1861-65.

Harriet A., daughter of Bartholomew Clayton and his wife Mary, was educated in the public schools of Freeman and the academy in Farmington. After completing her course of study she taught school for two years in Maine, and then came to Massachusetts.

On January 31, 1862, she was married to Russell Topliffe Chamberlin, a soldier of the Civil War, who enlisted from Somerville in 1862 in Company B, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment. He is a member of Willard C. Kinsley Post, No. 139, G. A. R., of Somerville, also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and other organizations.

Edmund Russell Chamberlin, born in 1863, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, died in 1880. They have one daughter, Mary Emily, who was born July 28, 1869. She was married February 27, 1889, to William Nelson Moore, and has since resided in Washington, D.C. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two daughters: Ruth, born April 28, 1890; and Doris, born September 15, 1893.

Mrs. Chamberlin has been a constant worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union since its organization, and has attended its State conventions as a delegate. Nearly forty years ago she united with the Sons of Temperance, and is a Past Worthy Patriarch of Clarendon Division, of West Somerville. She has

been a member of the Helping Hand Society in aid of the Working Girls' Home in Boston. She is a member of Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. She assisted in organizing the Woman's Auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association, of Somerville, and was for many years one of its most active members, having served as a member of committees and in other helpful capacities.

The Daughters of Maine, a large and prosperous club in Somerville, selected her for its president the second year of its organization. Being thoroughly patriotic and the wife of a soldier of the Civil War, she is active in the Woman's Relief Corps and other organizations formed to assist the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1887 Mrs. Chamberlin joined William C. Kinsley Relief Corps, No. 21, of Somerville, and immediately entered with earnestness into its work. After serving in several official positions she was elected president in 1891, and re-elected in 1892 for a second year. A gain in membership and interest was the result to the corps, which, from the date of her administration, was recognized as one of the best in the State. She attended several department conventions as a delegate, serving on committees and as department aide. Mrs. Chamberlin has also participated as a delegate in national conventions, and has travelled extensively in an official capacity. For the last eighteen years she has been a member of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts.

Her name is on the charter list of Ramona Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, of Somerville, and she was its first Noble Grand, taking an interest in the charitable and social work of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For two years she was president of the Ladies' Aid Association that was formed to assist the Somerville Hospital. Mrs. Chamberlin is also a member of the Somerville Historical Society. Her brother, Major William Z. Clayton, of Bangor, is a Past Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin are respected, not only for the efficiency of their work in organizations, but for those social qualities that gain friends in public and private life.

ESTELLE M. H. MERRILL, journalist, was born at Jefferson, Lincoln County, Me., in 1858, daughter of Gilman E. and Celenda S. Hatch. As a child Estelle M. Hatch attended the public schools of her native town. At fourteen years of age she entered Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Mass., and upon her graduation returned to Jefferson to teach. At the end of two years' successful work in that place she again came to Massachusetts, and taught school for three years in Hyde Park. She will always be gratefully remembered as a strong factor in establishing in the public schools of Hyde Park an additional course, giving practical business training, opportunities for which previously could be obtained only at private schools.

A lover of nature from her girlhood, when she used to wander through the Maine woods, during her period of teaching in the grammar and high school grades at Hyde Park she was fitting herself at the Harvard Annex and with private teachers to take a professorship in botany, her favorite study. She also furnished at intervals articles for the *Boston Transcript*, written under the signature of "Jean Kincaid."

A break in health, the result of overwork, necessitated rest and change. During her long convalescence she used her pen more and more, her first regular work as a journalist being on the *Boston Globe*. From furnishing special articles she progressed to a salaried position. Journalism became such a fascinating occupation that, though she was offered a lucrative professorship in botany in a Southern college at this juncture, she chose to remain in the newspaper field.

On October 1, 1887, she was married to Mr. Samuel Merrill, a native of Charlestown, N.H., a member of the Suffolk County bar and of the editorial staff of the *Boston Globe*.

Mrs. Merrill is well-known as a leader and speaker in the club world. She is the founder of the Cantabrigia Club, of which she is now honorary vice-president; was one of the charter members of the New England Woman's Press Association and its first secretary; is president of the Wheaton Seminary Club and

an active member of the Fathers' and Mothers' Club. Interested in many philanthropical movements, she is vice-president of the Woman's Charity Club and an officer in the Associated Charities of Cambridge. She is a pleasing and instructive lecturer on a variety of subjects, especially on educational and sociological questions.

She has recently become co-editor, with Dr. Mary Wood Allen, of *American Motherhood*, a Boston magazine devoted to the interests of mothers and home-makers.

LAVINA J. SPAULDING (Mrs. William C. Spaulding), president of the Aroostook County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was born in Pugwash, N.S., but from early childhood has been a resident of Maine. Her parents, John and Sarah (King) Sterling, were natives of Halifax, N.S., and both came of good old English stock. Her grandparents on the mother's side were Charles and Sarah King, and on her father's side were Captain John and Margaret Sterling, of Halifax, N.S.

When Lavina Sterling was too young to remember very distinctly the place of her nativity or to have any strong affiliations therewith, her parents removed to Fort Fairfield, Me. She was thus reared and educated under the American flag, and is intensely American in all her instincts and proclivities.

It was in the pioneer days of Northern Maine, when the location of the north-eastern boundary was a mooted question between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, that the Sterling home was established in the frontier town of Fort Fairfield. John Sterling, the father, at once became one of the leading men of the little settlement, which at that time was merely an opening in the grand old "forest primeval," where a few hardy and adventurous spirits, like himself, had penetrated the wilderness and made homes for themselves and families.

His house was the central point of the new settlement and the hospitable abiding-place of all strangers who came for a temporary stay in the little forest village. The locality had

been one of the most important points in the famous Aroostook War, when the State of Maine made its brave and manly protest against the encroachments of British greed; and a log fort and blockhouse had been there erected under Governor Fairfield's administration, thus giving the name to the frontier town.

Before the glowing fire of hard-wood logs, piled high upon the ample hearth, the younger members of the Sterling family listened to the stories of the stirring times when the homes of the villagers were upon "disputed territory," and when Great Britain was striving to gain permanent possession of this fair land. Amid these healthful natural surroundings was the youth of Lavina Sterling passed, and within the influence of these sturdy conditions was her character formed. Here she early imbibed those sterling qualities of mind and heart which she has continued to retain, even after the union with the man of her choice brought with it a change of name.

These frontier villages in Northern Aroostook developed with wonderful rapidity after the treaty of 1842 had terminated the long controversy and established the boundary beyond dispute. Soon good schools were established, and, as the population rapidly increased by the immigration of sturdy settlers, a degree of culture obtained, rugged at first, of necessity, but based upon the honest principle that in their isolated condition all must work heartily together for the common weal.

In the public schools of the town Miss Sterling acquired the rudiments of a good English education, which was supplemented by a course of study in Houlton Academy, now Ricker Classical Institute. In July, 1865, she was united in marriage to Mr. William Cole Spaulding, of Buckfield, Me., now one of the most prosperous merchants of Aroostook County. Mrs. Spaulding had two children, both worthy sons of a devoted mother. John Sterling Spaulding, who, after coming to man's estate, entered into business with his father, passed to the higher life on December 15, 1896. The remaining son, Atwood William Spaulding, was military secretary, with the rank of Major, on the staff of Governor Powers. He is at the



ANNA FLORENCE GRANT

present time in business with his father in Caribou.

In comparatively early life, when she was the centre of a beautiful and attractive home, with a devoted husband ever striving to promote her wishes, and when two affectionate sons were in the most receptive years of childhood and youth, Mrs. Spaulding became deeply interested in the aims and purposes of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, becoming a member in the early years of its history. To the upbuilding of this organization and to the working out of its principles she has spared no reasonable effort. At home, abroad, in legislative halls, in church councils, and in social circles she has given voice to her sincerest convictions. Her abilities and thorough, conscientious integrity were early recognized in the State organization, where she has occupied responsible official positions. Some of these she resigned upon the earnest solicitation of friends (who saw the need of her especial services in the county), to accept in 1889 the county presidency, which honorable position she still holds.

Mrs. Spaulding has taken an active part in all good works and never missed an opportunity to lend a helping hand to any unfortunate who comes within her notice. At home and within the thriving village of Caribou her most active work has been done, and here she is best loved and most appreciated. It was largely due to her efforts, aided by a few other public-spirited ladies of the town, that the town library was first established. This library, which was first maintained as a reading-room, soon outgrew its original resources, and was turned over to the town.

Mrs. Spaulding is also president of the Social Club of Caribou, organized in 1898, is an active member of the Literary Club, and is in close touch with all the agencies, charitable and otherwise, for the improvement of the town and the best interests of its citizens. In religious matters her affiliation is with the Episcopal church.

Mrs. Spaulding is a woman of pleasing presence, bright, attractive, and a most interesting conversationalist. In giving attention to public work she has never, in the least, neglected her household duties. Her charming residence in

Caribou is an ideal home, where all the domestic virtues are fully exemplified.

This brief notice was written by one who has long known and loved her, and whose most difficult task, in writing these lines, has been to refrain from too much of compliment and praise, he being aware that anything like fulsome flattery would be to her extremely distasteful.

E. W.

ANNA FLORENCE GRANT, printer, is a native of Portland, Maine. Her parents, Captain Frank M. and Joan Morse (Grant) Grant, removing to Boston in her girlhood, her education was received in the public schools of both cities. After her graduation she took a full course at Burdett's Business College, which she completed with honors. Her aptitude for a business career early began to manifest itself, and, when she was only twenty years old, she availed herself of an opportunity to buy out the printing establishment on Court Street, Boston, of two young men who were selling out. Becoming proprietor of the entire business plant, she proceeded to build up a trade. In these times of sharp competition it is no simple matter to achieve success along any line, and the art preservative of all arts is far from being an exception. This Miss Grant, with her superior qualifications and recognizing no such word as fail, has done. Entering the business without previous experience other than that gained by frequenting a printing-office and learning to set type as a pastime, she quickly mastered the details, and became very proficient in type-setting, proof-reading, making-up, and printing.

At this time Miss Grant was the only woman in Boston who owned and operated a printing establishment—an establishment, too, of which any man might well be proud, containing large presses run by electricity and having men as type-setters and in the shipping-room. During the first year (1891) she advertised largely, and received orders from every State and Territory in the Union, as well as some from abroad. One important factor in her business is the engraving and printing of fine invitations and

cards for weddings and society events generally. Another department in which she takes especial pride is that of making blank books, in connection with which she takes orders for binding, ruling, perforating, and electrotyping. She has printed everything, from a newspaper to a label the size of a postage stamp; from cards to law blanks, pamphlets, and books.

She is stationer for several leading women's clubs, and does stamping and embossing of the best quality. She is a very careful manager, making all her own estimates and figuring on contract work. She has many original ideas about her work, one of her specialties being advertising novelties. She has also manufactured some labor-saving devices for the counting-room, one of which, the "acme petty ledger," has met with a large sale. Her present place of business is at 42 Summer Street.

Miss Grant is a womanly woman, controlling her office with a dignity and kindly authority which have won for her the high respect of all her employees. Possessed of great tact and the courage which makes stepping-stones of obstacles, her progress has been steadily onward; and, with "*Semper fidelis*" for her motto, she has truly deserved her success.

CLARA L. BROWN DYER, artist, was born in Cape Elizabeth, Me., March 13, 1849, daughter of Captain Peter Weare and Lucy A. (Jones) Brown. Her father, who was born February 11, 1818, son of Jacob and Lucy (Pierce) Brown, was a master mariner, and spent a great part of his life at sea, often accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Dyer. He was trusted and beloved for his many sterling qualities. Jacob Brown, Mrs. Dyer's paternal grandfather, was son of Lieutenant Peter Weare Brown and his wife, Eunice Braun, grandson of Major Jacob, Jr., and Lydia (Weare) Brown, and great-grandson of Jacob Brown, Sr., and his wife Mary.

Major Jacob Brown, Jr., of North Yarmouth, Me., served in the Revolutionary War in Colonel Edmund Phinney's regiment (Thirty-first) in 1775 and 1776, entering service April 24, 1775. His name appears in a list of officers

recommended by the Council, October 6, 1757, to be commissioned by General Washington. Later he was First Major, Colonel Jonathan Mitchell's (Cumberland County) regiment, July 6, 1777, to September 25, 1779, expedition against Penobscot. He married July 13, 1743, Lydia, daughter of Captain Peter and Sarah (Felt) Weare.

Peter Weare Brown, Sr., was a private in Captain John Worthley's company, Colonel E. Phinney's regiment, May 8, 1775, to July 6, 1775; early in 1776 was Ensign in Captain Nathan Walker's company; promoted to Second Lieutenant, April 15, 1776, and served until December 31, 1776. He enlisted July 1, 1778, in Captain Benjamin Lemont's company, Colonel Nathaniel Wade's regiment, and served six months and twelve days in Rhode Island. He died February 28, 1830. In his old age he received a pension.

Mrs. Dyer's mother, Mrs. Lucy Jones Brown, who is now in her eighty-second year, was born November 25, 1822, daughter of Cyrus and Rebecca (Tyler) Jones. During the War of 1812 Cyrus Jones, Mrs. Dyer's maternal grandfather, helped to defend Portland. He also carried a load of specie in a four-ox team in the winter time from Portland to Canada for the government. On September 2, 1817, he was commissioned by Governor John Brooks Captain of a company in the Third Regiment of Infantry, First Brigade, Twelfth Division, of the militia of Massachusetts. His grandson, Cyrus Jones Brown, brother of Mrs. Dyer, served twenty months in the United States Navy in the Civil War. He now receives a pension.

Rebecca Tyler, wife of Cyrus Jones and grandmother of Mrs. Dyer, was born June 25, 1795. She was daughter of John Tyler, of Pownal, Me., and his wife, Lucy Trickey, who belonged to one of the old families of York County. John Tyler, father of Rebecca, was son of Captain Abraham Tyler, of Scarboro, Me., a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner.

Abraham Tyler raised his own company and marched in response to the Lexington alarm, serving as Captain in the Eighteenth Continental Regiment during the siege of Boston and the Ticonderoga campaign of 1776,

also in Colonel Thomas Poor's regiment, May 15, 1778, to February 17, 1779. His son, Abraham Tyler, Jr., enlisted in 1781 for three years in Captain John Brooks's company, Seventh Regiment.

James Tyler, father of Captain Abraham Tyler, is said to have come to Scarborough, Me., from Cape Porpoise (Arundel) in 1718. James Tyler died in Scarborough in 1749, his will being probated in July of that year. He was survived by his wife Phebe, sons Abraham and Royal, and two daughters. He is believed to have been the James Tyler who was born May 7, 1685, son of Moses and Prudence Tyler (town records, Andover, Mass.).

Moses Tyler, of Andover and Boxford (son of Job¹), and Prudence Blake were married in July, 1666.

Job Tyler, father of Moses, is reputed to have been the first settler of Andover, Mass. A monument erected to his memory in North Andover was dedicated by the Tyler Family Association in September, 1901.

Captain Abraham Tyler, of Scarborough, is said to have resided in Andover before the death of his father. He lived to the age of one hundred years. He was much respected, and filled many public offices in Scarborough.

In 1870 Clara L. Brown married a prominent merchant of Portland, Charles A. Dyer, son of James and Lucy W. (Cushing) Dyer. Mr. Dyer's paternal grandfather, Paul Dyer, of Cape Elizabeth, was a soldier of the Revolution. His name is in a descriptive list of men raised in Cumberland County in 1778 for nine months, Captain Jordan's (also given Captain Strout's) company, Colonel Noyes's regiment; arrived at Fishkill June 22, 1778; age, eighteen years; also private, Captain Peter Warren's company, Colonel Mitchell's regiment, on Penobscot expedition, July 7 to September 25, 1779; in October in Captain Joseph Pride's company; and in 1780, May 4 to December 30, in Captain Isaac Parsons's company, Colonel Prime's regiment, under Brigadier General Wadsworth at the eastward.

Mr. Dyer's mother died in 1899, aged ninety-five years. She was a daughter of Ezekiel and Thankful (Woodbury) Cushing and granddaughter of Colonel Ezekiel Cushing, who

removed from Massachusetts to Falmouth, Me., where he was a merchant and ship-owner and one of the leading citizens, holding the highest military office in Maine. Colonel Cushing died in 1765. He was son of the Rev. Jeremiah Cushing, of Scituate, and great-grandson of Matthew Cushing, who came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, New England, in 1638.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dyer since their marriage has always been in Portland. As Mrs. Dyer had been well drilled in elocution and in parliamentary usage, she became a power in the club work of the city. She has served as president of the Faneuil Club and also of the Mutual Improvement Club, and is a member of the Civic, Cresco, and Conklin Class. For two years she was chairman of the School-room Decoration Committee, and while working in this line gave a lecture on "Across the Sierras to the Yosemite," which was most favorably commented on by the press, and added seventy-five dollars to the fund. As a member of the Literary Union, she took part in the exercises of two of the educational afternoons, one devoted to art, the other to travel, speaking, as she always does, entirely without notes. At the time of the Spanish-American War she served on the executive committee of the Volunteer Aid Association, which did effectual work. In the year 1900 she was Vice-President at large of the Woman's Council.

Mrs. Dyer was organizer of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, State of Maine, of which she is now President. She has also been Third Vice-President of the National Society.

In 1880 Mrs. Dyer took up the study of drawing and painting, in which arts she has risen to much prominence. A brief sketch of the results of the first years of her work appeared in "A Woman of the Century." She has been a most enthusiastic and persevering student, having taken a thorough course in an art school under able instructors from abroad, drawing from the antique and from life. She has paid considerable attention to portrait painting, but is seen at her best in landscapes. Some of these appeared on the walls

of the Boston Art Club in four successive years. Her work was represented at all the exhibitions of the Portland Society of Art. One of her landscapes was thus mentioned: "The live, graceful treatment of the long ranks of willows, the shadowy foreground, contrasting with the airy, sunlighted middle distance, all suggest the great French master, Corot"; again, "The work is strong, showing almost a masculine touch." Of the three pictures that she exhibited at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco a critic said, "The man who painted these pictures knew his business." She made many sketches while in the Sierras and Yosemite Valley. She has devoted much time to teaching, being instructor of drawing and painting at Westbrook Seminary, Portland, Me.

Mrs. Dyer passed the summer of 1902 in Europe, visiting the art galleries and the British Museum in London, the Louvre and Luxembourg in Paris, the Vatican in Rome, also galleries in Florence, Venice, Naples, Milan, Amsterdam, and the Hague. Since her return she has produced from her sketches many interesting pictures of Venice and Holland.

Mrs. Dyer was among the first members of the Society of Art and the Portland Art League. In 1890 she was elected a member of the executive and special committees. Much of her work has been copied to illustrate art catalogues. She has proved herself generous by giving paintings to increase by their sale the funds of needy societies.

Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have one son, James Franklin Dyer. He was graduated from Brown University with the degree of A.B. in 1899, and then studied law at the New York Law School. He married October 20, 1902, Amy Hoppin Aldrich, of Providence, R.I., where they now reside.

ROSELTH ADAMS KNAPP was born August 27, 1854, in South Boston, Mass. She is a daughter of the late Joseph Moulton and Abigail (Weed) Adams. Her father, a native of New London, N.H., was the son of the Rev. Theophilus Bradbury Adams, a Baptist clergyman, and a lineal descendant of Robert Adams, an early

settler of Newbury, Mass. Her maternal grandfather was Elijah Weed, of Unity, N.H.

Roselth Adams attended a private school in South Boston until she was eight years of age, when her parents moved to Cambridgeport, where she completed her education in the public schools. She also studied voice culture, and for several years was connected with the choir of the Broadway Baptist Church, Cambridgeport. She was a popular singer at musicales and other entertainments, and often sang at social and public gatherings with Allen Brown, donor of the musical library that is kept in the department room known as the Brown Room of the Boston Public Library. She was married in November, 1878, by the Rev. A. E. Winship, to Samuel Knapp, of Somerville.

Since her marriage Mrs. Knapp has lived in Somerville. As a member of the Prospect Hill Congregational Church, she is interested in its religious and charitable work. In 1879 she joined the Independent Relief Corps, of Somerville, which was connected with Willard C. Kinsley Post, G. A. R. This was one of the first women's societies in Massachusetts recognized as an auxiliary to a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Although the corps was very prosperous as a local organization, it decided in 1882 to broaden its work and reorganize as a subordinate corps of the Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C., under the title of Willard C. Kinsley Relief Corps, No. 21. Mrs. Knapp was a charter member, and after serving in several offices was installed as President in January, 1886. With faithfulness and ability she performed the duties of her office throughout the year, and by her cordial manner gained many friends in other corps. The appointments of Department Aide, Assistant Inspector, and Installing Officer having been conferred upon her by Department Presidents, she has performed the duties of these several positions with credit. At the annual conventions of the Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. Knapp has been entrusted with important committee work, and in 1886 was elected a delegate at large to the national convention at Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Knapp is a prominent member of J. Howard Payne Council of the Home Circle of North Cambridge, and served one term as its leader. She is also a member of the Independent Social Club, of the Patriotic Order of America, and the Somerville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Ladies, in which she has filled most of the chairs, including that of presiding officer. Mrs. Knapp has two brothers and three sisters, viz.: Joseph M. Adams of Worcester, Adelbert A. Adams of Cambridge, Mrs. Abbie A. Tower of California, Mrs. Clara L. Wiswell of Somerville, and Mrs. Laura E. Mirick of Winthrop.

Her sister, Mrs. Abbie Adams Tower, is a teacher of elocution and physical training, also a lecturer and reader. She is a graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory, of the Teachers' Science Course of Lowell Institute, and is interested in art, science, and philosophy. Among her professional duties is that of teacher of parliamentary law. Mrs. Tower is president of the Ruskin Club of Boston.

Mr. Knapp was born in 1846 in Newburyport, Mass., and is a son of the late Captain Samuel Knapp, of that city. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Colonel George H. Pierson, and was mustered into the service as a member of Company B, July 28, 1864, at which time the regiment left Camp Meigs, Readville, for the South. Mr. Knapp is a comrade of Willard C. Kinsley Post, No. 139, G. A. R., of Somerville, is a past leader of J. Howard Payne Council of the Home Circle of North Cambridge and chairman of its Board of Trustees, a member of Franklin Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Somerville, and of the West Somerville Social Club. He is also a member of the Winthrop Yacht Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have many friends in various sections of the State. Their only child, Roselth Adams, was born in Somerville, September 1, 1879. She was married September 17, 1902, to Granville Domett Breed, of Cambridge, Mass., a direct descendant of the family once the owners of Breed's Hill, Charlestown. Mrs. Breed is a professional elocutionist. She is a member of the Ruskin

Club, an officer in the J. Howard Payne Council of the Home Circle, and a member of the Willard C. Kinsley Relief Corps.

ANNA DOW HINDS CHAPMAN, vice-president since November, 1890, of the Portland McAll Auxiliary, has a national reputation as a worker for the McAll Mission. A resident of Portland, her native city, she is active in church and philanthropic work, and is also a recognized social leader.

Her parents, Benjamin Franklin and Adrianna Veazie (Chase) Hinds, were both born in Maine in the thirties of the nineteenth century, her father being the son of Elisha and Ann P. (Dow) Hinds. Benjamin F. Hinds was for over thirty years assistant cashier at the Portland Custom House. He died in 1897. Mrs. Hinds, Mrs. Chapman's mother, was a woman of great religious faith. This she inherited from her mother, Mrs. Sarah Frances Chase, who was known for her love of the church and her great benevolence.

Anna Dow Hinds was educated in the public schools of Portland and at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., where she was graduated in 1872. She subsequently taught in one of the grammar schools of Portland. In the fall of 1875 she resigned her position as teacher, and married the Hon. Charles J. Chapman, one of the leading citizens of Portland. Mr. Chapman was graduated from Bowdoin College with high honors in 1868. For many years he was a member of the Portland School Board, a part of the time as superintendent of schools. He was prominent in Republican politics, and was Mayor of Portland in 1886, 1887, and 1888. The latter year he was elected by a largely increased majority, and his administration received the support of both parties. He was a successful merchant and banker. For several years he was president of the Chapman Bank, and he held this position at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly in the fall of 1898. Clear-headed, upright, and progressive, as a business man for more than a quarter of a century, engaged in large mercantile and

financial transactions, and as a public official, he commanded the confidence and respect of the entire community. His loss was widely and deeply felt.

Mrs. Chapman was a helpmeet and companion to her husband, rendering by her social qualities valuable assistance during his political career. She has had a memorial window placed in Williston Church (Congregational). It was unveiled the Easter following his death.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, and all of them are living, namely: Marion Carter; Robert Franklin, who was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1900; Charles Jarvis, Jr. (Yale, 1905); Philip Freeland (Bowdoin, 1906); and Harrison Carter.

While deeply interested in her church and missionary work, Mrs. Chapman always finds time to plan for her children's pleasure. Her house in Portland and her summer home, "The Towers," at Great Diamond Island in Casco Bay, are usually filled with young people.

For the past twelve years Mrs. Chapman has been a leading spirit in Maine in the work of the McAll Mission, to which she is earnestly devoted. This mission was founded by the Rev. Robert W. McAll (Congregationalist), a native of Macclesfield, England, for the purpose of giving religious instruction, "highly evangelical and undenominational," to the common people of France. The work was begun in Paris by Mr. McAll and his wife in July, 1872, and continued by him until his death in 1893. Dispensaries, industrial schools, and reading-rooms are sustained by the mission, which does not establish churches. The American McAll Association, for the collection of funds, was founded in 1883.

The Portland McAll Auxiliary, for the same object, was organized in February, 1887, in State Street Chapel, under the direction of Professor J. C. Bracq, general secretary of the American McAll Association. Mrs. Ellen Carpenter was elected president, and served until her removal from that city. For many months Mrs. William H. Fenn, vice-president of the American Association, presided over the meetings. In November, 1890,

Mrs. Carpenter resigned, and Mrs. Chapman, who had been one of the vice-presidents since its organization, was elected to fill the vacancy. The work progressed under her direction, and the next year a new station was opened through the efforts of the mission. For the support of this, in addition to money given for the general work, one hundred dollars is annually expended. Mrs. Chapman introduced parlor meetings, which have been regularly held. These gatherings are of social interest and helpful in advancing the cause. In May last the treasurer announced a gift of one thousand dollars from an unknown friend. The association has about one hundred members, and has contributed over four thousand dollars to the work of missions in France. Mrs. H. W. Noyes has held for twelve years the office of secretary of the Portland Mission. At the annual meetings of the American Association Mrs. Chapman has represented in an able manner the local society.

Mrs. Chapman is a director of the S. P. C. A. Society and a member of the Literary and Benevolent Associates. She is planning an extensive trip abroad, and during her travels will visit different branches of the McAll Mission.

ANNIE FIELDS, author, known also as Mrs. James T. Fields, judicious helper of the poor, is a native of Boston and a resident of that city, having a summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Her birth occurred in the fourth decade of the nineteenth century, her marriage in 1854.

Daughter of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston and Sarah May (Holland) Adams, she is of the eighth generation of the family founded by the immigrant, Henry Adams, of Braintree, who died in 1646. Her Adams line of ancestry is: Henry,¹ Joseph,² Joseph,³ Captain Ebenezer,⁴ Deacon Ebenezer,⁵ Zabdiel,⁶ Dr. Zabdiel Boylston.⁷ Deacon Ebenezer Adams, her great-grandfather, was cousin to President John Adams, the latter being son of Deacon John⁴ and his wife, Susanne Boylston, and the former son of Deacon John's brother, Captain Eben-



GEORGIA A. RUSSELL

ezer Adams, whose wife was Anne Boylston, sister to Susanna.

The wife of Joseph³ Adams and mother of Captain Ebenezer⁴ and Deacon John⁴ aforesaid was Hannah Bass, daughter of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass and grand-daughter of John Alden and his wife Priscilla. Sure enough, then, is Annie Fields, poet and friend of poets, a "Mayflower" descendant.

Mrs. Fields's maternal grandparents were Captain John and Sarah (May) Holland, the grandfather a Boston merchant and ship-owner. The grandmother was a daughter of Samuel⁵ and Abigail (Williams) May. She was sister of Joseph⁶ May, whose daughter Abigail⁷ married Amos Bronson Alcott and was the mother of Louise May Alcott; and sister to Joseph⁸ May's brother Samuel, who married Mary Goddard and was the father of Abby W. May of honored memory.

For years Mrs. James T. Fields has been one of the leading workers in the Associated Charities of Boston, in which organization she has served as vice-president and director, and as corresponding secretary of District No. 7, giving much time and energy to the study of social and economic questions and the practical work of befriending the poor.

The writings of Mrs. Fields betray a cultivated mind, a wide acquaintance and loving intimacy with books and their producers, and possess a literary and personal flavor of un-failing charm. It may be noted in passing that one of the teachers by whose instructions she profited in her youth was George B. Emerson, who for a number of years kept an excellent private school in Boston. Mrs. Fields has been a contributor to the *Atlantic*, *Harper's*, the *Century*, and other magazines. Her first book of poems, "Under the Olive," was followed by a memoir of her husband, entitled "James T. Fields: Biographical Notes and Personal Sketches, with Unpublished Fragments and Tributes of Men and Women of Letters," 1881; "How to help the Poor," 1883; "Whittier: Notes of his Life and Friendships," 1893; "A Shelf of Old Books," 1894; "The Singing Shepherd, and Other Poems," 1895; "Authors and Friends," 1896; "Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe," 1897; "Hawthorne,"

in the Beacon Biographies, 1899; "Orpheus, a Masque," 1899.

Early in the present year, 1904, after an interim of impaired health and cessation of literary activity, appeared from the pen of Mrs. Fields a little volume on Charles Dudley Warner, in the Contemporary Men of Letters Series. What was said by a competent critic of her "Authors and Friends" may here be cited as applicable to this attractive monograph of later date:—

"It is because Mrs. Fields herself was born just early and just late enough, and through circumstance and native endowment came into the closest intimacy and sympathy with the men and women whose names shine forth most clearly in our century's record of letters, that her book has an uncommon charm and value."

M. H. G.

GEORGIA ABBIE RUSSELL, Agent for the Massachusetts State Board of Prison Commissioners, has for the past six years had charge of the work of aiding discharged female prisoners. She is a daughter of George Woodbury and Abigail (Bunker) Russell. When she was two weeks old, her mother died, and her father, a few months later, went to California, leaving her in charge of Benjamin Bunker, an uncle, whose wife, Elizabeth Ober Burnham, was her mother's cousin.

George Woodbury Russell, her father, who was born in Salem, Mass., and was for many years a sea captain, died in California when she was seven years old. His ancestors were men of prominence in the army and navy, and the family was noted for its charitable deeds. Miss Russell remembers accompanying her aunt and grandmother to homes of the sick and afflicted, and she was often sent on errands of mercy. Mrs. Abigail Bunker Russell, the mother above named, was born in Beverly, Mass. She also was descended from a family interested in charitable works. Miss Russell's grandfather Bunker was a gunner in the navy during the Revolution, and her great-grandfather was the owner of the farm in Charlestown on which Bunker

Hill is situated. His wife was one of the Breed family whose farm joined that of the elder Bunker. Their fields, including the memorable Breed's Hill, were the scenes of sanguinary strife in those dark days.

Miss Russell, in referring to her aunt under whose care she was placed when an infant, says: "She eventually proved her worth as mother and friend. Blessed remembrance of that dear soul, whose noble Christian life was one long sacrifice for others, was an incentive to me to imitate her example. The tenacity with which she clung to her friends was a marked trait in her character, she being always a sunbeam in their presence. Her cheerful, warm-hearted greeting, her unselfish deeds of kindness, her tender interest in the welfare of her friends, her hopeful spirit, and unassuming and sustaining religious faith and Christian life will ever be remembered by all who were brought in contact with her."

With the exception of three years of public school life, Miss Russell received her education in private schools, completing it in Philadelphia in 1871. The following year she entered the pension office in Boston, and served under the administrations of Dr. Phelps, the Hon. D. W. Gooch, and General B. F. Peach. Fifteen years of that time she was chief clerk of the Pension Bureau. In 1898 she entered the service of the Prison Commissioners at the State House as Miss Frye's successor. In continuing the work as Agent for Discharged Female Prisoners she has aimed to instil into the minds of unfortunate women the necessity of being self-respecting and self-supporting.

In her first report to the Board of Commissioners she said:—

"On January 20, 1898, Miss Sarah Ellen Frye closed her labors for discharged prisoners. For weeks prior to that time her failing strength had demanded rest, which her energy and devotion to her work forbade. On that day, however, she became seriously ill, and on the fourth day of March the end came. As her successor, I fully appreciate her labor of love, and realize through personal experience the responsibility and immensity of her

work. Four hundred and thirty-nine women have been furnished with work since February 9, 1898. Contrary to the usual custom of giving office fees, which is often a source of temptation, I go with them to the employment bureau, or previously arrange for them, so that no money shall pass through their hands. Many letters have been written to hotels and private homes for positions for these women, thus saving many office fees. After a home or work has been provided, the interest does not cease here, as visits are made at their homes as far as practicable, a correspondence is kept up with a large number, and it is found that the attention is not wholly lost, for many appreciative letters are returned to the office.

"Seven hundred and two letters have been sent to these women. Seventy-eight girls have been sent to home and friends, five sent to hospitals, and two to the Home of the Good Samaritan.

"When it is considered what a large amount of investigation is required to enable the agent to deal intelligently and fairly with the great number of cases constantly demanding attention, besides the clerical work of the office, I find that the days are not long enough to accomplish all I would wish.

"To lift fallen womanhood out of the slough of despair, and lead her to a realizing sense that she possesses within herself the elements of a nobler life, is to accomplish much in this field of labor. This point once reached, to perfect the rest is only needed the helping hand which will aid her to become self-supporting. It is impossible to sum up the results of the work. However, this comforting thought comes to me: 'Daughter, be not dismayed by the painful labors which thou hast undertaken for me, but let my promise strengthen and comfort thee in all events.'"

Extracts from the last report given by Miss Russell, under date October 1, 1902, also show the spirit, untiring zeal, and success with which she labors:—

"Time has brought us to the close of another year, and we gratefully acknowledge that the hand of the Lord has been with us, and that much good has been accomplished.

"I assume at the start that every woman who obeys the moral law and earns an honest living is a benefit to the world; that, disregarding higher motives, to make of a discharged prisoner such an individual, rather than an outcast, a pauper, or a confirmed criminal, is, as a matter of business, profitable; that the average prisoner at the time of discharge, standing at a point where the downward path opens smooth and broad and the upward rugged and narrow, requires assistance—assistance of such a kind and given in such a manner as experience has shown that each particular case requires. This assistance the State has generously given to the cause of humanity, and for humanity's sake the Redeemer suffered.

"As to the desired end, there is, among civilized people in a Christian land, no chance for controversy: the only possible contention is, how that end may best be attained.

"There are women to whom imprisonment has meant something, who if they have sinned have also suffered, whose repentance is sincere, and who desire to live blamelessly in the future. Of this class I recall sixty-seven cases. This number may appear small, but the future of every one of these was in peril; and who shall place a value upon a human soul? It was the one lost sheep, and not the ninety and nine safely within the fold, for which the Shepherd concerned himself. I recall three instances of the power of divine Love. One case was that of a girl who came to me a year ago, somewhat under the influence of liquor, and asked me to save her from her friends. I took her to a place of safety, where I could watch over her, and in due course of time sent her to a Christian home in Kansas, where she is making for herself a name above reproach.

"Another case was of a girl now being educated for a missionary. Still another started last week for the South, to become a teacher in a school for girls. These living testimonies and the thought of my Master's example give me courage to press on with renewed effort and watchfulness over these hopeful cases, to make for them a living reality of the words of the Master when he said,

'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'

"Do this, and to many a storm-beaten spirit the midnight darkness of despair will be illumined by the bright sunshine of hope fulfilled. Of one thousand five hundred and seven women who have been helped this year, eight hundred and ninety-three have been furnished employment, four hundred and twenty-six sent to home and friends, one hundred and two sent to hospitals, seven sent to insane asylums, fifty-eight have died, and twenty-one have been married."

Miss Russell is a Roman Catholic in her religious faith. She is a member of the Monday Evening Club of Boston. She is greatly interested in the Twentieth Century Club and in all well-advised efforts for the advancement of woman.

MARGARET J. MAGENNIS is one of the best known and most highly respected and beloved among the newspaper women in Boston. In her honor a room was dedicated by the Massachusetts Flower Mission of the W. C. T. U. at the New England Home for Deaf Mutes, Allston, on July 11 of the present year, 1904. This tribute is significant of one among the many worthy benevolent enterprises for which Mrs. Magennis has worked with pen and voice.

Her literary aptitude was inherited, and she drifted into the work almost as her birthright. Her father was Archibald McMechan, of Norman and Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was widely known over the country for liberalism and defence of the tenant farmer. Her mother was Mary Nelson, of Norfolk (England) stock, of which Lord Nelson was a famed member. From her grandmother, Mollie Morehead, she inherited her Scottish blood. Mrs. Magennis was born in Greater Belfast, Ireland. She married young, and was left a widow at an early age.

Mrs. Magennis was one of the first representatives of her sex to engage in the profession of journalism in Boston. Her first contributions to the press appeared in the *Watchman and Reflector* in 1868. She was afterward en-

gaged on a suburban weekly, and in 1874 accepted a position on the *Boston Traveller*, which she still holds.

In the line of special reporting she has done work such as women seldom enter. For ten or twelve years she chronicled the proceedings of one of the municipal courts, and, becoming interested in the criminal class, especially the victims of intemperance, for several years she voluntarily assisted one of the judges in taking men and women on probation. Criminal reporting was at first repulsive to her sensitive nature, but her loyalty to duty called forth her unhesitating allegiance. Her reluctant task became to her an opportunity for service to the unfortunates of the Tombs. Among the important reportorial work early undertaken by her was that of the inquest on the death of Katie Curran, who was murdered by Jesse Pomeroy. She described the big guns built in South Boston, attended yacht races, and has handled other strong matter.

In addition to her newspaper work Mrs. Magennis has given time and energy to religious enterprises. She has filled the position of Suffolk County Superintendent of Prison and Almshouse Work for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has made a place for temperance in all the penal institutions. For many years she has conducted gospel services at Rainsford and Deer Islands, which necessitated her leaving her home when living in Dorchester at six o'clock on Sunday morning in all sorts of weather. She has systematically visited the Charlestown State Prison, the House of Correction, and the various homes and missions in the city.

Mrs. Magennis has been identified with nearly every charitable institution in Boston during the past thirty-six years. She took the initiative in the first free kindergarten, and worked zealously for the school established in the peninsula. She made the first appeal through the *Traveller* for industrial training at the Boston Farm School, which has been for several years in successful operation. When the Massachusetts Indian Association was formed, Mrs. Magennis was appointed on the press committee, and was unwearied in her efforts with her pen. She was a member of the National Prison

Association until the Massachusetts branch was formed, to which she transferred her membership. As a Sunday-school teacher in the North End Mission from its inception, she became acquainted with Miss Caroline Burnap, the founder of the Home for the Aged and Friendless Women, and the first fair to aid the work was held through the efforts of Mrs. Magennis. She was also instrumental in founding a Home for Aged Couples and subsequently the Working Girls' Home, on Pembroke Street, known as the New England Helping Hand Society. The Woman's Charity Club and the New England Woman's Press Association both claim her as a valued member. She is also identified with the State Flower Mission work, the New England Home for Deaf Mutes, and is on the auxiliary board of the Cullis Consumptive Home.

At the dedication of the room named in her honor at Allston, July 11, as above mentioned, there were many complimentary references to her good work by leaders of philanthropic movements in Boston. Mrs. Marion A. McBride, in a report of the dedication ceremonies which was printed in the *Woman's Journal*, July 16, said: "If every good work of hers were marked, there would be lines of triumphal arches along the years wherein she has worked in Boston. Strong touches of true sympathy have given support to hundreds whose lives have been brighter for this woman's thought."

In the early part of her work she wrote a series of stories over the signature "Drift," which attracted much attention, as did also her articles on the "Old Houses of Boston and Vicinity." She is the author of the popular little book entitled "The Foe of the Household: or, Scenes in Temperance Work." A short time ago she wrote sketches (illustrated) of the old masters and teachers of Boston.

Her leisure hours have been given without money and without price to aid others, and she has always been ready to share with the needy from her limited income. She is frequently seen about Boston streets on her errands of mercy, carrying parcels of clothing for some poor woman or child in need.

Mrs. Magennis is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of

the Republic, and is on the Press Committee for the week of the National Encampment to be held in Boston in August, 1904.

Her pen has often paid tribute to lives far less worthy of mention than her own modest, unselfish one. At Easter of the present year a beautiful tribute was paid to Mrs. Magennis by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, whose mother, Lucy Stone, was a warm friend of hers:—

"I know of one who seems a nun
Retired, not seeking praise;
Yet she has wings, and heaven's light clings
Around her quiet ways.

"Her pen she wields in many fields
To help good things along,
And, undismayed, will always aid
The right against the wrong.

"She fills her days in silent ways,
With helping many needs.
No robe of light she wears in sight:
She's clad in kindly deeds."

ALICE MAE GODDARD, National Aide in the Woman's Relief Corps, is the wife of George B. Goddard, of Brockton, Mass., a veteran of the Civil War. Mrs. Goddard was born in Digby, N.S., June 4, 1854, daughter of Thomas W. and Jane (Morgan) Hurd. Her father was born in Wallace, N.S. His parents moving to Digby, N.S., when he was a boy, he was educated in that place, and there learned the machinist's trade, serving an apprenticeship of several years. On becoming of age Mr. Hurd engaged in ship-building, taking contracts for iron work on ships, following that occupation until about sixty years old. He spent his remaining days on a farm in his native town, where he died September 19, 1881. He was interested in the community in which he lived, and was always ready to assist any movement for the betterment of his fellow-men. He was well versed in political and other questions of the day, being an extensive reader and a student of history. He had great respect for the government of the United States, and sympathized with the North in its struggle for the abolition of slavery.

Mrs. Goddard's mother was a native of Digby. Devoted to her home and her family, she was ever ready to perform an act of kindness to others. The last six years of her life were spent with her children in Brockton, Mass. She died March 4, 1887, at the age of seventy-five years, beloved by all who knew her.

Alice Mae Hurd was about six years old when her father moved to Wallace. She attended the public schools, and received as good an education as a country town could give. Not being satisfied with the quiet farm life, and wishing to see something of the world, she came to Massachusetts, and spent about two years in Marlboro, where a sister resided. She then went to North Bridgewater (now the city of Brockton), which has since been her home. Her marriage took place September 9, 1873.

She became interested in the temperance movement at an early age, and for a long time has exerted her efforts and used her influence for the suppression of the liquor traffic. She is a member of the First Baptist Church of Brockton, of the Pearless Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is specially interested in women's organizations. She served as president of the Woman's Veteran Relief Union, of Brockton, three years, having held for two years the office of senior vice-president.

Mrs. Goddard also has membership in the International S. S. S.; the Parliamentary Club; Myrtle Temple, No. 18, R. S.; Laurel Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Ladies; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and Banner Lodge, No. 81, New England Order of Protection. The greater part of her time during the past thirteen years has been given to the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. She believes that no class of citizens are so much entitled to the respect of the people as the men who served their country during the years 1861-65.

In 1890 she joined Fletcher Webster Relief Corps of Brockton, auxiliary to the post in that city, named in honor of Colonel Webster of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment. She was elected to office seven years in succession. During her three years' service as president more than fifty members were added to the

roll. She conducted all the work of the corps in an able manner, and endeared herself to the members by her courtesy, her unselfish spirit, and devotion to the cause. Although higher honors have been conferred upon her by the State Department, she still continues her work for the local corps, serving on committees, aiding in Grand Army fairs and in all ways possible for the welfare of the cause.

Fletcher Webster Post sincerely appreciates her efforts in its behalf. As a Department Aide on the staff of the Department President of Massachusetts for several years, she officially visited others corps in the State, serving as inspector, installing officer, and in various capacities. As a delegate to national conventions she has travelled extensively in the South and West, and was a participant in the late convention at San Francisco, as delegate at large from Massachusetts. At two successive State conventions she was elected a member of the Department Executive Board, and in 1892 was appointed Department Inspector. The exacting duties of this position, which required a thorough knowledge of the work, she performed in a pleasing manner.

In the conclusion of her report to the convention held in Boston she summarized her official work of the year as follows: "I have attended all council meetings; was present at sixteen social or county days; attended sixteen exemplifications; instructed four corps; inspected nineteen corps; was also present as a guest at the inspection of eight corps; have attended twenty-seven receptions and other social gatherings; installed ten corps; have written six hundred and nineteen letters and postals; have visited in all sixty-six different corps at their regular meeting; have represented the Department at three county days, also served as delegate at national convention held in Washington, and performed such other duties as pertained to my work. For the invitations that I was unable to accept owing to official work I tender my sincere thanks. To the assistant inspectors who have served the Department so faithfully I also express warmest thanks. To the many who not only gave their time and strength to the work but contributed their expenses I am deeply grateful. The many kind letters re-

ceived from them will always be treasured as pleasant memories of our year's work together, and the friendships formed during the year will, I trust, never be broken."

In 1903 Mrs. Goddard was appointed a National Aide by Mrs. Lodusky J. Taylor, of Minnesota, National President. In this position, as in all others, she has rendered admirable service, and has been an earnest officer and a liberal contributor, never failing to assist the cause so near her heart. At the convention held in Boston last February she was elected Department Junior Vice-President.

George B. Goddard served five years with the Army of the Potomac. He is a member of Fletcher Webster Post, No. 13, and is deeply interested in the work of the Woman's Relief Corps, assisting his wife in advancing its objects. He is now a manufacturer of shoe supplies and rawhide goods in Brockton. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard have one daughter, Ida May, who was born in Brockton, October 21, 1875.

A NNA BARIGHT CURRY, Dean of the School of Expression, Boston, was born June 19, 1854, in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. She comes of a long line of Quaker ancestors, broken only once in two centuries. Her parents, Samuel Carpenter and Frances (Dean) Baright, have recently moved to North Adams, Mass.

The Barights settled in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N.Y., before the Revolution, on a grant of government land deeded to them by King George. This homestead remained in the family until about 1870. Two Carpenter brothers came to America with William Penn. One of them settled in Pennsylvania, the other in New York. Through the Deans and Mabbetts, on her mother's side, Mrs. Curry is descended from Joseph Castine, one of the original nine patentees who owned and settled the township of Nine Partners in Dutchess County, New York. Her maternal grandmother was Helen, youngest daughter of General Samuel Augustus S. Barker by his second wife, Miss Meribah Collins, of Dutchess County, New York.

General Barker, originally of Branford, Conn.,

served in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. After the close of the Revolution he settled in Beekman, N.Y. He was a member of the New York Assembly. He died November 19, 1819, and was buried on his own estate in Beekman. His Revolutionary record, as given in the Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, is, in brief, as follows:—

"Barker, Samuel Augustus S., (Ct.) Adjutant of Douglass' 6th Connecticut State Regiment 20th June to—Dec., 1776; 1st Lieut. and Adj. of 6th Ct., 26th Dec., 1776; Capt., 10th of May, 1780; transferred to 4th Ct., 1st of Jan., 1781; Brigade Major in 1781; transferred to 2d Ct. 1st Jan., 1782; resigned April 13th, 1782."

Perhaps a further record of the activities in which General Barker participated may not be uninteresting:—

Served in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. Took part in the following retreat to New York and in the hurried retreat from that city, September 15, upon the enemy's attack. Was at the battle of White Plains, October 28. In the summer of 1777 was in camp at Peekskill, and was frequently detached on expedition or outpost duty. Served in August—October on Hudson in Parsons's brigade under Putnam. Wintered 1777-78 at West Point, assisting in the construction of fortifications. In the summer of 1778 encamped with the main army under Washington at White Plains. Wintered 1778-79 at Redding. In the operations of 1779 served with Connecticut division on east side of Hudson in Heath's wing. Its light company under Captain Champion detached to Meigs's light regiment, and engaged at storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779. Wintered 1779-80 at Morristown Heights, N.J., and in movements of 1780 served with division on both sides of the Hudson. On discovery of Arnold's treason, Meigs's regiment was ordered with the troops to repair forthwith to West Point in anticipation of advance of enemy. Wintered 1780-81 at camp "Connecticut Village," near the Robinson House, opposite West Point, and then consolidated for formation of 1781-83.

Mrs. Curry's mother has in her possession a wooden trencher made by General Barker

while a prisoner, during the War of 1812, on a British war-ship in New York Harbor.

Mrs. Curry was graduated at Cook's Collegiate Institute, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1873. Before she was sixteen years old, she attracted unusual attention in the work done at the closing exercises of Cary Institute. Friends at that time predicted a successful future in public work.

Soon after graduating she was tendered a position as teacher of elocution in the Milwaukee Female College. At the end of one year she was offered the position for ten years, with an annual increase in salary; but the desire to study was stronger than financial inducements, and in 1875 Miss Baright came to Boston.

Professor Lewis B. Monroe, Dean of the Boston University School of Oratory, recognized her powers, and under his influence she continued her studies. In 1877 she was graduated from the School of Oratory with the highest class honors, and appointed by the faculty to represent the class of 1877 at the first Boston University commencement, held in Tremont Temple. Her theme on this occasion was "Elocution as a Fine Art," in which she made an appeal, not for one art, but for Art. Miss Baright's enthusiasm on this occasion was contagious, and an audience of three thousand responded to her ideals with a fervor almost unheard of at a college commencement.

Thus Miss Baright became associated with the beginnings of the progressive movement in the arts of the spoken word, which has culminated in the School of Expression, Boston, of which S. S. Curry, Ph.D., is president.

At the opening exercises of the School of Oratory in the fall of 1877 Miss Baright, then a teacher in the school, gave a reading of Mrs. Browning's "Rhyme of the Duchess May." The lyric possibilities of the poem were combined with the most discriminating impersonation, and all the subtler variety of treatment brought into unity about the slender thread of a story. Professor Monroe called her aside after this reading and said, "I do not wish to lose you as a teacher, but it is only right for you to know that your power points

you to the platform." She did not take up platform work, however, professionally, but has directed her powers to train and develop the art instinct in others.

In July, 1879, she opened at Martha's Vineyard the first summer school of oratory held in the United States. Professor Monroe was to have conducted this school, with Miss Baright as an assistant. He was taken ill about the date set for the opening. He telegraphed to Miss Baright to go on and attend to the work. His death occurred on the first day of the school, and, although several other teachers were in attendance, indecision and lack of leadership seemed to threaten the disbanding of the students. Miss Baright saw the situation, and, with her characteristic readiness to meet emergencies, organized the school, divided it into classes, placed them under teachers, and started the work, inspiring the confidence that held all the students assembled at Martha's Vineyard for the five weeks' term.

Boston University disorganized the School of Oratory, August 22, 1879. President Warren advised Miss Baright to take the name of the old school and conduct a school herself. As she demurred on account of her age and lack of experience, Dr. Warren said: "If you do not, some one else will who is not as well entitled to do it as you." Miss Baright, however, did not take the name of the school of oratory, but opened classes in elocution and expression. The name was taken by other parties, and Miss Baright's career as a teacher in Boston reached its second stage.

In 1880, through Mr. W. E. Sheldon, editor of the *Journal of Education*, Miss Baright received an offer of a position in Philadelphia as superintendent of teachers of the public schools, at a salary of two thousand dollars a year, which she did not accept.

On May 31, 1882, she was married to S. S. Curry, Ph.D., afterward Snow Professor of Oratory in Boston University and founder of the School of Expression, Boston, and on June 1 sailed with her husband for Europe, where they spent several months in travel, returning to Boston the following autumn. Six children have been born of their union, and four of them are now living—Ethel Gertrude

Curry, Mabel Campbell Curry, Gladys Banning Curry, and Haskell Brooks Curry.

In these later years Mrs. Curry has been associated with her husband in the development and organization of the School of Expression, Boston, of which he is the founder and president. The aim of the School of Expression is to emphasize the educational value of artistic methods as applied to training in the use of the spoken word. A delicate tribute by the late Professor J. W. Churchill to the associated work of Mr. and Mrs. Curry as principals of the School of Expression is particularly interesting: "Fortunate indeed are those who come under the benign influence of ideals so pure and noble, who work upon principles so clear, so sound, so truly philosophical, and therefore so wisely practical, and who share in achievements so rich, varied, and enduring. Happy indeed are those who are guided in their art studies by the philosophic insight and scientific method of one of the principals of the school and the beautiful technique, inspirational interpretations, and stimulating example of the other. Long may this brilliant binary star, with its blended radiance of philosophy and art, guide earnest seekers after the true, the beautiful, and the good in expressive speech, as they tread the pathway of human perfection."

Belief in inspiration was Mrs. Curry's birthright, and the inalienable right of self-activity was her heritage. Through her maternal grandfather, Jonathan Dean, who was something of a poet, she came naturally by her love of poetry and the drama. He died in early manhood, but, even in the days before public reading had gained popular recognition, was the favorite in social circles, where he recited Shakespeare and poetry for the entertainment of his friends. Jonathan Dean's brothers, Edwin and Seneca, were also patrons and lovers of art. One day they brought home a violin, after having learned to play upon it in secret; and their father, in the spirit of a martyr, raked open the coals in the oven, and laid this instrument of sin upon the blazing embers. But the art instinct is not thus to be annihilated. Edwin Dean later became owner and patron of a theatre, and his daughter,

Julia Dean, one of our greatest American actresses.

Mrs. Curry's strongest characteristic is the harmonious co-ordination of intellectual and emotional power. Her dramatic instinct has developed into a deep insight into truth. She has done some strong creative work in the vocal interpretation of the dramatic and lyric spirits in literature, notably in her readings from Mrs. Browning's "The Rhyme of the Duchess May," old ballads, Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," and Rossetti's "Sister Helen"; of the epic spirit in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King"; in the blending of the epic and dramatic spirit in an adaptation from Homer's Iliad and modern epic poems.

Of Mrs. Curry as a reader of the Bible, Dr. William F. Warren, President of Boston University, has spoken unqualified appreciation. Of her reading of "The Story of the Passion of Christ, as told in the Gospels," a critic says, "It is the apotheosis of all art, and reveals in art the reality of His life." As a teacher, Professor Lewis B. Monroe said of her, "She is the only one who has ever been able to take classes from my hands without losing their attention." And Professor J. W. Churchill said, "She is the greatest woman teacher of elocution in the country."

Mrs. Curry, while not a club woman, has held membership in the New England Woman's Club, Cantabrigia Club (Cambridge), Boston Browning Society.

Mrs. Curry is now editor of *Expression*, and has in its columns made an application of dramatic principles to platform work. She feels that her best years of work are to come.

SUSAN BREESE SNOWDEN FESSENDEN was born December 10, 1840, at Cincinnati. Her father, Sidney Snowden, was related through his mother to President Woolsey of Yale, President Cutler of Western Reserve, S. F. B. Morse, of telegraph fame, to Commodore Breese of the United States Navy, and to many other literary and scientific men. Mr. Snowden was a man of letters, remarkable for his fine rendering of Shakespeare, for his use of English, and for his eloquence. He died at the

early age of forty-two. His wife, Eliza Mitchell, lived to the age of eighty. She was the daughter of Jethro and Mercy (Greene) Mitchell, both of well-known Quaker families. Jethro Mitchell was a native of Nantucket and a cousin of Maria Mitchell. He went to Cincinnati about 1830, and many of his descendants still live in that city. Through her grandmother, Mercy Greene Mitchell, Mrs. Fessenden claims descent from John Greene, of Warwick, from Roger Williams, from Governor Caleb Carr, and from other founders of Rhode Island.

At seventeen Mrs. Fessenden (then Susan Snowden) was graduated from the Cincinnati Female Seminary, being the youngest member of her class. Fond of study from her earliest years, she had also shown great power for giving out what she had learned. She began to teach in the seminary immediately after graduating, and continued to teach there until her marriage.

She was married March 10, 1864, to John H. Fessenden, of Concord, N.H. Her three children—Cornelia Snowden, Elizabeth Mitchell, and William Chaffin—were born in Cincinnati, and until they had completed their education the mother's chief interest was in them and in her home life. "A genius for motherhood" is her children's description of her. In 1871 Mrs. Fessenden removed from Cincinnati to Sioux City, Ia. There she remained for eleven years, always taking an active interest in everything pertaining to that young and growing town. Its educational affairs were dear to her, its schools became clubs for study. Its philanthropic affairs, work for young girls, and plans for helping the poor and tempted were always in her mind. Just as in her earlier years she had not hesitated to express herself strongly on the abolition of slavery, she now, had strong convictions regarding woman's enfranchisement, help for the laboring classes, and prohibition of the liquor traffic. She wrote and spoke on all these subjects.

While living in Sioux City, it became necessary for her to assume the support of her three young children. Their education was the determined purpose of her life. Accordingly with fear and trembling, but without shrinking, she borrowed money and bought out a china and silverware establishment, and carried on

a wholesale and retail business. Although she had no business education, had not even studied book-keeping, and hitherto had been wholly unacquainted with business, she made a marked success of this enterprise, and continued in it until the necessity was passed.

Convinced of the need of organized effort, Mrs. Fessenden started the Young Women's Christian Association of Sioux City, whose work soon had a much wider scope than that of such organizations in larger cities. The Association rented an old building, where rooms were fitted up for the worthy poor. One room was converted into a chapel, and religious services were held there regularly the year round. A parlor organ, chandelier, and stove were given by this lover of humanity, and she held herself personally responsible for every service. During a season of great floods on the Mississippi midnight often found her still superintending the lighting and heating of the building and the feeding and putting to bed of the hundreds of homeless sufferers who sought temporary shelter. Her own house was stripped of chairs for women with young children, and she did her utmost, both as an individual and as President of the Y. W. C. A., the organization having assumed the care of these needy people.

Just before leaving Sioux City, Mrs. Fessenden selected the site and measured the lot on which was to be built a home for the organization which she had for eight years served so faithfully as President. Here stands to-day the Samaritan Hospital, carried on by the Y. W. C. A. for over twenty years. Although other hospitals have since been built in Sioux City, this, the first, still has the confidence and the support of the community. In 1903, when Mrs. Fessenden revisited her old home, the trustees of the hospital gave her a fine reception in recognition of the fact that to her efforts they were indebted for the conception of the hospital.

In 1882 Mrs. Fessenden removed to Boston for the college education of her children. Her two daughters entered Boston University with the classes of 1886 and 1889, respectively, and later her son with the class of 1894.

After the graduation of her elder daughter Mrs. Fessenden took her family to Europe, that Cornelia might prepare herself to take the degree

Ph.D. After six months of study and an illness of only three days this beautiful daughter was called to a higher sphere. This was a blow from which at first it seemed as if Mrs. Fessenden could not possibly recover. Upon her return to America her friends prevailed upon her to enter on work with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. First she was made National Superintendent of Franchise. In 1890 she was unanimously elected to the office of State President of the W. C. T. U. of Massachusetts, and continued in that office for eight years. In 1898 she resigned the presidency to become National Lecturer.

At the time of massacre of the Armenians by the Turks, in 1896, Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset sent about two hundred refugees to New York. By cable they requested Mrs. Fessenden among others to receive them at Ellis Island, and to overcome if possible the construction of law that might bar them from admission.

In carrying out her part of this work it became necessary for Mrs. Fessenden to visit New York three times, consulting with the commissioner of immigration and addressing ministers' meetings to secure their signatures to a petition to the United States government to call these people "refugees" and not "immigrants." By this wording it was possible to avoid violating a most beneficent law. It was necessary also for her to secure the signing of the bond for forty thousand dollars. The W. C. T. U. had to pledge that none of the refugees should ever claim government support. When these details had been arranged, one hundred refugees went to the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. and one hundred to the Salvation Army. With her one hundred Mrs. Fessenden took the ferry from Ellis Island, while from the grateful hearts of those who had gathered to help rose the beautiful "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

To find work for these refugees ignorant of the language and customs of our country was a gigantic task. It fell chiefly on Mrs. Ruth Baker, the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Fessenden's close friend. At one time Mrs. Fessenden herself had a thrilling experience in rescuing some of these men from a place whither they had been led by false representations. It



CARRO MORRELL CLARK

was a stronghold of outlaws in the Virginia mountains that she had to visit in order to accomplish her purpose; and it was through the exercise of the greatest tact and promptness that she succeeded in bringing the men away.

As President of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Fessenden had many interesting experiences. One of these was when, through the invitation from the captain and chaplain, she conducted on the United States warship "Massachusetts" a Sunday service which was attended by sailors from three vessels. Another was the occasion when she presided at the banquet and reception to Lady Henry Somerset at Music Hall; and a third at Hotel Vendome, the breakfast to Frances E. Willard, at which there were six hundred guests.

An experience of a different kind, which she felt her office required of her, was a visit she made to the slums, that she might see for herself life in its various phases. Accompanied by two policemen, she spent the entire night in the worst part of Boston, visiting Chinese and Italian quarters, police stations, and so-called hotels.

In 1899 Mrs. Fessenden had a second great loss in the death of her only son, William Chaffin Fessenden, who had been graduated from Andover in 1898, and had entered upon his first pastorate at New Boston, Mass. He was a young man of high promise, both as preacher and thinker.

Mrs. Fessenden herself has frequently responded to invitations to preach in Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist pulpits. When only twelve years old, she united with the Presbyterian church, at a time when young people were rarely admitted to church membership.

At present Mrs. Fessenden is Vice-President of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, National Lecturer for the W. C. T. U., and a leader and teacher of classes in parliamentary law. She early found that she could most effectively help the causes in which she was interested by the spoken rather than the written word, and her literary work has been confined to articles on vital subjects and stories for children's magazines. As a speaker, her power to hold audiences is very marked, and

people like Dr. Lorimer, Mary A. Livermore, the late Joseph Cook, and Frances E. Willard have spoken enthusiastically of her ability. She has a fine presence, a melodious voice, a logical mind, and great skill in presenting her arguments forcibly.

Joseph Cook praised her "good judgment, good taste, courage, and alertness." Miss Willard said: "It is her good fortune to have something to say and to say it with clearness and conviction, wit and wisdom." Neal Dow said, "There is not within my knowledge a more devoted friend of temperance, nor one whose work on the platform is more acceptable and effective than hers."

HELEN LEAH REED.

CARRO MORRELL CLARK, the only woman publisher of note in the country to-day, is a native of Maine. Ten years ago she left the pleasant farm home in the town of Unity, where she was born, and came to Boston, having no definite purpose beyond a desire to ascertain what chance there was for a girl whose ambitions reached beyond farm life. Her bright, business-like manner carried her rapidly forward, and she was so successful in her efforts for others that she soon decided to reap the full benefit of her energies for herself. Accordingly in 1892 she opened in her own name a book and stationery store in the Back Bay, where her patronage included from the start some of the most exclusive families of Boston. Of this very successful enterprise she was sole owner and manager for about nine years.

In September, 1900, Miss Clark organized the C. M. Clark Publishing Company of Boston, of which she is the head. This enterprising house in its first year of existence achieved the remarkable distinction of producing two works of fiction both of which within one month from their publication were classed among the six best selling books throughout the country. The first was "Quincy Adams Sawyer," a New England story, which came out on November 3, 1900, and rapidly jumped into the very small class of books selling nearly two hundred thousand in less than one year from publication

date; and the second was the famous Aaron Burr romance entitled "Blennerhassett," which was published on September 6, 1901, with a remarkable record—an advance sale of sixty thousand copies before the publication date. In less than one week from the time it appeared in the bookstores this book had become the best selling one in New York and Boston, and within a month it was in the list of six best selling books in the whole country. As Christmas approached, "Blennerhassett" was being produced in editions of twenty thousand copies, and the one hundred and twenty-five thousand mark was nearly reached in the almost incredible time of two months.

A few weeks before starting upon this new enterprise Miss Clark had no more idea of founding a publishing house than she had of building a railroad. The story of the undertaking is an interesting one, it seemed such a venturesome task on the part of a woman, in a field already so well filled by well-established concerns of wide reputation. Men of long experience in the business shook their heads gravely when they heard of this invasion of their hitherto exclusive circle by a woman and with the work of an entirely unknown author. Miss Clark happened to be acquainted with Mr. Charles Felton Pidgin, and partly from friendly motives, partly out of curiosity, went to hear the reading of his manuscript entitled "Quincy Adams Sawyer." Its fresh country atmosphere, as sweetly natural as the breath of the fields, and its familiar, lovable country characters carried her mind back to the old farm in Unity. Strongly impressed with the uniqueness of the pretty love story and the natural Yankee humor in its characters and scenes, she came away from the reading convinced that it would be well worth while to publish this book.

The great success and wide reputation of the two books above named have brought to Miss Clark the manuscripts of authors, known and unknown, from all parts of the country, and her publishing business assumed such proportions that in the fall of 1901 she took an extensive suite of offices in Brown Building, Dewey Square, Boston, whither she transferred her business after disposing of her Back Bay store in the spring of that year.

Greatly increasing business and plans for several new publications necessitated another change in March, 1902, since which time the company has occupied the entire floor at 211 Tremont Street.

In private life Carro Morrell Clark is Mrs. Charles F. Atkinson, of Beacon Street, Boston, her marriage to Mr. Atkinson, a well-known theatre manager, having taken place August 24, 1897.

This sketch of Mrs. Atkinson's business life may well be supplemented by a brief record of her ancestry.

Her parents, Dudley Perley Clark and Lucy Ellen Warren, were married July 11, 1852. They had twelve children. The father (now deceased) was born in Unity, Me., October 26, 1824, the eldest son of Cudworth and Nancy (Perley) Clark. His paternal grandfather, John Clark, was an early settler in that part of the town of Nobleboro, Me., which is now Damariscotta.

In a brief genealogical paper prepared by a student of the family history John Clark is designated as a descendant in the fourth generation of Elisha Clark, who settled in Kittery, Me., as early as 1690, and from whom the line continued to John⁴ through Josiah,² born in 1704, and his son Elisha.³

John Clark, of Nobleboro, married Abigail Bryant. They had a large family of children, one being Cudworth, named above. Nancy Perley, wife of Cudworth Clark, was daughter of John and Mary (Spalding) Perley. Her father, John Perley, was son of Dudley⁵ Perley (Asa,⁴ Thomas,³ Allen¹) and his wife, Hannah Hale. Mary Spalding was daughter of Benjamin⁵ Spalding and a descendant in the sixth generation of Edward¹ Spalding, an early settler of Chelmsford, Mass.

Mrs. Atkinson's mother is now living at the homestead in Unity, Me. Her parents were Phineas Warren, Jr. (born in 1793), and his wife, Lucy Ellen Tibbetts (born in 1797)—the former, son of Phineas, Sr., and Betsy (Collier) Warren; the latter, daughter of Henry and Abigail (Young) Tibbetts. Henry Young, a sea captain, was son of Lieutenant Solomon Young, of Rochester, Mass., and his wife, Sarah Adams.

Phineas Warren, Jr., was a kinsman of the late Hon. Lot M. Morrell, their common ancestors being the early Morrells of Kittery, Me. Printed and family records and remembrances show that Phineas Warren, Sr., father of Phineas, Jr., was Phineas,⁵ born in Berwick, Me., in 1763, son of Gideon⁴ and Hannah (Morrell) Warren and a descendant in the fifth generation of James Warren, who came to Kittery, Me., about two hundred and fifty years ago, and in 1656 had land laid out to him in the parish of Unity, now South Berwick. From James¹ and his wife Margaret the line continued through James² and Gilbert³ to Gideon,⁴ who married in 1748 Hannah, daughter of John³ and Ruth (Dow) Morrell, and was the father of Phineas,⁵ above named, born April 22, 1763. Phineas⁵ Warren, or Phineas Warren, Sr., was a birthright Quaker, or member of the Society of Friends; but, marrying out of meeting, he was disowned. He settled in Freedom. His wife Betsy was daughter of Samuel and Betsy (Stein) Collier.

John³ Morrell, maternal grandfather of Phineas Warren, Sr., was brother to Peter³ Morrell, a lineal ancestor of Lot M. Morrell, both John³ and Peter³ being sons of John² and grandsons of John¹ Morrell, who had a grant of land in Kittery in 1668. (See "Old Kittery and her Families," by Rev. E. S. Stackpole, and "Genealogy of Descendants of James Warren, of Kittery," by Orin Warren, M.D.)

Four of Mrs. Atkinson's ancestors above mentioned—namely, Lieutenant John Clark, of Nobleboro, Me.; Benjamin Spalding, of Chelmsford, Mass.; Lieutenant Solomon Young, of Rochester, Mass.; and his son Henry—served in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Atkinson is a member of "Dorothy Q." Chapter, D. R.

ELLA MAUDE MOORE, author of "Songs of Sunshine and Shadow," is the wife of Joseph E. Moore, of Thomaston, Me., and the chief representative of that flourishing seaboard town in literature to-day. Daughter of Samuel Emerson Smith (Bowdoin College, 1839), she was born in 1849 in the town of Warren, Me. Her paternal grandfather, the Hon. Edwin Smith, of Warren (Harvard College, 1811), was son of Manas-

seh Smith (Harvard College, 1773) and his wife Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Daniel and Hannah (Emerson) Emerson, of Hollis, N.H. Hannah Emerson, wife of the Rev. Daniel and grandmother of Edwin Smith, was a daughter of the Rev. Joseph⁴ and Mary (Moody) Emerson and sister to the Rev. William⁶ Emerson, the grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Samuel E. Smith, father of Mrs. Moore, removed with his family to Thomaston when his daughter was three years old. Here she grew up and was educated in the public schools. In early life her literary tastes began to assert themselves in poetic effusions, humorous, satirical, or pathetic, according to her mood or the nature of the subject that had awakened her interest. When but a school-girl, she composed the verses now so widely known, and at the time so much discussed, known as "Rock of Ages," a poem spoken of by the *Lewiston Journal* as "the most celebrated written by a Maine woman." It was the result of no prolonged or studied effort: it was spontaneous—in the phraseology of the poem, "sung as sing the birds in June." It was written, without a thought of its survival, on the inside of an old envelope, which she had torn open at the ends and spread apart, crossing and recrossing the lines to find room. After she had thrown it away, one of the family picked it up, deciphered the verses, and was astonished at their merit. Urged to do so, she reproduced the verses, and they appeared in the *Maine Standard*.

The poem has subjected the author to considerable amusing annoyance, for, some years after it was written, it appeared in *The Christian at Work* as the production of a man in Ohio, who sought to establish his claim by setting forth some personal details connected with its origin. It also appeared in a published collection of poems in the West and credited to a Western woman. Later on a London literary journal published a strongly satirical article in regard to its pretended American authorship, strangely confounding the poem with the familiar hymn of "Toplady." The poem by Mrs. Moore describes the various emotions awakened by singing "Rock of Ages"

—in the girl, in "lips grown aged," and "over the coffin lid"; and only neglect to read the verses could explain the critic's mistake. Mrs. Moore contributed for several years occasional short stories and verses to various magazines and newspapers, and on one occasion entered the lists in competition for the prize offered by the *Youth's Companion* for the best story for girls. There were seven thousand competitors that year, and Mrs. Moore received the first prize of five hundred dollars.

In 1880 Lothrop & Co., Boston, published her volume of verses entitled "Songs of Sunshine and Shadow," which has passed through two editions.

She must be classed among the poets of nature. A list of her themes would reveal this, for she sings of trees and flowers, brooks and rills, of night-fall, summer and winter, and the voice of spring. The much quoted words of Wordsworth, speaking of himself, would truly apply to the author of "Songs of Sunshine and Shadow":—

The "meadow, grove, and stream,
The earth, and every common sight,
To me did seem
Apparelled in celestial light,
The glory and the freshness of a dream."

How clearly this is revealed in the poem, "To a Flower Painter," one of the best of the collection, through which breathes a desire to render immortal the varied beautiful forms of field and forest!—

"If I had all an artist's wondrous cunning,
The magic of the painter's glowing art,
All the wild flowers of limpid brooklets running,
All blossoms of the field and wood a part—
The buttercup with disc of sunny yellow,
The blossom of the wind-flower frail and fair,
The honeyed clover that the brown bees fellow,
The columbine that sways the summer air—
I'd paint them all on tablet, panel, portal,
And render them immortal.

"I'd whisper to the lily, standing stately
In fair, unconscious grace,
Or to the sweet wild rose ablushing greatly,
'Bend down, O queen, bend down a little space,
That I may read the beauty of thy face!'

"And I would wander far in forest reaches,
Where wild-wood vines entangle woodland ways,

To find the pulpit whence the brown Jack preaches
His silent sermons through the summer days.

"And I would seek the crimson cup-moss, growing
In shadow'd nooks, and by the brooklet's brink
The fronded fern, the scarlet lily glowing
In sunny places, and the wild clove-pink;
And I would gather sprays of woodbine climbing
And bearded grasses from the fields and fells,
List'ning the while, if I might catch the chiming
Of wild bluebells.

"From sunlit heights, from billowy seas of meadow,
From ferny hollows and from grassy braes,
The blossoms of the sunshine and the shadow,
With all the grace of nature's wild sweet ways,
I'd glean and paint on tablet, panel, portal,
To render them immortal.

"And they who never see the summer's glory,
The treasures of the woodland and the stream,
Should learn from me to read the wondrous story,
Sweeter by far than poet's sweetest dream
(And, reading, cease to count the weary hours)—
God's gift of flowers!"

"Rock of Ages" and "Dandelions" have been most widely quoted, and appeal most strongly to the popular ear, yet they are by no means her best.

The poems are chiefly of the lyrical order, interspersed with ballads, metrical translations of odes of Horace, and some exquisite sonnets. Occasionally she tries her hand at some historical incident, throwing it, as a study, into poetic measures. An illustration of this is "The Death of Charles the Ninth." This was written for her brother, then a student at Bowdoin College, to be used as a recitation in a competition for a prize.

If dramatic poetry be that in which the objects contemplated, animate or inanimate, are presented as speaking for themselves, then several of her poems are of this class, such as "Immortality," "Useless," "The Poplar," and others. In fact, her compass is wide, for she has produced some humorous poetry as well, of a high order, that has never found its way into print.

But to those who know her best her published works fail to adequately represent her. They seem but a fragment of what, had her health been uniform, she would probably have produced. For years she suffered from a

complication of nervous maladies, and doubtless "learned in suffering what she taught in song."

Her endowments are found in alliance with a masculine understanding and finely adjusted ethical and religious qualities. She is a member of the Baptist church, and lives an active Christian life; and one of her best rewards for publishing a volume of poetry has been the letters she has received acknowledging the help and comfort derived from some of the poems which seemed to voice the sentiment of the sufferer. Mrs. Moore is exceedingly interested in all questions of theology and religion, acquainted with the discussion of "the higher criticism," well read in science and philosophy, in which she thinks profoundly and reasons acutely. Should future health and leisure be granted her, with a disposition to write again for publication, I should rather expect from her pen something in the line of religious life and experience, or an examination of some subject in philosophy, or some application of a new scientific fact to life and conduct, than more in the line of poetry and fiction. I add a sonnet from "Songs of Sunshine and Shadow," addressed to C. E. S., almost perfect in form and rich in suggestion:

"If thou, dear one, wert far away from me,
And continents lay between, or oceans wide,
When lone I knelt to pray at eventide,
First on my lips would be my prayer for thee,
And all the distance would as nothing be
To swift-winged blessings that to thee would glide.
Thou hast gone from me, and the grave doth hide
Thee in a shadow wider than the wide sea;
Yet, when I kneel at morn or eve to pray,
Shall I not pray for thee? Ne'er can come
A day I do not love thee: must I say
No word of love? Thou livest, dear, somewhere.
Why, if the dead are deaf, must we be dumb?"

x.

ELVIRA ANNA TIBBETTS, of South Boston, an officer in the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for two years a director in the Woman's Charity Club, was born in Foxboro, Mass., May 26, 1847, daughter of Luther Richmond and Almina Miranda (Twitchell) Grover.

Her father was born November 10, 1825, in Taunton, Mass., where her grandfather, Luther Grover, settled when a young man. Luther was the youngest son of Amasa and Olive (Paine) Grover. Amasa Grover was born in 1760. When seventeen years of age, he enlisted from Mansfield as a soldier in the Revolutionary army, serving until August 5, 1781. He was an early settler of Foxboro, where he purchased a tract of unbroken land and established a homestead. The house is in South Foxboro, on the old road that leads from Taunton to Worcester, and is in a good state of preservation. Amasa Grover died in 1805. His wife, Olive Paine, was born in 1764 and died in 1844. They had a large family of children.

Mrs. Tibbetts's paternal grandfather, Luther Grover, was a well-known blacksmith, and was successfully engaged in manufacturing until he retired from business at the age of seventy. He lived to be fourscore years, and his last days were spent in Boston. He married in Norton, Mass., Anna Williams Caswell, a native of Taunton and daughter of Alvin Caswell.

Luther Richmond Grover, father of Mrs. Tibbetts, obtained his education in district schools of Springfield, Newton Upper Falls, and Foxboro, Mass. He was a skilled workman, but was obliged to give up an excellent position on account of impaired eyesight. For the past fifty years he has been engaged in farming, and has conducted an extensive and profitable business. He was married May 27, 1846, in Dover, Mass., to Almina Miranda Twitchell, and settled on the large and pleasant estate in Foxboro where he has lived for fifty-seven years.

A great-grandfather of Mrs. Tibbetts on her mother's side was John Cheever, who was born in Wrentham, Mass., in 1772, son of James and Sarah (Shepard) Cheever. John Cheever married Dolly Wheeler, of Marlboro, N.H., who was a daughter of David and Rebecca (Hoar) Wheeler. David Wheeler, her father, was Town Clerk of Marlboro during the Revolutionary War, and was a useful and highly esteemed citizen, as is fully attested by the numerous offices conferred upon him.

His name is on the Revolutionary Rolls of New Hampshire as having enlisted in the army. His daughter Lucy, sister of Dolly, was the mother of the late Hon. Rufus Frost, ex-Mayor of Chelsea, Mass. David was a son of Joseph⁴ and Deborah (Whitney) Wheeler and grandson of John² and Elizabeth (Wells) Wheeler, who settled in Marlboro, Mass. John³ Wheeler was born in Concord, Mass., in 1661, son of Thomas² and Hannah (Harrod, now spelled Harwood) Wheeler. According to the accounts of the Wheeler family given in the histories of Marlboro, Mass., and Marlboro, N.H., Thomas² was a son of Thomas Wheeler, who was in Concord, Mass., in 1640, was a Captain in King Philip's War, and was wounded at Quaboag (now Brookfield), Mass., in August, 1675, when his horse was shot from under him. His son Thomas placed him on a horse whose rider had been slain, and both succeeded in escaping.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther R. Grover have two children: Elvira Anna (Mrs. Tibbetts); and Stillman Richmond Grover, a prosperous jewelry manufacturer in Attleboro, Mass. Stillman R. Grover married December 25, 1873, Theodora Ashley, of Taunton, Mass. They have one child, Esther Elvira, born in October, 1887, now a student in the Attleboro High School.

Elvira A. Grover completed her education at the Foxboro English Classical School, a private high school in the centre of the town. She taught school several terms in Dighton and Wrentham. On June 11, 1873, she was married to John Chase Tibbetts, a native of Hamilton, Mass.

Mr. Tibbetts was born November 15, 1846. He is a descendant of Aquila Chase, who came from England and settled at Hampton, N.H., as early as 1640, and a few years later removed to Newbury, Mass. Mr. Tibbetts has been successfully engaged in mercantile business since 1869. He is a public-spirited citizen of South Boston, interested in all that pertains to its welfare. He is one of the founders of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association; is a Past Noble Grand of Tremont Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Boston; has served as District Deputy of the order, and is a member of Massachusetts Encampment, I. O. of O. F. He

is a member of the South Boston Citizens' Association, is treasurer and a Deacon of the Phillips Congregational Church on Broadway, and is an associate member of Dahlgren Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic. It has been said of him that "his career is one that adds lustre to the history of South Boston."

Mrs. Tibbetts is interested in charitable and patriotic work. She joined the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts soon after it was organized. She has served as visitor and director many years, and often visits the home on Powder Horn Hill in Chelsea. She has been a member of the Helping Hand Society and also of the Home for Aged Couples. She attends the Phillips Congregational Church. Mrs. Tibbetts is one of the charter members of the Charity Club, and served two years on its Board of Directors. She has charter membership in the Floral Emblem Society of Massachusetts, and is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Upham's Corner, Dorchester, of which Mrs. Julia K. Dyer is president. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts have had two children: Alva Grover, born September 9, 1878, in Foxboro; and John Richmond, born in Foxboro, January 7, 1882 (died when ten months old). Alva Grover Tibbetts is a student in the Law School of Boston University.

Mrs. Tibbetts, although deeply interested in public work, is devoted to her home. She enjoys the society of her friends, and a friendship once formed with her is never broken. Her house is situated on a part of Dorchester Heights, the historic ground where Washington viewed the departure of the British troops from Boston. From the tower of her house can be seen the ships in the harbor and many places associated with the history of Boston.

ABBIE TRASK USHER, for four years President of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to A. W. Bartlett Post, G. A. R. of Newburyport, was born in Roxbury, Mass., September 19, 1847, a daughter of John Bowdlear and his wife, Mary Seeley. Educated in the public schools of Roxbury, Abbie Trask Bowdlear shortly after her gradua-

tion was married, on May 25, 1865, to William Robert Usher, a shoe manufacturer, of Stoneham, Mass. While living in Stoneham, Mrs. Usher was active in church and benevolent work, thus endearing herself to the community.

In 1884 Mr. Usher removed to Milton, N.H., starting a shoe factory there. During a residence of several years in Milton, Mrs. Usher was especially interested in religious work. She attended the Baptist church, which had at that time only a few members. The church building and its furnishings were unattractive, and the vestry where the prayer meetings were held was "worse than the church," she said. An old stove stood in the middle of the room. The men were seated on old-fashioned wooden seats on one side of the vestry, the women on the other. There was no settled minister, and no cordiality.

Mrs. Usher said: "I cannot stand this. If I am to live in this town, I must have a church home." She quietly became acquainted with the people, then started a sewing-circle, and formed other plans for creating a new interest. By suggesting that they open their homes for socials, and formulating methods of work that was much needed, she awakened enthusiasm. In a brief time there were many changes in the management of the church, and through her zealous efforts a new church edifice and parsonage were built.

In 1886 Mr. and Mrs. Usher returned to Stoneham, and soon after settled in Newburyport, where they became leading citizens. Mrs. Usher entered with enthusiasm into the religious, patriotic, and charitable work of that city. She was an active member of the Baptist church, was President of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association for six years, and served as Director of the Young Woman's Christian Association of Newburyport. She attended State conventions as a delegate to societies connected with the Baptist denomination, and had an extensive acquaintance among its leaders throughout the State. Her hospitable home was always open to welcome clergymen and delegations from other places whenever they visited Newburyport to conduct special religious work.

Mrs. Usher's brother, John Augustus Bowd-

lear, was in the Thirty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, during the Civil War; and her first work for the soldiers was in the early days of that conflict, when, as a school-girl, she helped to scrape lint for use in the hospitals. Loyal to the Union and all the principles it represents, she never ceased her efforts for the "boys in blue." There was a revival of interest in A. W. Bartlett Relief Corps during her presidency, and she initiated over fifty members. Public meetings were held, also union gatherings with the post—socials and conferences that advanced the beneficent work of both organizations.

Serving as a delegate to the annual convention of the Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C., in 1886, she became interested in its work throughout the State. Her efficiency and devotion were quickly recognized, and she received appointment on important committees representing the State work. The duties of Department Aide, of Assistant Inspector, and of Installing Officer were performed by her with credit. For seventeen years she was an active worker for the State organization and a prominent participant in its annual conventions. Mrs. Usher was elected for two successive years as Department Chaplain of the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts, and her reports contained suggestions and recommendations of value.

She was deeply interested in the work of patriotic instruction, and at the annual convention in 1901, held in Boston, was appointed to the office of Department Patriotic Instructor. A complete report of the work accomplished was given at the convention in 1902, and covered twenty-four printed pages. Among the statistics it contained are the following:—

Number of corps in Department	172
Number of school-rooms in Department having a flag	4,255
Number of school-rooms in Department giving flag salute	5,117
Number of school-rooms in Department displaying Declaration of Independence	262
Number of towns or cities in Department holding patriotic contests	28

Mrs. Usher in her report stated that she had received many letters showing great interest

in the work of patriotic instruction, and that in responding to inquiries and in furnishing desired information she had written nearly two hundred letters and postals.

She recommended that all corps make a special effort to interest the superintendent, school board, and teachers, assuring them, when indifferent, that this is a national movement and that united action is earnestly desired.

In a circular issued to the corps for their guidance, she requested every president to co-operate with the assistant patriotic instructor of her corps in preparing for a patriotic exercise or entertainment, that their respective communities may realize their ambition to spread the lessons of patriotism among the children. She urged them to encourage the children to quietly salute the flag wherever they might see it.

"One of the best plans of creating an interest," she said, "is a public gathering, with the presence of the clergy and some of the prominent citizens as speakers. This should be arranged with a view of presenting the cause in a manner that will appeal to the hearts and minds of the people, and especially to those having the management of the public schools.

"Citizens' Sunday is another method of securing widespread interest in this movement. Invite a clergyman to preach a sermon devoted to this matter, or, if deemed more effective, arrange for a union service in one of the churches, with addresses by several clergymen.

"As the press is an important factor in moulding public opinion, secure, whenever possible, the support of the editors of your local papers, for their influence will be invaluable.

"Socials, festivals, entertainments, union meetings, the observance of historical anniversaries, and so forth, are among the many ways of promoting the success of this movement. The Patriotic Primer for the teacher, the Declaration of Independence Chart, and the Oleograph of the History and Origin of the Stars and Stripes have been endorsed by the National Woman's Relief Corps. The presentation to schools of flags, historic pictures, and books,

and any gift in keeping with the spirit upon which the Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliary were founded, will exert an influence in the right direction."

Mrs. Usher visited many corps and public meetings in behalf of this branch of the cause, speaking entertainingly and with earnestness. Several hundred letters containing advice and helpful instructions were written by her each year. As a delegate from the Department of Massachusetts, she attended several National Conventions of the W. R. C., and was a member of national committees, also an aide on the staff of the National President. In all these varied duties she retained her active interest in the local corps, and rendered invaluable aid as chairman of its Executive Committee.

Mrs. Usher was the second Worthy Matron of Beulah Chapter, O. E. S., of Stoneham, and was a member of the Order of Odd Ladies in Boston. She was prominent in social circles in Newburyport and a leader among women in many of the progressive enterprises of the city. She was largely instrumental in securing a soldiers' monument in Newburyport, being the only woman member on the committee therefor, and she had charge of the exercises at the unveiling of the monument, July 4, 1902. She was a zealous worker in the interests of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea.

While on a visit to Texas with her husband, Mrs. Usher was very helpful in giving instruction to the local corps. For several years her health had been impaired. She received an injury while in Texas, from the effects of which she died in Newburyport, May 31, 1903. Thus passed one who was beloved by all who knew her.

Mrs. Usher had one son, William Ambrose Usher. Born in Stoneham, Mass., December 14, 1866, he received his education in the public schools of Stoneham, and is now in the shoe manufacturing business with his father. On April 18, 1886, he married Gertrude Lougee Brown, of Boston. They have two children: Helen Gertrude, born December 22, 1888; and Abbie Marion, born July 14, 1895. At the summer home of the Usher family at Salisbury Beach numerous friends have been hospitably entertained.



JULIA WARD HOWE

JULIA WARD HOWE, LL.D.—Wise-hearted men and women, not a few, in the half-century now closing, have given earnest thought to the solving of social problems, have wrought for love's sake and truth's in various fields of helpful endeavor. Eminent among them may be named the author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." She was born in New York City, May 27, 1819, daughter of Samuel and Julia Rush (Cutler) Ward.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that Mrs. Howe's dominant characteristics, her broad philanthropy, her love of study, aptitude for language, predilection for metaphysics, her fervid patriotism, deep religiousness, and strong sense of justice, are derived, in part at least, from some of the colonial worthies, her ancestors, mentioned below.

Samuel Ward, third, father of Mrs. Howe, was son of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel and Phebe (Greene) Ward and grandson of Governor Samuel Ward, of Rhode Island, Governor Samuel being the son of Governor Richard, who was a grandson of John Ward, of Gloucester, England, and Newport, R.I., said to have been an officer in Cromwell's army. Richard Ward married Mary, daughter of John and Isabel (Sayles) Tillinghast. Her father was son of Elder Pardon Tillinghast, who came from England when a young man, and during the greater part of a life of more than ninety years, closing in 1718, was a citizen of influence in the civil and religious affairs of Providence, R.I., where he was a merchant and for many years the unsalaried pastor of the First Baptist Society, to which in 1711 he gave a meeting-house. Mary Tillinghast's mother was a daughter of John and Mary (Williams) Sayles and grand-daughter of Roger Williams. Of this pioneer of religious tolerance in New England, Mrs. Howe is thus shown to be a descendant of the eighth generation.

Samuel Ward, first, son of Richard and Mary, born in Newport in 1725, served three terms as Governor of Rhode Island. He died in Philadelphia in March, 1776, during the session of the Continental Congress, of which he was a valued member—in the words of John Adams, "a steadfast friend to his country upon very pure principles."

He married Anne Ray, daughter of Simon Ray, third, and his wife Deborah, daughter of Job and Phebe (Sayles) Greene. Phebe and Isabel Sayles, named above, were sisters. Simon Ray, third, was the son of Simon, second, and grandson of Simon, first, of Braintree. Simon Ray, second, was one of the sixteen original proprietors of Block Island. Influential and honored, a "lovely example of Christian virtues," he lived to enter his one hundred and second year. He married Mary Thomas, daughter of Nathaniel and grand-daughter of "William Thomas, a Welsh gentleman," who joined the Plymouth Colony about 1630, served three years as Assistant Governor, and died at his home at Green Harbor, Marshfield, in 1651. "A well-approved and well-grounded Christian," wrote Secretary Morton, "one that had a sincere desire to promote the common good, both of church and State."

Samuel Ward, second, born in Westerly, R.I., in 1756, a college graduate at fifteen, served nearly six years in the Continental army, rising from the rank of Captain to Lieutenant Colonel; was in Arnold's expedition to Canada and taken prisoner at Quebec; later was with Washington at Valley Forge, and after the war was engaged in mercantile business in New York City. He married his cousin Phebe, daughter of Governor William and Catherine (Ray) Greene. Her mother is remembered as a youthful friend and correspondent of Franklin.

Mrs. Julia R. Cutler Ward, Mrs. Howe's mother, was a daughter of Benjamin C. Cutler, of Boston and Jamaica Plain, sometime Sheriff of Norfolk County, and his wife Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Hester (Marion) Mitchell, of Waccamaw plantation and Georgetown, S.C. Mrs. Cutler's mother was a sister of General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolution, and grand-daughter of Benjamin Marion, a Huguenot, who settled at Charleston, S.C., a little over two hundred years ago.

Mrs. Howe's grandfather Cutler was son of John Cutler, third, brass-founder, a well-to-do citizen of Boston in his day and a prominent Mason, being Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1792-93. David Cutler, father of John, third, was the youngest son of Johannes Demesmaker, physician and surgeon, who came

from Holland, lived for some years at Hingham, married Mary Cowell, of Boston, and, adopting the English translation of his name, was known as Dr. John Cutler. He served as surgeon in King Philip's War. About 1694 he removed to Boston, where he acquired a large practice, to which his eldest son, Dr. John Cutler, Jr., succeeded. John Cutler, third, in his old age played the organ at Trinity Church, of which his son-in-law, Samuel Parker, afterward Bishop Parker, was rector. His wife, Mary Clark, was daughter of Benjamin and Miriam (Kilby) Clark and grand-daughter of Christopher Kilby, Sr., of Boston.

Mrs. Howe's father, a successful banker, a man of sterling integrity and of almost Puritanic strictness of life, was liberal in his plans and provision for the education of his children. There were three sons—Samuel, Henry, and F. Marion—and three daughters—Julia, Louisa, and Annie. Two sons died unmarried. The eldest, Samuel Ward, fourth, died in 1884, survived by the children of his daughter Margaret (Mrs. J. W. Chanler), whose mother, his first wife, was a daughter of William B. Astor. Louisa Ward married, first, Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, and after his death married Luther Terry, an artist. Her home was in Rome, Italy. She was the mother of F. Marion Crawford. Annie Ward married Mr. Adolph Mailliard, and lived in California.

Pursuing her studies at home under able instructors, Julia Ward became well versed in music and several languages, in after years taking up German philosophy and the study of Greek, which she still continues. She was married in April, 1843, to Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, of Boston, world-famous philanthropist and teacher, in his early manhood one of the heroes of the Greek revolution, of which he subsequently wrote an historical sketch. After a year or more spent abroad and the birth of a daughter, Julia Romana, in Rome, Dr. and Mrs. Howe took up their residence in Boston, he to continue his beneficent activities as superintendent of the School for the Blind (1832-76), head of the School for Feeble-minded (1848-75), as member of the State Board of Education, and president of the Board of Charities—to mention only a few of the

many lines on which he worked to the end of his days—she in the meantime not to remain idle.

Five children were born to them in Boston. The four now living are: Florence Marion, author and lecturer, wife of David P. Hall, lawyer, of New York and Plainfield, N.J.; Henry Marion, professor of metallurgy in Columbia University, New York City; Laura E., author, wife of Henry Richards, of Gardiner, Me.; and Maud, author, wife of the well-known artist, John Elliott. Samuel, the younger son, died in May, 1863, aged four years. Julia Romana, poet and student, who died in March, 1886, was the wife of Michael Anagnos, a native of Greece, Dr. Howe's successor as director of the School for the Blind at South Boston.

Mrs. Howe has written much both in prose and verse. She has been a contributor to the *New York Tribune*; the *Independent*; the *Atlantic Monthly*, in which the "Battle Hymn," written in Washington after beholding the campfires by night, first appeared in print (February, 1862); the *North American Review*; and other periodicals. Among her books may be named "Passion Flowers," issued anonymously in 1854; "Later Lyrics," 1866; "From the Oak to the Olive," 1867; "Is Polite Society Polite? and Other Essays," 1895; "From Sunset Ridge," 1898; and "Reminiscences," 1899, covering fourscore years of exceptionally rich and varied experiences.

Mrs. Howe's connection with the woman suffrage movement began in 1868. Her first speech in its advocacy before a legislative committee was made in the Green Room of the State House in 1869. She has been officially connected from the start with the New England and other woman suffrage organizations, in which she has taken an active part. For some time she was an associate editor of the *Woman's Journal*. As lecturer and preacher the greater number of her journeyings have been made since the death of Dr. Howe, in January, 1876. In her lectures she has given interesting recollections with appreciative judgments of Longfellow and Emerson and Whittier, has spoken sympathetically of "Patriotism in Literature," has offered a "Plea for Humor," and has treated a variety of other subjects with characteristic grace and vigor.

Music, for which Mrs. Howe has a cultivated taste, is her favorite recreation. She has composed a number of songs, some of which are well known among her friends, although unpublished. A Unitarian in religion, she is a member of the Church of the Disciples, Boston. For many years she has been the honored and beloved president of the New England Women's Club and of the Association for the Advancement of Women. She is Regent of Liberty Tree Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and an honorary member of the Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Rhode Island.

To this reprint of sketch published in 1901 may be added that Mrs. Howe has recently passed her eighty-fifth anniversary, and, improving the opportunity of age, is still active with voice and pen in behalf of many good causes. From Tufts College, at its recent Commencement, June 15, 1904, she received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

M. H. G.

ELIZABETH PALMER PEABODY, educator and author, was born in Billerica, Mass., May 16, 1804, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody and his wife, Elizabeth Palmer. She was the eldest of three notable sisters, of whom in her latest years she was the sole survivor. The one nearest her in age was Mary Tyler, born in Cambridge in 1806, who married Horace Mann; and the other was Sophia Amelia, who became the wife of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The father, Nathaniel Peabody, a lineal descendant of Francis Peabody, of Topsfield, the immigrant progenitor of the family of this name in New England, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1800. For some years, later in life, he practised dentistry in Salem and Boston. He married in 1802 Elizabeth Palmer, who had been preceptress of the girls' department of an incorporated school in North Andover, Mass., of which he was the principal, the school in 1803 being named Franklin Academy. A "lady of rare gifts and attainments," Miss Palmer was a successful teacher, winning the respect and affection of her pupils and inciting

in them a love of learning. She was the daughter of Joseph Pearse and Elizabeth (Hunt) Palmer and grand-daughter of General Joseph Palmer of Revolutionary times, who with his wife Mary, sister of Judge Richard Cranch, came to Boston from Devonshire, England, in 1746. Her maternal grandfather was John Hunt, of Watertown (Harvard College, 1734), whose son, Samuel Hunt, her uncle, was for about thirty years master of the Boston Latin School.

Joseph Pearse Palmer (Harvard College, 1771) was one of the Boston Tea Party in December, 1773, and he also served his country in the Revolution. Some years after the close of the war he removed to Framingham, where he taught school. He died in Vermont in 1797, seven years before the birth of the grand-daughter whose name heads the present sketch. After his death his wife and children resided in Watertown.

Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, descended from this worthy, patriotic, and scholarly ancestry, was a precocious child, early displaying unusual mental abilities and a fondness for study. At the age of sixteen she began to teach school in Lancaster. She subsequently taught successively in Hallowell, Me., in Brookline, Mass., with her sister Mary, and in Boston. She was acquainted with a number of languages, ancient and modern, learning Polish when she was well advanced in years; and she excelled as a teacher of history, in which she had classes.

In September, 1834, Mr. A. Bronson Alcott opened his school at the Masonic Temple, Boston. His diary thus mentions his assistant: "Miss Peabody, whose reputation both as regards original and acquired ability is high: she unites intellectual and practical qualities of no common order."

Miss Peabody's great work, begun after she was fifty years old, was as an interpreter of Froebel's system of education and introducer of the kindergarten into this country.

For about ten years (1840-50) she kept at the family home, 13 West Street, Boston, a shop for the sale of foreign books and journals, and a circulating library, the place becoming for the time a "centre of the finest intellectual culture." Here were held some of Margaret Fuller's conversations.

Miss Peabody was a contributor to the *Christian Examiner*, the *Dial*, Barnard's *Journal of Education*, and other periodicals. Among her books were (not to make an exhaustive list of the works of her pen): "Moral Self-education," translated from the French, 1828; "First Steps in History"; "Key to Hebrew History"; also "Keys to Grecian and to Roman History," 1833; "Record of a School" (Mr. Alcott's), 1835 (third edition, revised, 1874); with Mrs. Mann, "Moral Culture of Infancy" and "Kindergarten Guide," of which after her visit to Europe she issued early in the seventies a revised edition; "Reminiscences of William E. Channing, D.D."; and "A Last Evening with Allston."

Mrs. Mann, besides being a writer on educational topics and a translator, was the author of "A Physiological Cook-book," "Flower People," "Life of Horace Mann," and "Juanita, a Romance of Real Life in Cuba."

Toward the close of her life Elizabeth Peabody became blind. She died in Jamaica Plain, January 3, 1894, in her ninetieth year.

On May 2, 1904, two weeks before the one hundredth anniversary of her birth, at a meeting of the New England Women's Club, of which she had been a valued member, heart-felt tribute in the form of letters and addresses of some length was paid to her memory by Mrs. Howe, president of the club, Mrs. Cheney, Colonel Higginson, Dr. Hale, and others who had known her long and well.

Mrs. Howe, after speaking of her as one who "recognized everywhere the beauty and glory of existence," said: "I cannot remember ever to have known any one who carried through life so much of this serene atmosphere, the result of high aspirations, genuine culture, and sweet humanity. Her nature was very expansive and her life full of benevolent activity. . . . She helped Margaret Fuller to arrange her first conversations in Boston. She espoused the cause of the Pole, the Hungarian, the Indian. She was the devoted friend of Kossuth's sister. Whom has she not befriended when they most needed a friend? Her declining years were followed with love and gratitude."

Mrs. Cheney alluded to the fact that in her old age Elizabeth Palmer Peabody was often

spoken of as "the grandmother of Boston," and added: "She was rightly named if the constant outflow of her warm heart to every one with all manner of loving feelings and helpful deeds and the best of all instructions to the children of every age in the city of her love could entitle her to this distinction. . . . Her large and varied reading filled her mind with stores of history, poetry, and philosophy. She gathered special advantage from the hobbies into which she entered with all her heart for the time. Out of them she gained always something rich and rare.

"She certainly had not the reputation of being a practical person. She was too readily interested in every scheme that offered good to the human race, too credulous of any individual who sought her help or comfort. In trying times her unselfish help, her advice, her sympathy, were all fruitful of good results which had seemed hopeless to less believing and ardent natures.

"Goethe says, 'All philosophy must be lived and loved.' Such was the spirit in which Elizabeth P. Peabody spent her ninety years in constant service to mankind."

M. H. G.

ADELINE D. T. WHITNEY, one of the successful women writers of New England in the latter half of the nineteenth century and still an active member of the craft in the first decade of the twentieth, is a Bostonian by birth and breeding. Her maiden name was Adeline Dutton Train. After her marriage in November, 1843, to Seth D. Whitney, of Milton, Mass., she became a resident of that town, where in her widowhood she continues to make her home, Mr. Whitney having died in 1890.

Born September 15, 1824, the daughter of Enoch Train and his first wife, Adeline Dutton, Mrs. Whitney is a grand-daughter on the paternal side of Enoch, Sr., and Hannah (Ewing) Train and a descendant in the seventh generation of John¹ Traine, who came to Massachusetts in 1635 and settled at Watertown. Mrs. Whitney's grandmother Train was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ewing, of Philadelphia,

who had been a chaplain in the British army. Mrs. Whitney's father, Enoch Train the younger, was a pioneer merchant and ship-owner of Boston in his day. Her maternal grandparents, Silas Dutton and Nancy Tobey, who were married in Boston on July 17, 1800, belonged to old New England families.

For four years in her early teens Mrs. Whitney was a student in the excellent private school for girls kept in Boston from 1823 to 1855 by George B. Emerson, one of the best of teachers New England has ever produced, and for one year she was at Northampton in the noted school of Miss Margarette Dwight, who was very thorough, systematic, and successful in her vocation.

The first in the long list of publications which have given Mrs. Whitney her enviable position among American authors, and won for her a host of admiring readers, was "Mother Goose for Grown Folks," issued by Rudd & Carleton in 1859. Then came "Boys of Chequasset," "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," and "The Gay-worthys," published by Loring. "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life" first appeared as a serial in *Our Young Folks* in 1866; "Patience Strong's Outings" in the *Christian Register*, 1868-70. Among her books of later date may be mentioned "We Girls," "Real Folks," "Sights and Insights," "Bonnyborough," "Ascutney Street," four volumes of poems, one of them entitled "Pansies," and five miscellaneous volumes, one being "Just How, a Key to the Cook-book." "Square Pegs, a Novel," came out in the autumn of 1894, marking the completion of her seventieth year, and was well received, being a worthy successor of the foregoing, not one of the ephemera, but a book to be read and reread.

It was of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney that Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote some twenty or more years ago: "We have in New England a lady writer who for our times and seasons has done very much the work for young people that Miss Edgeworth did in hers; while her writings are spicy and amusing, they have a decided influence upon the character, an influence any parent might be thankful for. . . . She excels in painting simple, lovely, perfect homes and nice, gentle, natural young people. . . . The

religious teachings of her books have no cant phraseology, but they show how the spirit of Christ may be brought into actual life."

In the words of another thoughtful critic: "Mrs. Whitney is a sworn foe to sentimentalism. She hates fine language, fine speeches, fine professions of virtue and piety and friendship. Her characters, if her favorites, are seldom afflicted with long tongues. . . . She has read much and knows much, and shows incidentally and without pedantry her botany and geology and astronomy, and that she keeps up with the science and philosophy of the day, and is familiar with the best authors. . . . But, after all, we return to her genius for religion and for teaching religion by fictitious characters, characters working out their own salvation under ordinary human and New England circumstances, as the cardinal glory and charm of these books."

Mrs. Whitney has had four children—three daughters and a son, Theodore T. One daughter died in infancy. The eldest married in 1867 Major (now Colonel) Suter, of the United States army, and died in the same year. Theodore Train Whitney occupies the old Whitney homestead in Milton, his mother living in a little house that she built for herself a few years since in his grounds. Mr. Whitney has a son, Theodore T., Jr., and three daughters.

Mrs. Whitney's youngest daughter, Caroline Leslie, married James A. Field, of Beloit, Wis. At the time of his death, in 1884, their home was in Lakewood, N.J. Mrs. Field was the author of "High Lights," a novel, and of "Nannie's Happy Childhood," an attractive book for girls. She died December 1, 1902, leaving three sons. The eldest son, William L. W., is instructor of natural science in Milton Academy and at the summer school in Alstead, N.H. The second, James A., is a teacher at Harvard University, where he was graduated with honors in 1903. The third, Douglas Grahame, is still a Harvard student, as is his cousin Theodore, above named. Mrs. Whitney has also a great-grandchild, the son of William L. W. Field, who was married in 1902.

Mrs. Whitney, it is pleasant to record in closing, expresses herself as being very happy, in these latter days of her eightieth year, in

having all these young people so near about her and so much with her in her home.

M. H. G.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL was born in Orange, N. J., September 14, 1857, the daughter of Henry B. Blackwell and his wife, Lucy Stone. In 1869 her parents moved to Massachusetts. She was fitted for college at Chauncy Hall School in Boston, where she took the Thayer prize for English composition and a special prize for knowledge of Shakespeare. She graduated from the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University with honors in 1881, and began in the same year to help her parents edit the *Woman's Journal*. For the last sixteen years she has also edited a small fortnightly paper called the *Woman's Column*, devoted to equal suffrage. She was largely instrumental in persuading the two branches of the Woman's Suffrage Association, which had split twenty years before, to reunite in 1889; and she has since been recording secretary of the united society, the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She is also chairman of the Executive Committee of the New England Woman Suffrage Association and chairman of the Literature Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. She has been much interested in the Armenian question, has for many years been in the habit of befriending Armenian immigrants, and is the author of "Armenian Poems," a small volume of verse translated from the Armenian. She is also the compiler, with the Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Miss Lucy E. Anthony, of a book of equal rights recitations, "The Yellow Ribbon Speaker." She was for some years Associate National Superintendent of Franchise for the W. C. T. U. She lectures occasionally, and is interested in a number of reforms.

Miss Blackwell inherits much of her mother's tenacity and singleness of purpose. Endowed with a ready wit and retentive memory, in legislative hearings for and against suffrage she retains a vivid recollection of all that is said in opposition, and is usually able to turn the weapons of her antagonists against them-

selves. Among the younger advocates of suffrage she is distinguished for her valuable and acceptable service.

ADELINÉ FRANCES FITZ.—In the list of Boston's women composers who occupy a high position is found the name of Adeline Frances Fitz, without any self-seeking on her part, her work winning its way by pure merit. Her compositions were first brought out in Boston after being produced as a pastime. Her scope is almost illimitable, comprising songs for kindergarten, hymn settings, piano solos, songs for concert use, and a vast number of patriotic songs. Mrs. Fitz has been an ardent worker for the cause of patriotism. She has served the Daughters of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, three years as State Historian and two years as Vice-Regent; and on March 17 last she accepted the position of State Regent, Daughters of the Revolution. At the annual convention of the General Society in May she was elected first Vice-President-general. Mrs. Fitz places music first in her artistic likings, but has a discriminating taste in literature, as is shown by her choice of words set to music, as well as in her musical sketches which she is often called upon to deliver before clubs.

Through Mrs. Fitz's untiring energy and the hearty co-operation of her fellow-members, the Daughters of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, placed in the Boston Public Library a memorial tablet to the pre-eminent writers of American patriotic verse and song. This tablet was unveiled in the Lecture Hall on Tuesday evening, May 3, 1904, fully seven hundred people witnessing the ceremony, which was most impressive. The presentation speech, choicely worded, was made by Mrs. Fitz. The Rev. Dr. De Normandie responded in behalf of the Public Library Trustees. (For further account of the memorial see article on "Daughters of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.")

Mrs. Fitz was born in Chelsea, and is the daughter of David and Elizabeth Wilson (Whitaker) Slade. She was married in 1884 to the Hon. Frank E. Fitz, of Chelsea. The



ADELINE F. FITZ

first part of her married life was spent in Boston. At present the family make their home during the winter season with Mrs. Fitz's father, David Slade, of Chelsea. They have an attractive summer residence at Wakefield, Mass. Three sturdy boys furnish inspiration for the mother's best effort.

Mr. David Slade's paternal grandfather, John Slade, the founder of this branch of the Slade family in New England, came from Devonshire in the latter part of the eighteenth century. On the 4th of August, 1776, he, "John Slade of Boston," married "Hannah Torrey of Scituate." The Probate Records of Suffolk County show that on the 11th October, 1791, Hannah Slade, widow, was appointed "administratrix of the estate of John Slade, late of Chelsea, deceased." It is said that at some period of his residence in Massachusetts John Slade owned a number of slaves.

Through Mrs. Hannah Torrey Slade, her great-grandmother, Mrs. Fitz is descended from Lieutenant James Torrey, who was an inhabitant of Scituate before 1640; and through her paternal grandmother, Sally Danforth, wife of Henry Slade, Mrs. Fitz is a descendant in the ninth generation of Nicholas Danforth, the immigrant progenitor of the Middlesex County colonial family of this name. Nicholas Danforth came to New England in 1634. The records of Cambridge, Mass., show that he became a landowner in 1635, was a Deputy, or Representative, to General Court in the same year, and on the 20th of November, 1637, was one of the important committee selected "to take orders for college at Newtown" (Cambridge). He died in April, 1638. The line of descent to Mrs. Sally Danforth Slade, who was of the seventh generation, was through his third and youngest son, Captain Jonathan Danforth, an early settler of Billerica, Mass.

Joshua Danforth, father of Sally and great-grandfather of Mrs. Fitz, was a Revolutionary soldier and in his old age a United States pensioner.

Mrs. Fitz's mother was a native of England, coming to this country when but a few months old. She was a loyal American, and taught her children to love her adopted country. It is not strange, with these records, that Mrs.

Fitz stands to-day as a representative New England woman.

SARAH JOSEPHA HALE, author and philanthropist, was born October 24, 1788, in Newport, N.H. She was a daughter of Captain Gordon and Martha (Whittlesey) Buell and grand-daughter of Nathan and Thankful (Griffin) Buell and of Joseph and Sarah (Whittlesey) Whittlesley, all descendants of New England Puritans, early settlers of Connecticut.

Captain Gordon Buell served as an officer in the Revolution, and after the war he settled in Newport, N.H.

When only sixteen years old, Sarah J. Buell began teaching school, which profession she followed for nine years. In 1813 she married David Hale, a lawyer, of Newport, and in 1822 by his death she was left a widow with five children.

Mrs. Hale had already become a worker with her pen, contributing to various newspapers and other periodicals. In 1823 she published a collection of her verses, entitled "The Genius of Oblivion, and Other Poems." Her first novel, "Northwood," was issued in Boston in 1827, under the title of "The Book of Flowers."

In 1828 Mrs. Hale removed from her home among the hills to Boston, to take the position of editor of the *Ladies' Magazine*, the first publication of its kind for women in America. In 1837 the *Magazine* was merged into *Godey's Lady's Book* of Philadelphia, Mrs. Hale becoming its literary editor and serving in that capacity till her retirement in 1877.

Among the publications of Mrs. Hale were "Sketches of American Character," "Traits of American Life," "Flori's Interpreter" (also published in London), "The Way to Live Well and to be Well while we Live," "Grosvenor, a Tragedy," and a Dictionary of Poetical Quotations. Her most important work, safe to say that by which she will be longest remembered, was "The Woman's Record," originally published in 1852 (other editions appearing later), an octavo volume of nine hundred pages, containing biographical sketches of more than two thousand distinguished women. Of this book

she said, "I have sought to make it an assistant in home education, hoping the examples shown and characters portrayed might have an inspiration and power in advancing the moral progress of society." The account of herself in its pages is in part as follows:—

"I was mainly educated by my mother and strictly taught to make the Bible the guide of my life. The books to which I had access were few, very few in comparison to the number given children nowadays; but they were such as required to be studied, and I did study them. Next to the Bible and the 'Pilgrim's Progress' my earliest reading was Milton, Addison, Pope, Johnson, Cowper, Burns, and a portion of Shakespeare. I did not obtain all his works until I was nearly fifteen. The first regular novel I read was 'The Mysteries of Udolpho,' when I was quite a child. I name it on account of the influence it exerted over my mind.

"I had remarked that, of all the works I saw, few were written by Americans and none by women. Here was a work the most fascinating I had ever read, always excepting 'Pilgrim's Progress,' written by a woman. How happy it made me! The wish to promote the reputation of my own sex and do something for my own country was among the earliest mental emotions I can recollect. These feelings have had a salutary influence by directing my thoughts to a definite object: my literary pursuits have had an aim beyond self-seeking of any kind."

A woman of original ideas and forceful will, Mrs. Hale in her day, the middle quarters of the nineteenth century, took the initiative in various public movements of patriotic, philanthropic, or religious nature. In Philadelphia, whither she removed from Boston in 1841, and where she died on April 30, 1879, she founded the Ladies' Medical Missionary Society of that city, and also the Seamen's Aid Society, of which she was the first president. She is credited with having been the first to suggest and to advocate (which she did for twenty years) the setting apart annually of the last Thursday in November as a day of national thanksgiving, President Lincoln being the first to adopt the suggestion by designating this date in his national Thanksgiving proclamation.

American patriots of to-day may well bear gratefully in mind the zeal and efficiency with which Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale more than half a century ago promoted the completion of the granite obelisk that perpetuates the memory of the battle of Bunker Hill. It is a page of almost forgotten history. A few years after the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, which took place on June 17, 1825, the funds of the Monument Association had all been expended, and the shaft had risen only to the height of forty feet. In January, 1830, as narrated in Professor Packard's brief history of the work, the directors received and accepted from Mrs. Hale a "proposition to raise funds for its continuance by an appeal to the ladies of New England." The efforts of the ladies at this time resulted in the contribution of less than two thousand dollars, by 1834 amounting to nearly three thousand dollars. Other sums were received, and the structure grew to the height of eighty feet. In the report of the association in June, 1840, "doubt was expressed whether the present generation would witness the completion of the monument. . . . In a sewing-circle of Boston several ladies proposed the idea of a fair in its behalf."

Under the management of a committee consisting of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. William H. Prescott, and other ladies of Boston, the fair was held in Quincy Hall in September, 1840, and continued seven days. A paper called *The Monument*, edited by Mrs. Hale, was printed daily in the fair building. The fair was admirably conducted. The proceeds, amounting to thirty thousand dollars, with twenty-five thousand dollars from other sources, afforded the means for completing the monument.

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EVA MARIA BROWN, manager of the Faxon Political Temperance Bureau, was born in Camden, Me., December 27, 1856, being the only child of John and Matilda Jane (Mathews) Brown. When she was two years old, her parents moved to Liberty, Me. Her father, John Brown, 2d, who was a native of Palermo, Me., enlisted in the army, during the Civil War, being as-

signed to the Third Maine Regiment and later transferred to the Seventeenth. The exposure and hardships of a soldier's life brought on disease, from which he died at City Point, Va., in 1864, after thirteen months' service. His wife, Matilda J., who was born November 20, 1830, in Lincolnville Centre, Waldo County, Me., was the daughter of Archibald and Betsey (Knights) Mathews.

On the death of Mr. Brown his widow removed from Liberty to Augusta, Me., where her daughter was educated. While a pupil at the high school in that city, Miss Brown was a classmate of Harriet and Alice, the daughters of the Hon. James G. Blaine. Her school-days were marked by the faithful and diligent application that has characterized the work of her later life, and she was graduated from the high school with high honors. Besides being noted as one of the best scholars in her class, she was beloved by her teachers and school associates for her kindly and amiable disposition.

Early in life Miss Brown received fundamental training in temperance work, a sphere in which she was destined to wield a potent influence in later years. While yet a child she became a member of a Cold Water Temple organized at Augusta by General Joshua Nye, and for several terms held the office of Chief Templar of that society. Soon after leaving the high school she removed with her mother to Massachusetts. Of this State they have since remained residents, their home at the present time (May, 1902) being in Quincy. Here Miss Brown is connected with the parish of the First Unitarian Church, of which the Rev. Ellery Channing Butler is pastor.

Miss Brown's connection with the temperance movement in Massachusetts may be said to date from the fall of 1878, when she first entered the employ of Mr. Henry H. Faxon, the noted temperance reformer. Mr. Faxon was then at the zenith of his power, conducting such vigorous campaigns against the liquor traffic and in support of morality and an uplifting home life as never before had been witnessed in the Commonwealth. About this time Miss Brown joined the orders of the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars, in

which she has been honored with the highest official positions. Her duties in Mr. Faxon's office were at first those of an assistant clerk. Her abilities and true worth were, however, soon recognized by Mr. Faxon; and he promoted her to the position of chief clerk. In 1884 she became Mr. Faxon's private secretary, in which capacity she has since continued. The multifarious duties that have devolved upon her since assuming this office can be realized only by Mr. Faxon and herself. From the first she seemed to catch the spirit of untiring zeal and unremitting energy that Mr. Faxon had infused into his life work, a work that would have been void of results but for those superabundant qualities, together with his unsleeping vigilance and the generous use of his money in aid of the temperance cause.

The management of the Faxon Political Temperance Bureau was publicly transferred to Miss Brown on March 22, 1902, although for several years previous to that date she had been the directing spirit of Mr. Faxon's work. During his crusade in enforcing the liquor laws in his home city, Quincy, Mr. Faxon brought more than five hundred cases before the courts, the testimony in nearly all of which, both in the upper and lower courts, was taken by Miss Brown. This experience proved of inestimable value to her, and has been turned to good advantage in later years.

Nor is it alone in direct temperance work that Mr. Faxon has found a most helpful co-laborer in Miss Brown. In all of his great political battles she has proved to be a most efficient assistant. She took a prominent part in the famous Temperance Republican Convention in August, 1879, where plans were perfected for the nomination of the Hon. John D. Long for the office of governor, an event to have taken part in which she has always regarded as an honor; for, as she says, "John D. Long has always been a consistent temperance man. His record as a legislator and as an office-holder are perfectly satisfactory to the friends of the reform." Mr. Faxon very generously shares with Miss Brown the honors of his victory over the saloon forces in the city of Quincy. He has always maintained that

without her assistance he could never have achieved the grand and beneficial results that are apparent on every hand in consequence of the continuous and well-enforced policy of no license that has prevailed for the past twenty years in Quincy. For many years Miss Brown has prepared Mr. Faxon's articles for the press, besides editing all the circulars and pamphlets that have been issued from his bureau—millions of pages annually.

Probably the most notable work that Miss Brown has compiled, and which has proved to be of incalculable value to those whose duty it is to enforce the liquor laws, is the book entitled "The Laws of Massachusetts relating to Intoxicating Liquors." The compilation of this work was a stupendous task and necessarily a most exacting one, since the volume was intended to be, as it is, a standard authority, to which public prosecutors might turn for information and advice. In preparing it Miss Brown was obliged to make an exhaustive investigation of the liquor laws passed by the Legislature, together with the court decisions rendered in cases of violation of those laws. So thoroughly did she do her work that it is safe to say there is not a law on the statute books pertaining to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, nor a decision on the same, with which she is not familiar. Eleven editions of this book have been published by Mr. Faxon, and to-day the manual is in general use in courts and municipal offices all over the State.

In 1889 Miss Brown was the chief clerk of the Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment Campaign Committee (of which Colonel Edward H. Haskell, of Newton, was chairman), having charge of the correspondence and the assignment of the speakers. The campaign was one of the memorable ones of the Commonwealth, and her ability and untiring perseverance were amply demonstrated in connection with her part in it.

About twelve years ago Miss Brown began her career at the State House. At first she did not like the work, owing to the publicity it entailed, but under the guidance of Mr. Faxon she soon became familiar with the details of legislative routine. The universal courtesy

shown her, and the assistance accorded by the members of the General Court, are important factors in her legislative successes; and to-day there is not a person on Beacon Hill whose advice in connection with temperance legislation is so much sought as the woman upon whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of the renowned Henry H. Faxon, and no one, it may be added, enjoys greater confidence. For the past six years Miss Brown has been Mr. Faxon's sole representative at the State House, where she passes a great deal of time during the legislative sessions, looking after the different bills affecting the liquor question, the Sunday laws, and other subjects in which Mr. Faxon has always taken a great interest. Miss Brown enjoys the distinction of being the only woman in New England who is registered as legislative agent and counsel. The authority thus conferred entitles her to the privileges of conducting hearings before the various committees and of cross-examining witnesses. In 1896 she conducted one of the most important hearings ever held at the State House, when the bill authorizing the payment to the State of the entire sum received as fees from liquor licenses was being considered.

The temperance forces all over the Commonwealth owe her a debt of gratitude for the efficient manner in which she has labored for the protection of the restrictive features of the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. Her able efforts which accomplished the defeat of the "abutters'" law every year and the famous semi-colon law are well known. Some of the most important statutes of a prohibitive character that have been passed owing chiefly to her work and influence are those which compel the closing of the saloons on all legal holidays, the so-called Faxon Express Law, and several others restricting the sale of liquor by druggists. All of these laws she personally formulated and fought for until their passage was secured.

The correspondence of the Faxon Political Temperance Bureau, of which Miss Brown is now the sole manager, is almost unlimited, and covers more phases of the reform than that of any other temperance society. She is in constant communication with munic-

pal officers and citizens interested in the enforcement of the laws, and is always found willing and ready in furnishing information and helping to solve their local problems. It is no exaggeration to say that she has the necessary authorities at her finger tips, and her advice proves to be of inestimable value in such cases.

In Miss Brown the temperance interests have a careful and wide-awake guardian and the liquor forces as uncompromising and unrelenting a foe as Mr. Faxon himself ever proved to be.

Miss Brown is one of the directors of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, serving upon all of its important committees. The position of clerk of the corporation, which she held for many years, she resigned in 1901.

ANNIE HINCKLEY STONE LEIGHTON (Mrs. Llewellyn Morse Leighton), of Portland, Me., was born at Oldtown, August 11, 1854, the daughter of Alfred M. and Nancy C. (Atkins) Stone. Her great-grandfather in the maternal line, Captain Nathaniel Atkins, of Truro, Cape Cod, Mass., in one of the closing years of the eighteenth century sailed from Castine as master of the brig "Polly," and was taken by the French. Through this wrongful seizure Mrs. Leighton became one of the French spoliation claimants of the latter part of the nineteenth century. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Atkins, Jr., also a seafaring man, was among the defenders of the nation in the War of 1812 with Great Britain.

Educated in the public schools and the old academy at Corinna, Annie Hinckley Stone, at fifteen, on account of the proficiency in her studies shown when she appeared before the board of examiners, was granted a certificate to teach school. This was two years before she attained the age prescribed by the law of the State for the exercise of that vocation.

In 1871, at Corinth, Me., she became the wife of Llewellyn Morse Leighton, then of Exeter. In 1877 they removed to Portland, where Mr. Leighton is actively engaged in the real estate business, being specially interested

in developing the beautiful suburbs of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Leighton have two children: Marshall Ora Leighton, chief of the department of hydro-economics in the Geological Survey, of Washington; and Florence Leighton, now Mrs. Josiah H. Johnson, of Portland.

Mrs. Leighton's marriage was an early one. Her education, however, still went on. She was an enthusiastic student of elocution and of physical culture, which she taught after her children were of school age. In the church, philanthropic, club, and social life of Portland she is acknowledged an important factor. The Young Women's Christian Association of Portland was organized through her efforts in 1893 and incorporated in 1894. She was its first president, and in the face of many discouragements placed it on a basis from which it has advanced to an assured position of usefulness. The Chautauqua movement early received her support. In the Civic Club Mrs. Leighton is secretary of the Department of Trees and Parks, created at her suggestion. Japheth Club, a progressive literary organization, was founded by her.

SARAH SWEET WINDSOR, M.D., is a native of Rhode Island, being the daughter of Benjamin Angell and Sarah (Sweet) Windsor, of Smithfield, that State. On the paternal side she is descended from Joshua Windsor, who came to this country from England at an early date, and was one of the thirteen signers of the civil compact adopted at the town meeting held in Providence, August 20, 1637, the year after the settlement was begun; and she is also descended from Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, through his daughter Mercy, who in 1677, as the widow of Resolved Waterman, became the wife of Samuel Winsor, Joshua Winsor's only son.

Dr. Windsor obtained her early education in the public schools of Providence. In 1885 she received her medical degree from the Boston University, graduating as speaker of her class. She spent one year as house phy-

sician at the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and in 1886 went abroad for study and hospital work in Vienna. Returning to Boston in 1887, she began practice, being soon after appointed assistant in obstetrics at the Boston University School of Medicine. In 1889 she entered the College of Liberal Arts, and four years later received her degree of A.B.

Dr. Windsor was the first woman president of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, attaining that distinction in 1899. In 1902 came another recognition of her ability: she was then appointed as one of the staff at the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, being the first woman to receive such an appointment for a full term of service. She is one of the directors and a member of the College Club of Boston. At present she is obstetrician to the maternity department of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital and associate professor of obstetrics at the Boston University Medical School.

STELLA EDWARDS PIERPONT DRAKE, now in the ranks of successful New England business women, was born in Stürgis, Mich., December 1, 1855. Daughter of Addison Tuttle and Catherine (McKinney) Drake and the eldest of a family of five children, on the paternal side she is a descendant of Robert Drake, an early settler of Hampton, N.H., and through her mother is a grand-daughter of Mary Edwards, who was a great-grand-daughter of Jonathan Edwards, theologian and metaphysician, characterized by John Fiske as "probably the greatest intelligence that the western hemisphere has yet seen."

Robert Drake came from Colchester, Essex County, England, to New England before 1643, lived for a time in Exeter, N.H., and in 1651 settled in Hampton, N.H. His descendants in colonial times were prominent in public affairs, several of them serving with distinction in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. The next four ancestors in this line, successively named Abraham, were among the wealthy men

of Hampton, N.H., and very active in the affairs of that town and vicinity, where the original Drake farms and homestead may still be seen.

Among the representatives of the family in later days in this vicinity were Samuel Gardner Drake, the antiquary, an early president of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and his son, Samuel Adams Drake, the well-known author.

The fourth Abraham Drake in direct line, Colonel Abraham,⁵ born in 1715, married for his first wife Abigail Weare, daughter of Nathaniel Weare, of Hampton, Justice of the Superior Court, and was father of Weare⁶ Drake, born in 1738, who married Anne Taylor and settled in Effingham, N.H. John⁷ Drake, son of Weare⁶ and his wife Anne, was father of Weare⁸ Drake, who married Lydia Tuttle, and grandfather of Addison Tuttle Drake, who was born in Effingham, N.H., in 1822, and died in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1890.

Catherine McKinney, born in Binghamton, N.Y., in 1834, daughter of James and Mary (Edwards) McKinney, was married to Addison T. Drake in February, 1855. She is now residing in California. Her Edwards ancestry in America began with William¹ Edwards (son of the Rev. Richard Edwards, a Welsh clergyman), who came over about 1640, and in 1646 was a landholder in Hartford, Conn. The line continued through Richard,² born in 1647, and his first wife, Elizabeth Tuttle; the Rev. Timothy,³ born in 1669 (Harvard Coll., A.B. and A.M., July 4, 1691), who married Esther Stoddard, and was pastor of the church at East Windsor, Conn.; Jonathan,⁴ above named, born in 1703 (Yale, A.B. 1720), who married Sarah Pierpont, was for twenty-five years minister at Northampton, later had charge of a missionary church in Stockbridge, and at the time of his death in 1758 was President of Princeton College; Timothy,⁵ born in 1738, who married Rhoda Ogden; to Edward⁶ Edwards, born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1763, who married Mary Ballard, of Hadley, and was the father of Mary Edwards, born in 1792, who became the wife of James McKinney and mother of Catherine, as noted above.

Sarah Pierpont, a woman of great personal



STELLA E. P. DRAKE

beauty and loveliness of character, the wife of Jonathan Edwards, was the daughter of the Rev. James Pierpont, of New Haven. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Hooker Pierpont, was daughter of the Rev. Samuel² and Mary (Willett) Hooker and grand-daughter of the Rev. Thomas¹ Hooker, of Hartford, and of Captain Thomas Willett, sometime of Plymouth Colony and later the first Mayor of New York City.

Addison Tuttle Drake for many years was interested in the iron and foundry business in Sturgis, Mich. He served as Quartermaster of the Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, and at its close was honorably discharged with the rank of Captain. He was an earnest advocate of temperance and an active member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church. For about eight years and till within a few months of his death he held a position in the War Department in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Drake is survived by his wife Catherine and five children, namely: Stella E. P., the subject of this sketch; Edward Edwards, manager for the Pacific coast territory of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of New York; Caroline E. Bailey, a widow, of San Francisco, who has two sons, Edwards and Leonard; Katherine M., wife of W. R. Herbert, of San Francisco, who has a son, Claude Drake, and a daughter, Stella Marguerite; and Jeanne Ogden, wife of Edwin M. Miller, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who has two daughters, Elizabeth and Golda.

Stella E. P. Drake was educated in the public schools of Sturgis, Mich. At the age of twenty-three she removed to Kalamazoo, where she improved her opportunities for intellectual culture by joining study classes in history, art, and literature, conducted by James and Lucinda H. Stone, teachers of rare gifts and attainments, also receiving private instruction from Mrs. Stone, whom at one time she served as secretary. The intimacy thus fostered yielded to the eager student large returns in the way of liberal education. Socially she was a welcome and helpful presence, often assisting with her fine elocutionary powers at local public entertainments, acting for one year as secretary of the Ladies' Library Club, and

also serving for some time as chairman of its Miscellaneous Committee. After a few years of married life it became necessary for her to support herself, an entirely new experience. This led her to resume her maiden name, by which she has ever since been known. In 1896 Mrs. Drake came East to join the army of self-supporting and self-respecting women. She was equipped for the battle with courage, a firm will, and both natural and acquired ability. Numbering among her personal friends, besides Lucinda H. Stone, above mentioned (now deceased), such women as Frances Willard, Mary A. Livermore, the Rev. Anna Shaw, the Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, and Alice Ives Breed, she did not lack sagacious counsel and kindly intercession.

After working for some months for various publishing houses, she became connected with the Boston agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and in 1900 succeeded Mrs. M. A. F. Potts as manager of its women's department, the first to be organized in connection with any life insurance company in Boston. Under her management this department has grown to be a factor in life insurance recognized by the different companies as well as by the insuring public at large. In training women for the profession of life insurance, to do the work intelligently and conscientiously, and thus with a success gratifying to all concerned, Mrs. Drake has shown herself an adept. As shown from the unanimous testimony of her associates, she possesses in a marked degree tact, dignity of character, a keen sense of honor, and exceptional qualifications for directing the work of others, being one of the few to whom authority means nothing more or less than the courteous and appreciative recognition of the rights and interests of those who act under her instructions.

Mrs. Drake is a member of the Church of the Disciples, and has been a worker along charitable lines. She belongs to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and she retains her membership in the above mentioned Ladies' Library Society and also in the Twentieth Century Club of Kalamazoo, of which she was one of the founders.

Of the Aaron Burr Legion, founded by

Charles Felton Pidgin, author of "Blennerhassett," for the purpose of historical research, she is an active member, holding the office of vice-councillor. Her interest in the work of the legion is thus explained:—

As is well known, Aaron Burr, third Vice-President of the United States, was a grandson of Jonathan Edwards, theologian, President of Princeton College. His mother was Esther Edwards, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan and wife of the Rev. Aaron Burr, Sr. Her son, Aaron Burr, was cousin to Edward⁶ Edwards; and Aaron Burr's daughter, Theodosia Burr Alston, and Mary Edwards McKinney, Mrs. Drake's grandmother, were second cousins.

From her girlhood the story of Theodosia Burr, with its mysterious tragical ending, has had for Mrs. Drake a strong fascination. The brief verdict, "Lost at sea," was supplemented in 1850, some years before the birth of Stella Drake, by the confession of an aged pauper in the Cassopolis (Mich.) poorhouse, that he had been one of the pirates by whom the "Patriot," the vessel in which Mrs. Alston had taken passage at Charleston, S.C., on December 30, 1812, for New York, had been captured, and that he himself had been set to tip the plank on which she walked to her death off the stormy shore of Cape Hatteras. He remembered her for her marvellous beauty and her unshrinking fortitude.

This gruesome tale was told to Mrs. Drake's grandmother McKinney by a Mrs. Parks, who heard the confession.

One of Mrs. Drake's sisters, Mrs. Jeanne Ogden Miller, of Salt Lake City, bears a striking resemblance in the general outline of her features to Vanderlyn's portrait, a profile view, of Theodosia Burr, as reproduced in James Parton's "Life of Aaron Burr."

A comparison of the photograph of another sister, Mrs. Katherine McKinney Herbert, with the photograph of a painted portrait, supposed to be that of Theodosia Burr, reveals a marked likeness between the two. Of this more below.

It was from an article in a Chicago newspaper that Mrs. Drake, while living at her father's home in Sturgis, Mich., first heard of the existence in Elizabeth City, N.C., of a

portrait which was thought to represent the daughter of Aaron Burr. It was owned by a Dr. Pool. In the summer of 1888 Mrs. Drake, then staying with her parents at Virginia Beach, N.C., visited the home of the Pool family, only a few miles distant. On the parlor wall, over the mantle-piece, hung the portrait of a young woman of great beauty, dressed in white. She knew it at once as the picture she had come to see, and she felt confirmed in her belief that it was a portrait of Theodosia Burr because it resembled her sister, Katherine McKinney Herbert. Miss Pool (now Mrs. Overman), daughter of the deceased doctor, told her how it came into her father's possession, as the gift of a patient, a Mrs. Mann, to whom it had been given by a sailor lover many years before. The portrait and two silk dresses that accompanied it as presents had been taken from an abandoned pilot boat off Cape Hatteras, these articles being found in the cabin. The sailors who boarded the boat found, or professed to have found, nothing to identify either the vessel or the owner of the dresses and the original of the portrait. After the picture came into the possession of Dr. Pool and its story became known, it was surmised that the pilot boat was the missing "Patriot," and the dresses a part of the wardrobe of Theodosia Burr Alston, of whom the picture is considered by Mrs. Drake to be an undoubted likeness.

Mrs. Drake's story of the picture will be retold by Mr. Pidgin in his forthcoming book, whose object is to throw light on the mystery that enshrouds the fate of the beautiful and accomplished Theodosia Burr.

A ELIZABETH NEWELL AND OPHELIA S. NEWELL, twin daughters of Fisher Ames and Ann Elizabeth (Whipple) Newell, were born June 6, 1841, at the home of their maternal grandfather, Benjamin Whipple, in Charlestown, Mass. A. Elizabeth, the first named of the two sisters, is now the sole female survivor of her father's family.

Miss Newell's father, Fisher Ames Newell, a sea captain, was son of Thomas and Polly

(Phipps) Newell and grandson of Andrew Newell, of Sherborn, Mass., who was born in Charlestown in 1729, son of Andrew Newell, Sr.

Polly, wife of Thomas Newell, was a daughter of Jedediah⁵ Phipps and great-grand-daughter of John³ Phipps, of Wrentham, nephew and adopted son of Sir William² Phipps (James¹), colonial Governor of Massachusetts.

Benjamin Whipple, above mentioned, was a man of progressive and liberal thought, of remarkable ability and intelligence. He was prominent in public life, serving several years in the Legislature and in almost every office in the town government, at one time head of the fire department, and many years a popular commander of the Charlestown Light Infantry and hence known as Captain Whipple. He served eighteen years as inspector of the Boston Custom House. He belonged, it is said, to the old Massachusetts family of this name from which sprang General William Whipple, a native of Kittery, Me., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Captain Whipple's wife, Catherine Coats, whom he married in Boston in July, 1801, was an amiable woman and one in whom the poor and needy always found a friend. Miss Newell's mother was the second of the seven children of Benjamin and Catherine Whipple. Fond of books and study from her early childhood, she was sent to the academy in Derry, N.H., then under the charge of the now famous Mary Lyon. She began teaching school at the age of sixteen, and for twelve years was considered one of the best teachers in Charlestown and vicinity. She was always studious and progressive. In all her trials of after years, and they were many, she showed her courage and Christian spirit in the sweetness with which she met them. She was to every one who came within her influence a woman of unusual magnetism, a mother of mothers.

Captain Newell was a man of energy and ability. In 1846, having received a commission from King Kamehameha III. to build a schooner for business purposes, he sailed around Cape Horn to the Hawaiian Islands, only to return to build another, the king offering him good business and citizenship of the place. This he accepted, and with his family sailed to

those far-away islands. This was in the days of rare communication, and the isolation was complete. In 1848 and 1849 the excitement became intense over the gold discoveries in California, and Captain Newell was the first to bring the news, as his vessel several years after was the first to go to Australia with passengers and freight from San Francisco. The Hawaiian Islands, at this time (middle of the nineteenth century) so far away from civilization, presented much that was novel and interesting, besides being the theatre of many exciting events. It was an ideal home for children, but lacking in educational advantages. A school called the Royal School was finally opened, and into it were gathered dark and white chiefs and chiefesses. For playmate and schoolmate Liliuokalani (now the ex-queen) was the favorite of the Newell children.

In 1853 Captain and Mrs. Newell and family left Honolulu and returned to the United States. They made their home in Charlestown for a short time; but, when Captain Newell returned to his profession, the daughters were placed at the West Newton English and Classical School, then in charge of the Rev. Cyrus Pierce and Nathaniel T. Allen. Here they received the greater part of their education. Here they became interested in the anti-slavery cause and woman suffrage, forming their own opinions and broadening their thoughts.

In 1860, under adverse circumstances, the father having given his life to the ocean, the widowed mother and her daughters came to South Boston. After various struggles the Misses Newell began their work in the schools. In 1862 the subject of this sketch became a teacher in the Lawrence district. Later she was in the Norcross, and afterward was promoted to the position of first assistant in the Cyrus Alger Primary School.

In January, 1882, Mrs. Newell died, and her death was followed, in February, 1883, by that of the daughter Ophelia. Thus deprived of those whose lives had been hitherto so closely connected with her own, Miss Newell threw her energies more strongly into the cause of woman. She has been a firm believer in her sex and an advocate for woman's advancement

in all directions. Miss Newell is a woman of broad Christian spirit and an earnest worker in the Unitarian church. She has been and is an active worker in many lines. She organized the Mattapanock Club of South Boston, which has a representative membership and is a benefit to the district. Miss Newell is a strong suffragist. When Mrs. Julia Ward Howe organized a branch in South Boston, she and her mother and sister were some of the first to respond. Miss Newell was a member of the first Ward and City Committee in the early days of women's voting and among the first to cast her vote.

She was among the first to become interested in the Associated Charities when a branch was formed in South Boston, and as far as able she continues to hold her interest in the work of the organization. She was the first president of the Primary Teachers' Association of Boston, and has been for eight years president of the Lady Teachers' Association of South Boston. This association was formed in 1874, it being the only one where relief in case of sickness is made prominent. She is a member of the Denison and Boston Teachers' Club, president of the Mattapanock Club, corresponding secretary of Hawes Church Women's Alliance, and historian for the Dorchester Heights Chapter, D. R. She is a good presiding officer. She writes with ease and fluency, and has given many lectures.

Miss Newell has always been very patriotic and devoted to the interests of her country. At the breaking out of the Civil War, while waiting for an opportunity to enter the public schools, she gave her time to her country, and was one of the first to enter Liberty Hall, in Boston, when busy hands made light work of much that was needed in those days. Again, years after, during the Spanish-American War, when organizations were formed for assisting the soldiers, she gave the greater part of her vacation to the cause, although greatly in need of a change from her long, continuous labor of teaching.

Miss Newell has made many ocean voyages with her father and mother, having been around Cape Horn four times. Her travels have been extensive, and she has used her opportunities

for the benefit of others. Her life to the present has been a strenuous one, with many tragic and strange periods; but the privations and trials have given her place among women who have striven to overcome difficulties, and have made them stepping-stones to a broad and noble life.

MARY ALDERSON ATHERTON was born in Pennsylvania, near the village of LeRaysville. Her parents, John and Margaret Alderson, were English people whose chief wealth consisted of their eleven children, eight boys and three girls. In 1881 Miss Alderson married Willard M. Chandler, of Boston, a leader in liberal thought, who died in 1889. In 1903 Mrs. Chandler became the wife of Frederick Atherton, a well-known attorney of Boston.

Her education began in the typical country school, open three months in winter and three in summer. It was continued at the village academy one term and at the Orwell Hill graded school three terms, a teacher's certificate then being granted her at the age of fifteen. At sixteen, or as early as the law of the Keystone State permitted, she began teaching in a small country school in what was locally known as the "Cleveland District."

Having entered upon the work to which she was by nature inclined, she determined to gain in it the front rank. This necessitated a broader education and special training, and from what source the requisite funds were to come was an unsolved and seemingly hopeless problem. But at this critical juncture Fate took her by the hand, and, as if, in its earnest aspirations, one soul had bounded over the intervening mountains and wildernesses and struck a responsive chord in the heart of another, a letter came from a good elder brother, who many years before had gone prospecting in the rough country that lay toward the setting sun. The letter said in part: "The little sister whom I left behind me years ago must be a young lady by this time, and I want her to be given an education. Send her away to school. Here is two hundred dollars as a starter, and if I make a big stake, as I have a good show to

do, will send more when needed." This unexpected opportunity was eagerly seized, and Miss Alderson, entering the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pa., was graduated with the honors of her class two years later.

The first three years of her public life were spent in teaching in Venango City (since merged into Oil City) and Franklin, in the heart of the Pennsylvania oil district. At the end of this period she ventured across the continent to California, the land of her girlhood dreams.

In four weeks after her arrival she began teaching in Galt, a small town near Sacramento, at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month. The next year found her, with an increased salary, at San José, where for several years she held the position of vice-principal in the Empire School. Later she went to the city of Oakland, where her career as a teacher in the public schools terminated finally.

Yearning for growth, she gave up a certainty for an uncertainty, and with characteristic self-reliance resolutely turned toward the unknown future. Boarding an ocean steamer and waving a farewell to the friends on shore, she sailed out of the Golden Gate with the fixed purpose of entering upon a new, broader, and therefore more useful career. Going first to Philadelphia, she spent one year in study in that city, and then, in 1881, came to Boston, the field of her later activities.

Here, in a strange city, with new surroundings, occupation gone, restless for something to do, she incidentally entered upon the study of shorthand, at that time attracting considerable public attention, to the practical development of which, along original lines, she has since devoted her time, talent, and financial resources. The chief features of her achievements in this direction may be briefly summarized as follows:—

In 1883 instituted "The Home School of Shorthand and Typewriting." In 1888 published her first shorthand text-book, "The Chandler Practical Shorthand for Schools and Colleges," now in its sixth edition and extensively used in the public schools of New England. In 1890 introduced her system of shorthand into the Gloucester High School, where its merit was promptly recognized. In 1893

founded the Chandler Normal Shorthand School, chiefly for the training of teachers, the first school of its kind in the world. In 1895 called a Public School Shorthand Convention, the first in the history of education. In 1895 founded the Chandler Thinking Club, for the promotion of individual growth by independent thinking. In 1898 founded a periodical called *The Thinker*, which has met with a cordial reception at the hands of the public.

The original planks of her shorthand educational platform were two—"Quality, not quantity," "Legibility, not guessibility"—to which the following has since been added, "A uniform shorthand in the public schools."

Mrs. Atherton is a member of the Free Religious Association of America, an organization broad enough to meet the requirements of her liberal spirit.

Being the embodiment of enthusiasm, she is a natural leader and to the young an unfailing source of inspiration. The high esteem in which she is held by those who have come under her direct influence is indicated by the following extract from the constitution of the National Association of Chandler Shorthand Writers, recently (1904) organized by them: "The object of this association shall be to extend and perpetuate, through the means of a permanent organization, the valuable work which Mary Alderson Atherton has done for humanity in the interest of true education and character-building."

It may be truthfully said that Mrs. Atherton has contributed something of value to the age in which she lives.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN (Mrs. George C. Riggs) is an author whom New Englanders like to claim as one of their own number, her inherited tastes and aptitudes being derived from generations of New England ancestry. Of the different localities that have known her as a resident she herself has thus spoken: "Pennsylvania was the State of my birth, Maine was where my childhood and happy girlhood were passed, California is the scene of all the practical work I have done among poor children, while my

married life the past nine years has been divided between New York and Great Britain." (She became the wife of George C. Riggs in 1895.)

Born in Philadelphia, daughter of Robert Noah and Helen E. (Dyer) Smith, she is a grand-daughter of Noah, Jr., and Hannah (Wheaton) Smith and of Jones and Lydia (Knight) Dyer, all of Maine in their day, and great-grand-daughter of Noah Smith, Sr., of the South Parish of Reading (now Wakefield), Mass., born in 1775, who was a Captain of cavalry in the State militia. Captain Noah Smith is spoken of by the historian of Reading as a "man of great vivacity, intelligence, and public spirit, remarkable for an inexhaustible fund of witty anecdote and lively story, with large development of language and mirthfulness. His father was Captain David Smith.

Noah Smith, Jr., son of Captain Noah and his wife Mary, daughter of Paul Sweetser, of Reading, was born in 1800. He settled in Maine, where he became prominent in public life, serving for a number of years as Speaker of the House in the State Legislature and later as clerk in Congress.

Kate Douglas Smith, the subject of our sketch, was educated first at her home in Hollis, a small Maine village, then at Gorham Seminary near by, and later at Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass.

In 1873 the family removed to Santa Barbara, Cal., and in 1876, while living in California, the future chronicler of childhood studied kindergarten methods under Emma Marwedel, and, after teaching in the Santa Barbara College for a year, she organized in San Francisco the first free kindergarten west of the Rocky Mountains. This school, the Silver Street Kindergarten, was in a quarter of the city where squalor and poverty reigned supreme, and it was to the very poor that she began giving liberally her time, energy, and enthusiasm. She soon saw the need of trained assistants, and in 1880 she organized the California Kindergarten Training School.

After her marriage in the same year to Samuel B. Wiggin, of San Francisco, the training school was conducted by her sister, Miss Nora Archibald Smith, who had been associated with her in the Silver Street Kindergarten. In 1888

Mrs. Wiggin removed with her husband to New York, where he died in 1889.

Mrs. Wiggin, while living as a widow in New York, threw herself with great energy into the kindergarten movement in that city, and it was in this interest that she was drawn into the semi-public reading of her own stories.

Her first published story, "Half-a-dozen Housekeepers," written in California when she was eighteen, appeared in *St. Nicholas* in November and December, 1878. "The Story of Patsy," written for the benefit of the kindergarten, is said to have reached a sale of three thousand copies without the aid of a publisher. The "Birds' Christmas Carol," whose sale was equally large, has been translated into Japanese, French, German, Danish, and Swedish, and has been put in raised type for the blind. Among her other books may be mentioned "Polly Oliver's Problem," "A Summer in a Cañon," three volumes relating to kindergarten work (of which she was joint author with her sister, Nora A. Smith), "The Village Watch-tower," "Timothy's Quest," "A Cathedral Courtship," the three Penelope books, "Diary of a Goose-girl," and "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Pleasant River, in "Timothy's Quest," is said to have been drawn from the Hollis locality, the summer home of Mrs. Riggs.

British opinion of "Rebecca" is indicated in the following press notices: "Child or girl, Rebecca is just delightful. . . . The opening chapter, relating the conversation between Mr. Cobb, the driver of the stage-coach, and Rebecca, as he conveys her to Aunt Mirandy's, is, in its subtle humor and simple pathos, equal to any parallel passage in Dickens. Rebecca is thoroughly refreshing" (*Punch*).

"This is a story that will be read and reread. . . . Tears and laughter will greet her, but smiles and laughter will predominate. We have no doubt of the success of 'Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm'" (*Glasgow Herald*).

"Rebecca is as charming and as new, as humorous and as natural, as ever was anything in a story or out of it . . . touches literature of a very high order" (*Country Life*).

Mrs. Riggs goes abroad yearly, but usually spends the summer wholly or in part at Hollis, where she is a welcome guest, for the old and

young love her. She takes up work in the old Orthodox church on Tory Hill, playing the organ, singing when needed, helping in the Sunday-school library. She opens her house, "Quillcote," for sociables and sewing-circles, and every autumn, just before leaving for her New York home, she gives a reading from her own books for the benefit of the old church, the only public reading she gives nowadays.

During her absence in Scotland in June, 1904, Bowdoin College conferred on Mrs. Riggs the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature.

MARY ANN WRIGHT CHAPMAN, Past State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, is a native of Phillipston, Mass., and the daughter of Sylvester Carpenter and Susan D. (Burbank) Wright. Her father was for many years a manufacturer of iron-working machinery in Fitchburg, where the greater part of her life has been passed.

Her grandparents on the paternal side were William Kendall and Relief (Bowker) Wright, and on the maternal, Arthur and Sarah (Bates) Burbank. One line of her grandfather Burbank's ancestry goes back to John Webster, who was Governor of Connecticut in 1656; and one line of her grandmother Burbank's (born Bates), to Stephen Hopkins, of the "Mayflower" company of Pilgrims, 1620. Descent from Governor Webster is through his daughter Mary, who married a Mr. Hunt; Jonathan Hunt; Jonathan Hunt, Jr., and his wife, Martha Williams; Mary Hunt, who married Seth Pomeroy; Sarah Pomeroy, born in 1744, who married Abraham Burbank, and was the mother of Arthur Burbank, grandfather of Mrs. Chapman.

Descent from Stephen Hopkins Mrs. Chapman traces through his daughter Constance, who married Nicholas Snow; Mary Snow, wife of Thomas Paine; Mary Paine Cole; Hannah Cole Higgins; Israel Higgins; Ruth Higgins, wife of Captain Abner Stocking; Hannah Stocking, wife of Eleazer Bates; Sarah Bates, wife of Arthur Burbank and mother of Susan Doolittle Burbank, who (as indicated above) married Sylvester Carpenter Wright.

Among the ancestors of Mrs. Chapman who, as military men or as civilians, engaged in the public service in colonial times, may be mentioned Deacon Medad Pomeroy, of Northampton, who was a soldier at Turner's Falls in King Philip's War, 1676, and who served as Town Clerk and Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Associate County Judge, and Deputy to General Court; Ebenezer Pomeroy, Captain and then Major in the militia and high sheriff of the county; also General Seth Pomeroy and four other Revolutionary soldiers—namely, Captain Abner Stocking, John Bowker, Eleazer Bates, and Nehemiah Wright.

Seth Pomeroy served with distinction in the French and Indian wars. He was Major in the Massachusetts forces at the capture of Louisburg in 1745, was Lieutenant Colonel in the expedition against Crown Point in 1755, and at the death of Colonel Williams in the battle of Lake George, September 8, 1755, he took command of the regiment and ably assisted in winning the victory. In 1774-75 he was a delegate to the Provincial Congress. He was elected a Brigadier-general in February, 1775. He fought at Bunker Hill as a private, and was soon after appointed a senior Brigadier-general by the Continental Congress, but declined the honor in consequence of disputes about military rank, and retired to his farm.

In the autumn of 1776, when New Jersey was invaded by the British, at the earnest solicitation of Washington, he again took the field, and, at the head of the military force he had raised, marched as far as the Hudson River at Peekskill, where he was taken ill with pleurisy, and died in February, 1777, in the seventy-first year of his age.

On June 17, 1898, it may be mentioned, Mrs. Chapman attended the unveiling of the monument in the old churchyard at Peekskill, erected by the Sons of the Revolution and his descendants. One of the inscriptions reads as follows:—

PEEKSKILL, February 11, 1777.

I go cheerfully, for I am sure the cause we are engaged in is just; and the call I have to it is clear and the call of God.

SETH POMEROY.

Abraham Burbank, of West Springfield,

great-grandfather of Mrs. Chapman, was graduated at Yale College in 1759. A prominent lawyer and a judge, he served a number of years as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1777 was a commissary for forwarding stores. His fine old colonial mansion is still standing at Feeding Hills, Mass. His mother was sister to Colonel Timothy Dwight, grandfather of President Timothy Dwight, of Yale College.

Mrs. Chapman, under her maiden name, Mary A. Wright, was graduated from the Fitchburg High School at an early age, afterward attending the Maplewood Institute in Pittsfield, Mass.

On September 13, 1864, she married James L. Chapman, son of Daniel Chapman, who was then engaged in manufacturing in Fitchburg in company with Mr. Wright, her father. He is now retired.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are: Walter Butler (who died in infancy), Josephine Wright, George Daniel (deceased), and Louis Raymond. Josephine Wright Chapman is an architect. Inheriting from her maternal grandfather a talent for designing and for using tools, after receiving her education in the Fitchburg public schools, she came to Boston, and, entering the office of Mr. C. H. Blackall, fitted herself for her profession, in which she is now engaged. She resides in Boston. She designed the Worcester Woman's Club House; "The Craigie," a students' dormitory at Cambridge; the New England States Building at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo; the Episcopal church in Leominster; and many other public buildings and private residences.

George D. Chapman was connected for a number of years with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, being an instructor after his graduation. Later and at the time of his death he was supervising engineer of the New York Ship Building Company at Camden, N.J. He was a young man of great promise. Louis Raymond Chapman, a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard College, and Boston University, is a practising lawyer in Boston.

Mrs. Chapman was one of the first members

of the Fitchburg Woman's Club, was a director and chairman of the science section and superintendent of the household school for three years, when that work brought the club into prominence. She contributed to the *Fitchburg Evening Mail* an article upon the subject of town improvement, an edition of which was published by the club for charitable work.

Mrs. Chapman was treasurer for two years of the Children's Home in Fitchburg. She is a charter member of the George Washington Memorial Association. At two of the annual meetings held in Washington, D.C., she was a delegate from this State, and was one of the vice-chairmen representing Massachusetts. She was the third State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution of Massachusetts, and is ex-Vice-President-general of the National Society of the D. R. She was chairman of its patriotic work at the time they erected a monument at Valley Forge, and she was present at the dedication and unveiling of this monument, which took place October 19, 1901 (Cornwallis day). She went to Washington, D.C., with the other general officers, and addressed the Senate and House committee on military affairs in behalf of the bill to make Valley Forge a National Park.

On June 17, 1901, the Massachusetts State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held its celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill with exercises in the New England States Building at the Exposition in Buffalo, N.Y. Mrs. Chapman presided and made the address on that occasion.

Mrs. Chapman is a member of Dorothy Q. Chapter of Boston. In 1902 she was the nominee of the State Society for the office of President-general of the National Society. She is an honorary member of the Martha Washington Chapter, D. R., of Boston, and Honorary Regent of the Betsy Ross Chapter, D. R., of Fitchburg. She is a member of the Woman's Charity Club of Boston and its Second Vice-President; a member of the Peter Faneuil Chapter, D. R., of Allston, and of the Floral Emblem Society, Boston, and has also just become a member of the Boston Women's Educational and Industrial Union.



CAROLINE H. HITCHCOCK

CAROLINE HANKS HITCHCOCK was born September 20, 1863, in Lowell, Mass. From that city during her early childhood she came to the house on Harvard Street, Cambridge, which is still her home. Her parents were the Rev. Stedman Wright Hanks and Sarah Hale Hanks. Her father was descended from an old English family of Malmesbury, near the great Stonehenge in Wiltshire. "All the Malmesbury men who fought in the battle of Eddington under Alfred the Great were rewarded with certain tracts of land, which are still held by the descendants of these old families. Among these so called 'commoners,' each of whom had five hundred acres, were two brothers of the name Hanks, whose descendants still hold the 'commoners' rights' in Malmesbury, King Athelstan, the grandson of Alfred the Great, having given them one charter, King John another later, and so on."

It was along the old Roman Foss Road that the first known ancestor of Mrs. Hitchcock travelled when he ventured to leave his native place. This was Thomas Hanks, who then settled in Stow-on-the-Wold, and whose son Benjamin with his wife Abigail "came from London, October 17, 1699, and landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts." This Benjamin Hanks was the great-grandfather of Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States. The old records show that "the history of the descendants of Benjamin Hanks is interwoven in the annals of New England, where they are known as 'a remarkably inventive family' and 'a family of founders.' The first bells ever made in America were cast on Hanks Hill in their old New England farm.

"Mrs. Hitchcock's great-grandfather, one of the descendants of this Benjamin Hanks, placed in the steeple of the old Dutch Church in New York City the first tower clock in America, a unique affair, run by a windmill attachment. The bells and chimes made by members of the Hanks family, are now ringing all over the world, on land and sea, one of them being the bell in Philadelphia which replaced the old Liberty Bell, and another the great Columbian liberty bell, which hung in front of the Administration Building at the World's Fair in

Chicago in 1893. This bell weighed thirteen thousand pounds, to represent the thirteen original States, and was made from relics of gold, silver, old coins, and metal sent from all parts of the world. On it were inscribed the words, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men'; also these: 'Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof,' and 'A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another.'"

It was Mrs. Hitchcock's great-grandfather who erected the first silk-mill in America to run by water-power. He also made the first cannon carried by the Connecticut artillery into the battles in which many of the family gave their lives for their country. For the United States army and navy during the Revolution the Hanks inventions in almost every department were manifold. The founder of the American Bank Note Company and also the discoverer of the new mineral in California, named, after Professor Hanks, "Hanksite," were of her family. Sunday-school publications prepared by a member of this family from a careful research into the Hebrew language and literature have been studied all over America.

Mrs. Hitchcock's father was the author of the well-known Black Valley Railroad temperance illustrations and of many books on the subject of temperance. Realizing the needs of those who "go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters," he instituted sailors' libraries. His daughter well remembers helping prepare the first little box of books that was sent on board ship as a "library," and which was really the nucleus of what has become a great system of floating libraries.

She is, as was her father, an ardent believer in temperance. On her mother's side, also, Mrs. Hitchcock is of English descent. The English historian Atkyns says, "The family of Hale has been of ancient standing in this county, and always esteemed for their probity and charity." Illustrious names have crowned this family throughout its history, from Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice, to the patriot soldier, Nathan Hale and the beloved minister philanthropist, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale,

now chaplain of the United States Senate. Mrs. Hitchcock's great-grandfather Hale was a surgeon in the Revolution, and her grandfather a drummer boy in the company with his father. Her mother was born, and lived until she was sixteen years old, on one of the rare spots on God's green earth, on the edge of a little lake called "Indian Pond," in the heart of our New England mountains, in Orford, N.H. After teaching in the little red school-house among the hills, she was called to Lowell, where, after having taught a few years, she married. Later she removed with her husband to Cambridge to educate the children. Here her daughter, Caroline Hanks, went through the public schools, and then entered the Harvard Annex, now Radcliffe College. After leaving college, she taught in the Harvard School until her marriage in 1887, when she went with her husband, Samuel M. Hitchcock, to New York. She now lives with her son, James Hitchcock, on Harvard Street, Cambridge.

A few years ago Mrs. Hitchcock became intensely interested in theosophy. She is now president of the Cambridge Lodge of the Universal Brotherhood Organization and Theosophical Society, whose headquarters are at Point Loma, Cal. Here the Children's Raja Yoga School is being carried on with marked success, and the School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity has been already established under Katherine Tingley, of Newburyport, Mass. When asked the other day, "What are the Mysteries?" Mrs. Hitchcock answered: "What, indeed, is there that is not a mystery? Is not life itself the Great Mystery—life, this panoramic glimpse between two vast silences? Raja Yoga is the Science of Life, the study by means of which we may come to understand the inner workings of that great law which has made brotherhood a fact in nature, and has made life joyful just in that degree that we recognize that the welfare of one is indissolubly and forever a part of the welfare of all. Theosophy is more than a name, more than a theory: it is a living, transforming power, that shall lift the whole world and fill all life with light and joy. It is the history of the mental, moral, and spiritual evolution of the soul on this planet."

Mrs. Hitchcock believes that the future of the world rests in the hands of the little children. "At Point Loma hundreds of them," it is said, "gathered from many nations, are being trained in the atmosphere of love, the spiritual science of the soul. Music and art are the transforming powers of life, and here they are taught in their deepest meaning. The power of beautiful expression comes from the arousing of the inner powers of the soul, which are in sympathy with whatever is high and pure. Many of these little children are homeless waifs, who are being instructed in the laws of Universal Nature and Justice, the laws governing their own being, and the wisdom of mutual helpfulness. The children are taught to regard themselves as integral and responsible parts of the nation to which they belong; to aspire to the position of national benefactors, teachers, and helpers, and so become exponents of the truest and wisest patriotism." Mrs. Hitchcock is also interested in the various branches of this school, which are found in all the large centres of America, as well as in her own Cambridge, where she works indefatigably with the children.

As stated in a recent periodical, she is "enthusiastically loyal to her countrywomen, as she is, indeed, to everything truly American. She believes heartily in woman suffrage, and regrets deeply various fraudulent methods that govern modern politics." Another subject which has deeply interested her of late is anti-compulsory vaccination, on which she spoke earnestly at the State House some months ago. Although she was obliged to refuse the nomination for presidency of the society of that name, her heart is entirely in sympathy with the cause.

The *Cambridge Press* of May 13, 1903, says: "As a writer, Mrs. Hitchcock is especially gifted. Her books—'Nancy Hanks, a Story of Abraham Lincoln's Mother' and 'The History of the Hanks Family in America'—are regarded as authorities on these subjects. The first clears up what had been for years before its publication mysterious and unsatisfactory with regard to the biography of the most lovable and noble mother of our great President. As a lecturer, Mrs. Hitchcock is fluent and interesting as well as graceful. Her lectures upon

the different religions of the world, illustrated with beautiful stereopticon views, are well known."

DOROTHEA LYNDE DIX.—Over a grave in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Massachusetts, the American flag always waves. It is kept there by the Army Nurses' Association of Boston and the Grand Army Post, and its presence fittingly commemorates the service which Dorothea Dix rendered her country in the war of the Rebellion.

Miss Dix was born April 4, 1802, during the temporary residence of her parents, Joseph and Mary (Bigelow) Dix, in Hampden, Me. She died July 17, 1887, at the State Asylum, Trenton, N.J., "one of her hospital homes," where she had been tenderly cared for, a loved and revered guest, in her declining years of exhaustion and pain.

It has been remarked that Miss Dix seems to have inherited the strong points of her character not from her parents, but from her paternal grandparents, Dr. Elijah Dix and his wife, Dorothy Lynde. "Her father, Joseph Dix, was a visionary man of delicate health, and died early. Her mother, after the birth of her second son, fell into invalidism, leaving to the child Dorothea the care of her two brothers, a trust she faithfully fulfilled.

"The grandfather, Dr. Elijah Dix, of whom Miss Dix always cherished pleasant memories, was located many years as a physician at Worcester, where he is remembered to-day as well developed physically and mentally and in advance of his age in village improvement and educational theories. He was characterized for his bravery, honesty, and patriotism. In 1795 he removed to Boston and established a drug store under Faneuil Hall, and founded in South Boston chemical works for the refining of sulphur and the purifying of camphor. He entered largely into the land speculations in the State of Maine, purchased large tracts of forests, out of which he founded the towns of Dixmont and Dixfield." He died in 1809, his widow surviving him twenty-eight years.

At twelve years of age Dorothea, leaving her home in Worcester, went to live with her

grandmother, Madam Dix, in Boston. At fourteen she opened a school for little children in Worcester, which she taught in 1816-17. A number of years later she established in the Dix mansion in Boston a boarding and day school, which she continued successfully for five years, but at the cost of her health. In her school-teaching days Miss Dix wrote several books, mostly for children, one of which, "Conversation on Common Things," reached its sixtieth edition. In the spring of 1836 she broke down completely, and was obliged to give up school-keeping. Going to England for change of scene and rest, she returned to Boston in the autumn of 1837 with her health greatly improved, but found it necessary to go South for the following winter. She had received from her grandmother a bequest which, with what she had saved from her earnings as a teacher, gave her a competency, enabling her henceforth to dispose of her time and follow her tastes as she would.

She chose to be a worker in a much neglected field of philanthropy. Visiting in March, 1841, the jail in East Cambridge, "Miss Dix," says her biographer, "was first brought face to face with the condition of things prevailing in the jails and almshouses of Massachusetts, which launched her on her great career."

Note-book in hand, she visited jails and almshouses throughout the State, accumulating statistics of outrage and misery, and then addressed a memorial to the Legislature (January, 1843), showing the need of reform in the system and appealing for legislative action. She was supported by such men as Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Horace Mann, Charles Sumner, and Dr. Channing. The committee to which the memorial was referred made a report strongly indorsing the truth of Miss Dix's statements; and engineered by Dr. Howe, chairman of the committee, a "bill for immediate relief was carried by a large majority, and the order passed for providing State accommodations for two hundred additional insane persons."

"Thus was ventured and won Miss Dix's first legislative victory, the precursor of numbers to follow throughout the length and breadth of the United States."

A small asylum in Providence, R.I., receiving

from Mr. Cyrus Butler, in answer to a personal appeal from Miss Dix, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, was enlarged and had its name changed to Butler Hospital.

Taking up the cause of the insane in New Jersey, Miss Dix went "from county to county, making personal investigations, preparing a memorial to the Legislature, and moving them to appropriate means for building the Trenton Hospital with its lofty walls and extensive grounds. At the same time she was creating the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, Pa. Through her efforts the asylum at Utica, N.Y., was doubled in size, and the Asylum for the Insane at Toronto, Canada, built. From State to State, from county to county, Miss Dix journeyed, seeking out the suffering in jails, almshouses, and wherever they were to be found, who had no other earthly helper. Hospitals sprung up at her touch, until she saw structures of her own creation rise in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, Washington, and Halifax, N.S.

"Far-away Japan owed its first asylum for the insane to Dorothea L. Dix. She so interested Mr. Mori, the first Minister from Japan to the United States, that on his return to his home he was instrumental in building two hospitals.

"She was known and loved everywhere. In 1858 and 1859 she visited the hospitals throughout the South that she had been instrumental in founding. She writes in Texas: 'Everybody was kind and obliging. I had a hundred instances that filled my eyes with tears. I was taking dinner at a small public house on a wide, lonely prairie. The master stood with the stage way-bill in his hand, reading and eying me. I thought because I was the only lady passenger; but when I drew out my purse to pay, as usual, his quick expression was: "No, no! by George, I don't take money from you! Why, I never thought I should see you, and now you are in my house. You have done good to everybody for years and years. Make sure, now, there's a welcome for you in every house in Texas! Here, wife, this is Miss Dix. Shake hands and call the children."' "

"The same kindly spirit was manifested by the press of the South, which spoke of her as 'the chosen daughter of the Republic,' that 'angel of mercy.'

"It was during this period of her life that Miss Dix through legislative bodies secured large sums of money for humane purposes, more than was ever before raised by one individual.

"At the breaking out of the Civil War Miss Dix was nearly sixty years of age, but she entered Washington with the first wounded soldiers from Baltimore, and reported at once to Secretary Cameron as a volunteer nurse without pay, and was by him appointed 'Superintendent of Women Nurses, to select and assign women nurses to general or permanent military hospitals.'

"While in personal devotion," writes Mr. Tiffany of Miss Dix (then under the burden of "responsibilities too great for any single mind to cope with"), "no portion of her career surpassed this, still in wisdom and practical efficiency it was distinctively inferior to her work in her own sphere. Of its consecration of purpose there can be no question." Mr. Tiffany testifies that through the four years of the war "she never took a day's furlough. Untiringly did she remain at her post, organizing bands of nurses, forwarding supplies, inspecting hospitals, and in many a case of neglect and abuse making her name a salutary terror."

Secretary Stanton, having a high sense of the country's indebtedness to Miss Dix for her inestimable services on the battle-field, in camps and hospitals, ordered the presentation to her of a stand of the United States colors. The beautiful flags, received by her in January, 1867, she bequeathed to Harvard College. They now hang in the Memorial Hall, over the main portal.

After the war Miss Dix continued general philanthropic work for many years. Worn out with fatigue, in October, 1881, she went for rest to the Trenton Asylum, which was her home till the end came.

It has been said of Miss Dix that personally she was most attractive. "Her voice was of a quality that controlled the rudest and most violent—sweet, rich, low, perfect in enunciation,

pervaded in every tone by love and power. Her apparel was quiet, spotlessly neat, and uniquely tasteful—the apparel of a delicate, high-bred Friend. A plain gray dress sufficed for travelling, a black silk one was reserved for social and public occasions. A shawl or velvet mantle without ornament she donned when she went to meet persons of high rank. Her waving brown hair was brought over the temples and carried above the ears, in the fashion of the period. Her soft, brilliant, blue-gray eyes, with pupils so dilating as to make them appear black, the bright glow of her cheeks, the well-set head, and distinction in carriage, all expressed the blending of dignity, force, and tenderness in her character.”

MARION A. MACBRIDE, journalist, widely known through the country for her work in the field of domestic science and for her philanthropic efforts in connection with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is a native of Easthampton, Mass. Her ancestors, the Snows and Warners, have lived in Williamsburg, Mass., since 1731. Solomon Snow and Jonathan Warner responded to the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775, marching from Hampshire County to the defence of the country.

Mrs. MacBride was educated in New York, but her home for the greater part of her life has been in Boston. Her first newspaper work was done for the *New York Tribune* in 1881, and since that time her name has been prominent in the field of journalism. From 1881 to 1885 she was a reporter and correspondent of the *Boston Post*, but for the past fifteen years she has given more time to magazine work. A regular contributor to the columns of the *Boston Daily Globe*, *New York Herald*, *New Orleans Picayune*, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, and *St. Louis Chronicle*, she has also conducted a department in the *American Art Magazine*, has written articles for the *Decorator and Furnisher*, and has filled important positions on the leading periodicals devoted to domestic science.

Mrs. MacBride is noted for her ability as an organizer. At the Cotton Centennial Exposition in 1885 she organized the National Woman's

Press Association, which became international in 1887. The Woman's Press Association of Ohio, the Southern Woman's Press Association, and the New England Woman's Press Association were all called into existence largely through her personal efforts.

Mrs. MacBride organized the first woman's department of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute Fair held in Boston early in the eighties, and was also organizer and first superintendent of the woman's department of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. Long the faithful secretary of the Woman's Charity Club, she was presented by its members in 1890 with a handsome gold watch and badge.

As an honorary member of the Massachusetts Army Nurses Association, Mrs. MacBride was prominent in arranging for the reception at Memorial Hall, State House, Boston, August 17, 1904, during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mrs. MacBride is a national superintendent of the W. C. T. U. She is never too busy to consider all sorts of demands made upon her time and strength, provided they have a worthy object. She was one of the first and most efficient workers for the police matron measure in Boston. For several years Mrs. MacBride has passed her winters in Philadelphia, where her only child, James D. MacBride, follows the profession of draftsman which he learned in Glasgow, Scotland.

FANNIE M. JONES, a prominent worker in patriotic and other societies, was born in Boston, daughter of Captain Calvin C. and Harriet K. (Chase) Wilson. Her father has been connected with the Boston fire department for more than forty years. He is an active member of the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor, and other organizations. Her mother is one of the leading members of the Daughters of Rebekah, of Massachusetts, and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Ladies, having held the highest offices in both organizations. Mrs. Jones was educated in the public schools of Boston, and is a graduate of the

Girls' English High and Normal Schools. She was fitted for the profession of teacher; but, soon after beginning this work, she, as Fannie Wilson, married Dr. William Pelby Jones, a physician and surgeon of Boston, whose father, Dr. Joseph S. Jones, was a prominent surgeon and active in medical and other societies.

After the death of her husband, in 1890, Mrs. Jones moved to Somerville, where she has since resided. She is a member of the Prospect Hill Church, a teacher in its Sunday-school, and interested in all its various work. She is a member of Unity Lodge, I. O. of O. L., and for the past fourteen years has served in all its offices. She has held office in the State Society, and in 1902 was Lady Governess of the order (which includes Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey), travelling extensively in these States. She is also connected with the Supreme Board.

Mrs. Jones is a member of Erminie Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, and has presided at its meetings as the highest officer, that of Noble Grand. She is a Past Deputy of the Grand Lodges. In 1891 she united with Willard C. Kinsley Relief Corps, of Somerville, and in 1894 was president of the corps. She is the present treasurer, and has been secretary, performing all the duties of the several offices in a thorough manner.

In 1895 Mrs. Jones was secretary of the staff of aides appointed by Mrs. Eva T. Cook, then Department President W. R. C., to exemplify the work in different parts of the State. For the past ten years she has held some position of responsibility in the Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C., and in 1903 was Department Inspector on the staff of Mrs. Clara H. B. Evans, Department President. Mrs. Jones has rendered efficient service as a member for three years of the Department Executive Board, and as Inspector she visited every part of the State. As chairman of the Auditing Committee, as a Department and National Aide, also as Assistant National Inspector and secretary and treasurer of large committees, she has proved to be systematic, capable, and conscientious. In 1903 Mrs. Jones served as a delegate to the National W. R. C. Convention at San Francisco. She journeyed nine thousand miles on this trip,

and was a help to her associates in the order, being always ready to sacrifice her own comfort for the happiness of others. A friend has written of her as follows: "Mrs. Jones is very business-like in all her methods, yet always a genial companion and popular with her associates."

Mrs. Jones is treasurer of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the National W. R. C. Convention in Boston (August 15 to 20, 1904), and is a member of the executive, the floral, and other committees.

Mrs. Jones has one daughter, who is a resident of Hamilton, Mass.

MARTHA PERRY LOWE, poet and journalist, was born in Keene, N.H., November 21, 1829, daughter of General Justus Perry and his wife, Hannah Wood. She was educated in Keene and in the private school of Mrs. Charles Sedgwick at Lenox, Mass., then one of the leading institutions of the kind in New England. She devoted much time in her earlier years to music, literature and travel.

In September, 1857, as Martha Perry, she married the Rev. Charles Lowe, a Unitarian minister, who at a later period was known as one of the leading clergymen of that denomination in America.

Mr. Lowe was born in Portsmouth, N.H., November 18, 1828. His parents were John and Sarah Ann (Simes) Lowe. While he was very young, they removed to Exeter, N.H. His paternal grandparents were Elisha P. and Maria (Yeaton) Lowe; and his maternal grandparents, George and Nancy (Hardy) Simes.

The home of his grandfather Simes was for many years the headquarters in Portsmouth of the Universalist ministers, he being an active member of that denomination. Mrs. Elizabeth Yeaton, his father's grandmother, was a devoted Unitarian.

Charles Lowe was fitted for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1847 and from the Divinity School in 1851. In 1852 he accepted a call from the Unitarian church in New Bedford to become colleague to the Rev. John

Weiss. He was ordained in July, and continued active in the duties of the ministry until the failure of his health led him to seek rest and change in foreign travel. Going abroad in September, 1853, he journeyed in Europe, Egypt, and Syria, and then spent some time studying in Germany, returning to Boston in May, 1855. His next pastorate was in Salem (September, 1855, to July, 1856); his third and last, in Somerville, to which place he removed with his family in the autumn of 1859, and where he remained a resident as long as he lived. Elected secretary of the American Unitarian Association in June, 1865, he served as such "with singular and growing success" until the spring of 1871, when his strength gave way and he resigned the office.

His patriotism during the stirring events of the Civil War was earnest and practical. His health not permitting him to enter the army, he offered his services to Governor Andrew in any capacity he could fill, and was appointed chaplain at the camp at Long Island. In November, 1864, as chairman of the Army Commission of the American Unitarian Association, he visited the soldiers at the front. He also served as one of the Teachers' Committee of the New England Freedman's Aid Society. In all these positions he rendered invaluable service to the Union cause.

At the time of his death, June 20, 1874, he was editor of the *Unitarian Review*.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowe had two daughters, both of whom are married and live in Somerville. Mrs. Lowe survived her husband many years, her earthly life closing at her pleasant home on Spring Hill, May 7, 1902. She was devoted to the higher interests of Somerville, and during her long residence in that city she substantially aided its charities and schools. In appreciation of her services in behalf of educational projects the school board, soon after her death, named a new building in her memory.

Mrs. Lowe often participated in public gatherings, and accepted invitations to read original poems on special occasions. She was a frequent contributor to papers and magazines, and made many earnest appeals for the cause of charity, temperance, woman suffrage, and other objects connected with the public welfare.

She was the author of "The Olive and the Pine," a volume of poems published in 1859; "Love in Spain, and Other Poems"; "The Story of Chief Joseph"; "Bessie Gray"; Memoir of Charles Lowe; and a book of Easter poems, called "The Immortals."

The following notice of Martha Perry Lowe is taken from an address by the Rev. William H. Pierson, pastor of the Unitarian church in Somerville:—

"Mrs. Lowe was a woman of delightful personal qualities. She had the advantages of early culture and education. Her journey to Spain when she was a young girl to visit her brother, who was the Secretary of the American Legation, and who married Carolina Coronado, a Spanish poetess, lent a tinge of romance and imagination to her mind, which revealed itself afterward in many of the poems she wrote about that fascinating but mediæval country. But the basis of her mind was sound common sense.

"She came here with her young and talented husband somewhat more than forty years since, to be the pastor's wife in the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society of the town, and from that time to this, in matters of education and the schools, in matters of temperance and reform, and in those that concern the rights and suffrages of women, in matters which related to the local Alliance, of which she was president for many years, in the work of the Unitarian Association, of which at one period her husband was the able and efficient secretary, and to whose interests she was ardently devoted—in all these things by her written and spoken words she was not only doing good to the community, but she was building up a character and influence of her own, the recognition of which is to-day the sweetest and most grateful tribute we can pay to her memory.

"Mrs. Lowe was ever giving out, thinking, writing, expressing her thought. She would be inditing a poem, composing an article for the *Unitarian Review*, the *Christian Register*, or the local journal, making an address at the Alliance, the Educational Union, the Woman's Suffrage Club. In this way she kept herself alive, alert, in touch with the great world and

its interests. In the old days of the *Unitarian Review* many turned in every issue first of all to the section headed 'At Home and Abroad,' articles which she wrote for that publication for many years.

"Besides the good work that Mrs. Lowe did and the influence she exerted, there was another salient feature in her life that no one who had any particular acquaintance with her could fail to recognize. That was the sweet remembrance of her husband. Charles Lowe was the idol of her heart. To lovingly write the story of his life and work, to cherish his character and memory, to live over again unceasingly the happy days and years in which they lived together for causes dear to humanity and God, was her greatest joy and delight. . . . A typical Unitarian, she loved the church of Channing. She was proud of its past, and had high hopes for its future.

"Mrs. Lowe was one of the clearest and most positive in her own expression of what she believed to be true. Her whole life and character was kindly, philanthropic, beneficent. She sought to be useful and to do good in the world. Hence the large place and the wide and long-sustained influence she has had in this community."

SARAH ORNE JEWETT, Litt.D.—An assured position among American men and women of letters has been won by Sarah Orne Jewett in her thirty and more years of authorship, dating from her first contribution to the *Atlantic Monthly*, December, 1869. Miss Jewett is a native of South Berwick, Me. Born September 3, 1849, the second daughter of Theodore H. Jewett, M.D., and his wife Caroline, she still retains, with her sister Mary, her home in the well-known "Jewett House" at South Berwick, a comely and spacious mansion built in 1740, now rich in historical associations.

Miss Jewett is of English descent, traced through long lines of American ancestry, with a French strain inherited from her paternal grandmother. Her maternal grandparents were Dr. William and Abigail (Gilman) Perry, the grandmother a daughter of Nathaniel Gilman

and descendant of Edward Gilman, one of the earliest settlers of Exeter, N.H.

Dr. Theodore H. Jewett (Bowdoin College, 1834; Jefferson Medical College, 1840) was a man of note in his profession, much trusted and beloved as a family physician, and for some years a professor in the Medical School connected with Bowdoin College. Sarah, in her girlhood, not being strong and needing all the outdoor life possible, used often to accompany her father during his long drives to visit his country patients. Her reading and study received most of its direction at home, though at intervals she attended the South Berwick Academy.

While yet of school age, she wrote for *Our Young Folks* and the *Riverside Magazine*. For a few years, as witnessed by the index to the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1857-76, she veiled her identity as an author under the pen name of Alice Eliot. "Deephaven," her first book, published in 1877, has been followed by several novels, as "A Country Doctor," "A Marsh Island," and "The Tory Lover" (1901); a number of volumes of short stories and sketches, including (not to mention them all) "Country By-ways," "Old Friends and New," "The Mate of the 'Daylight' and Friends Ashore," "The King of Folly Island and Other People," "A White Heron and Other Stories"; three stories for girls—namely, "Betty Leicester," "Betty Leicester's Christmas," and "Playdays"; and "The Story of the Normans," in Putnam's series of Stories of the Nations.

From competent critics Miss Jewett's writings have received gracious meed of praise. Instance the following, which bears date 1897: "As the best material for stories may be wasted by unskilled hands, so the plain, the meagre, the commonplace, may be used to marvellous advantage by the masters of the craft. Miss Jewett's 'Country of the Pointed Firs' is a case in point. . . . The casual observer could see little of interest here (in a fishing village on the Maine coast), the average writer could make little of what he sees, but the acute and sympathetic observer, the exceptional writer, comes on the scene, looks about, thinks, writes, and, behold! a fascinating story." Later work in 1900 called forth this appreciation: "With-

out falsifying either inanimate or human nature, she transmutes their ruggedness into pure gold, and arranges a harmony without one jarring note."

The scene of "The Tory Lover," Miss Jewett's latest work, is laid in the neighborhood of her own town of South Berwick. The famous Paul Jones is one of its personages, and other figures are drawn with due regard to historic facts and probabilities. The story is told with all the grace and skill which characterize her literary workmanship.

In 1901 Miss Jewett received from Bowdoin College the degree of Doctor of Literature, she being the first woman thus honored by that institution.

MRS. L. E. ORTH was born in Milford, N.H., July 6, 1858. Her father, James Blood, was descended from Peter Blood, who was one of the first settlers of Dunstable, Mass. Her mother, Emeline Wheeler Blood, was the daughter of Major James Wheeler, of Hollis, N.H., whose ancestors were English, and his wife, Dorcas Mooar, daughter of Jacob Mooar, who was of Scottish descent.

In 1775 Jacob Mooar, Mrs. Orth's great-grandfather, was sixteen years of age; and, when the bell of the Hollis meeting-house was rung to call the minute-men to arms, he was hoeing in his grandfather Nevin's field, three miles away. Hearing the bell, he dropped his hoe upon the nearest boulder, and ran to answer the summons. The boulder upon which his hoe rested was a few years ago removed to the centre of Hollis, and now stands on the green near the old meeting-house from whose belfry the summons rang. Jacob Mooar fought in the battle of Bennington.

Mrs. Emeline W. Blood was the leading soprano in the village choir, and always took a prominent part in the local musical conventions. The daughter, Lizzie, inherited musical tendencies from her mother, and began the study of the piano at the age of ten. Later, when living in Springfield, Mass., she continued her studies under Professor F. Zuchtman, at that time the foremost musician in Central

Massachusetts. Her musical talent showed such promise that, urged by her advisers, she planned to go to Germany for study in June, 1877. On a visit to friends in Boston in February of that year she met the pianist, John Orth, who but two years before had returned with much *éclat* from five years' study in Germany with the foremost masters of that time—Kullak, Liszt, Deppe, Lebert, and Pruckner—in piano playing, and Kiel, Faisst, Weitzmann, and P. Scharwenka in theory.

Coming to Boston to live in May, 1877, for five years she studied the piano with Mr. Orth. During the latter part of this period she taught large classes of pupils, and made many successful public appearances in concerts and recitals. She also studied harmony with the late Charles L. Capen.

In May, 1883, she was married to John Orth, her teacher. One of the happiest experiences of her wedding trip abroad was a stay of three weeks in Weimar, made memorable by many delightful afternoons in the salon of Liszt, who with his wonderful and never to be forgotten graciousness welcomed back his former pupil. Here Mrs. Orth met many aspiring students who have since become world famous, among them Alexander Siloti, Alfred Reisenauer, and Arthur Friedheim. Arthur Bird, the American composer, was one of the "Lisztianer." The beautiful Mary F. Scott-Siddons, the English actress, was of the coterie, with her son, Henry Waller, the pianist. While in Stuttgart Mr. and Mrs. Orth went with friends of the sculptor Donsdorf to see his statue of Bach, just then completed and ready to be taken to Eisenach, the great master's birthplace, where in the following year it was unveiled. The genial sculptor later sent to Mrs. Orth in Boston a cast from the small model of the Bach statue, doubtless the only one in this country. Donsdorf also sent a cast of his large medallion head of Robert Schumann, which forms part of the pedestal of the Beethoven monument at Bonn. At that time the sculptor had made but one other cast, which he had presented to Madame Clara Schumann.

From her marriage, in May, 1883, until May, 1895, Mrs. Orth's musical activity was confined to teaching her own and other children. While

she had always extemporized on the piano with freedom, she had never thought seriously of composition; but in May, 1895, without warning, forethought, or effort, the inner musical life began to express itself in this form. At first Mrs. Orth's compositions were for the piano alone, and were naturally the outcome of her intimate knowledge of the musical needs of children. To the writing of music for children many seem to think themselves "called," but indeed few are by nature chosen. Such music must be naïvely simple, well defined in rhythm, and as spontaneous as a child itself. To write music of this type without triteness requires nothing less than a rare sort of genius. Accomplished musicians, men famed for their work in larger forms, have tried this and failed. Indeed, it may be questioned if any but a woman, a mother full of the child spirit, can adequately, lovingly, and sympathetically give musical expression to that which appeals to the child heart. Mrs. Orth's work has clearly shown her to be one of the chosen few.

Perhaps the most original of all piano works for children is her "Mother Goose Songs without Words," Op. 5. This volume contains seventy little piano pieces in the exact rhythm of the Mother Goose rhymes, which are printed on the opposite pages, each number a tone miniature, grave or gay, quiet or sparkling, according to the story portrayed. The success of this musical volume and her delight in writing it prompted Mrs. Orth later to the composition of "Mother Goose's Jubilee," an opera for children, in three acts, which was performed with the greatest success at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, for a week in the spring of 1901. In the opera the tribe of Mother Goose assembles to celebrate her jubilee. The company is received by Mother Goose and Jack, her son, at her cottage in the wood, identified as the House that Jack Built. The characters speak, as they naturally would, the language of Mother Goose, the entire libretto, a unique feature, being based upon her rhymes and jingles. In its published form this opera, her Opus 12, a volume of sixty songs, is the largest collection of its kind in print. To group together sixty short songs without suspicion of monotony is in itself an achievement.

Mrs. Orth subsequently composed the music for a comic opera, entitled "The Song of the Sea-shell," which ran for a week in one of the Boston theatres in April, 1903. While so much of Mrs. Orth's work has been devoted to music for children, her Opus 25 and Opus 26 reveal her melodic gift in serious songs of a higher type. Among her other published compositions may be mentioned the following: Op. 1, Four Character Sketches in F, for piano; Op. 2, Six Recreation Pieces, for piano; Op. 6, "The Merry-go-round," eighteen piano pieces; Op. 7, "Daffodils," three piano duets; Op. 10, Ten Tone Pictures for the Piano; Op. 11, Twelve Miniatures for the Piano; Op. 18, "On the White Keys," an introduction to the piano; Op. 19, Festival Minuet; Op. 21, "Ten Little Fingers," ten piano pieces; Op. 23, "What Little Hands can do," ten piano pieces; Op. 28, Songs for Sleepy-time, twenty-four children's songs.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, LL.D., public speaker and writer, during the Civil War one of the foremost of the Sanitary Commission workers, and in these later years an able and distinguished advocate of social reform, is a thorough New England woman by birth and breeding, and through six generations of paternal ancestry. Born in Boston on December 19, 1820, daughter of Timothy and Zebiah Vose Glover (Ashton) Rice, she bore until marriage the name Mary Ashton Rice. She was one of a family of six children, only one of whom besides herself—a sister Abby, Mrs. Coffin—attained adult age and is now living. Her father served in the United States navy in the War of 1812. Her mother was a daughter of Captain Nathaniel Ashton, of London, England.

Edmund Rice, the founder of this branch of the Rice family in Massachusetts, came from Barkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, in 1639, and settled in Middlesex County, making his home at first in Sudbury, and removing thence to Marlboro. He was known as "Goodman Rice," and was a citizen of influence, being appointed to solemnize marriages, a function not entrusted to the clergy in those days,

serving several years as "Townsmen," or Selectman, and several years as Deputy to the General Court. He was a Deacon of the church.

From Goodman Rice the line to Timothy Rice, father of Mary Ashton, was continued through his son Thomas; his grandson Elisha, who married Elizabeth Wheeler, of Concord, Mass.; their son Silas, who married Copia Broughton; and Silas, Jr., who married Abigail Hager, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Warren) Hager and a descendant of William Hager and of John Warren, two early settlers and prominent citizens of Watertown, Mass. Silas Rice, Jr., who lived for some years at Northfield, Mass., was the father of Timothy, whose home after marriage was in Boston.

Born with a love for books, possessed of a "genius that would study," an energy that knew no such word as fail, Mary Ashton Rice was graduated at the Hancock School, Boston, at the age of fourteen years and six months as a medal scholar, then took a four years' course in two years at a seminary for young ladies in Charlestown, Miss Martha Whiting, principal, and subsequently taught Latin and French there for two years, at the same time continuing her own more advanced studies. Her next experience was of three years as teacher in a planter's family in Southern Virginia. She returned to Boston a confirmed abolitionist and champion of human rights. The three years following saw her at the head of a school of her own for advanced pupils in Duxbury, an experiment, and a successful one, in co-education. Then came a turning-point in her course. She was married in 1845 to the Rev. Daniel Parker Livermore, an earnest, persuasive preacher of the Universalist faith, a man who did not ask or expect her to become anything less than an equal partner in life's faring. As the wife of a settled minister, for the first twelve years of their married life Mrs. Livermore found abundant opportunity for the use of her varied talents. With a keen sense of the needs of the young people of the parish and warm sympathy for their aspirations, she formed circles for reading and study, and continued the literary work which she had begun some time before, contributing stories, sketches, and

poems to the *Ladies' Repository*, the *New York Tribune*, and other publications, frequently lending her pen to the temperance cause. Children came to brighten the home life, which was a happy though a busy and strenuous one, and not exempt from the cares and sorrows of sickness and bereavement.

In 1857 Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, with their two daughters, removed to Chicago, where for a number of years Mr. Livermore edited and published a religious paper. Mrs. Livermore, as a co-worker, often during his absence on a missionary trip had sole charge of the paper, printing-office, and its concerns. She wrote much for the paper on every topic except theology, and was also a writer for Eastern papers, their well-kept home, in the meantime, being the centre of far-reaching, generous hospitality. Her practical energy made itself felt in philanthropic work, such as the establishment of the Home for Aged Women, the Hospital for Women and Children in Chicago, and the Home of the Friendless.

When the war of the Rebellion came, with its pressing needs—suffering, hunger, and destitution—Mrs. Livermore, having always been at work, was ready with well-developed forces, powers keen and alert, for new service. This she rendered as an associate member of the United States Sanitary Commission with her friend, Mrs. Hoge, their headquarters being in Chicago. She organized soldiers' aid societies, planned sanitary fairs, conducted an endless correspondence, went to the front to distribute supplies, detailed army nurses. These and many similar deeds of mercy were crowded into those years of strife. Pleading for money to meet the wants of sick, wounded, and dying soldiers, Mrs. Livermore revealed a gift of eloquence of whose possession she was ignorant, and became an effective public speaker years before she would admit the fact.

When the war was ended, she returned to her literary and philanthropic activities in Chicago, using her pen as before to advocate the higher education of women and their entrance into the professions and wider industrial fields, and also urging the repeal of unjust laws, which had hindered their progress. Joining the ranks of the woman suffragists, with these ends in view,

she took the lead in making arrangements for a woman's suffrage convention in Chicago, which was in 1868; and when the Illinois Women's Suffrage Association was organized she was elected its president. To further promote the interests of the great reform movements, suffrage and temperance, she started in January, 1869, a weekly paper called the *Agitator*, which she conducted successfully for a year in Chicago. Then it was merged in the *Woman's Journal*, established in Boston in January, 1870, by a joint stock company, and she was made its editor-in-chief. The Livermore family then returned to Massachusetts, and have since resided in Melrose. For two years Mrs. Livermore edited the *Woman's Journal*, and then resigned that position and all other work, to devote herself to the lecture field, which has witnessed her severest toil as well as her most signal triumphs. For nearly thirty years she has spoken from platform and pulpit on a variety of topics, religious, reformatory, sociological, historical, and ethical, and has lectured in nearly every State of the Union, and also in England and Scotland. In these later years her itinerary extends not far from the home fireside. Still, wherever she speaks, whether as presiding officer of a memorial meeting, where a tender tribute is paid to the gracious memory of a departed leader, or at a biweekly meeting of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, of which she is president, or to voice a need of the hour, people crowd to hear, and are moved by the old-time fluent force and earnestness, the vivid expression of her powerful personality, which every good cause is sure to arouse.

Mrs. Livermore has written all her life for the magazines of the day, the *New York Tribune*, *Ladies' Repository*, *Youth's Companion*, *North American Review*, *Independent*, *Chautauquan*, *Arena*, and other periodicals. Among the books which she has published are: "What shall we do with our Daughters?" "Thirty Years too Late" (illustrative of the Washingtonian reform), "My Story of the War" (of which nearly a hundred thousand copies were sold), and her Autobiography.

She has recently passed through the great sorrow of her life, in the death of her husband,

with whom she had been united in marriage fifty-four years.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mrs. Livermore in 1896 by Tufts College. She was for ten years president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.; has been president of the American Woman's Suffrage Association; president of the Association for the Advancement of Women; is president of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association; president of the Beneficent Society of the New England Conservatory of Music; is a life member of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, of Boston; a member of the Massachusetts Indian Association, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Massachusetts Woman's Prison Association, and other societies, and of various literary clubs. She is practically a Unitarian in religion, holding to a creedless Christianity that shows itself in love and work, and trusting ever in the Eternal Goodness that rules both this life and that which is to come, of which this is the beginning.

ANNA M. LELAND BAILEY, ex-Regent of Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R., of Boston, and President of the West Newton Women's Educational Club (1903), was born in Somerville, Mass., a daughter of John Murray Leland and his wife, Sophronia Page Savage. The Lelands were among the pioneer families of Middlesex County, Henry Leland, from whom John Murray Leland was a descendant in the seventh generation, becoming an inhabitant of Medfield in 1652, his home being in that part of the town which in 1674 was incorporated as Sherborn. Isaac Leland, a great-grandson of Henry and great-grandfather of John Murray Leland, removed about the year 1774 from Massachusetts to Rindge, N.H. He was a soldier of the Revolution, being a private in Captain Philip Thomas's company in 1775, and in 1777 a private in Captain Samuel Blodgett's company, "raised by the State of New Hampshire for the Continental service."

He died in the army, September 3, 1777. (Revolutionary Rolls of New Hampshire and History of Rindge, N.H.)



ANNA M. L. BAILEY

John Murray Leland was a highly respected citizen of Somerville for more than fifty years. His wife Sophronia was of Maine ancestry. They had five children, namely: Albert A.; Arabella, who died in infancy; Anna M. (now Mrs. Bailey); Ella F.; and Frank E.

Anna M. Leland was educated in the public schools of Somerville, and graduated from the Somerville High School, being one of the first girls to take the full classical, or college preparatory course of study in that school. Living within sight of Harvard College, it was but natural that she should incline toward a college education; but fate beckoned in another direction, and she was induced to accept the position of teacher in the public schools of her native city, soon becoming the principal of the Jackson School. She afterward had a position in the Harvard Grammar School in Cambridge, which she held until her marriage. She was very successful as a teacher, her great love for children, her sympathy with their needs, and her enthusiasm for her chosen work endearing her to parents and pupils alike.

In addition to her regular work she continued her studies, forming classes at different times in French, German, art, literature, elocution, and physical culture, before the days of women's clubs, and spending her vacations in travel. With a cultivated musical taste, she was for several years a pupil of the New England Conservatory of Music, and has been a member of various musical organizations, among them the Handel and Haydn, the Somerville Musical Association, and the Newton Choral Association, which she was largely instrumental in organizing.

She was married February 14, 1884, to Alvin Richards Bailey, a graduate of the Somerville High School and for many years president of the alumni of that school. Mr. Bailey is one of the intelligent and prosperous business men of Boston. His father, Joshua S. Bailey, was one of the first to ship crackers all over the world.

Since her marriage Mrs. Bailey has made her home in Newton. She is a member of the Channing Religious Society, has been a teacher in the Sunday-school for many years, assisting her husband in his duties as super-

intendent, serving also as president of the Ladies' Society and chairman of the Hospitality Committee. She is vice-president of the Social Science Club of Newton, Secretary of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Shattuck Club of Boston, and has been a member of the West Newton Women's Educational Club for sixteen years, serving most of that time as director, recording secretary, and now (1903) as president. Amid these many and varied interests she has not been found wanting in patriotism, being a member of the Sarah Hull Chapter, D. R., of Newton, and of the National Society, D. A. R., and at present Regent of the Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R., of Boston. These honors and many others with which her friends have testified to their high regard for her are doubly valued since they came unsought. That they are merited, no one will deny.

Her bright and cordial manner and her sympathetic nature have been powerful factors in the deserved success which she has achieved, and have helped to cheer and uplift those who have come within the influence of her personality.

MARION HOWARD BRAZIER, journalist, of Boston, is the daughter of the late William Henry Brazier, a veteran of the Civil War and member of the Grand Army of the Republic. According to family tradition Mr. Brazier was descended from Sir Henry Brazier, who lived many years ago in Lincolnshire, England.

The maiden name of Miss Brazier's mother was Sarah Jane Sargent. She was daughter of David Sargent (the fourth of that name in direct line) and his wife, Elizabeth I. Fillebrown, and was a descendant in the ninth generation of William Sargent, of Malden, Mass., who came from Northampton, England, in 1638. William is said to have been son of Roger and grandson of Hugh Sargent, of Northamptonshire, England.

Two of Miss Brazier's ancestors on the maternal side—namely, David Sargent and Abraham Rand—were soldiers of the Revolution, the last named serving three years in the army.

His mother, Anne Devens, wife of Thomas Rand, was "probably daughter of Philip Devens" and nearly related to the family to which Judge Devens belonged.

Another patriotic ancestor, John Hicks, of Cambridge, was slain by the British in the retreat from Lexington, April 19, 1775. The Hon. Charles Saunders, former Mayor of Cambridge, first president of the Sons of the American Revolution, is also a descendant of John Hicks and second cousin to Miss Brazier.

Marion H. Brazier was born in Charlestown on the day that California was made a State, and was graduated from the Bunker Hill Grammar School at the close of the Civil War. This completed her schooling, but not her education, which has come through her contact with the world, her ambition leading her to associate with her superiors in intellect, to keep up to date, and never to look back. After Miss Brazier had filled positions of trust as accountant and cashier for a number of years, her health became so seriously impaired as to demand a change of scene and occupation. She crossed the continent in 1888, and while in Santa Fé a sudden inspiration came to her to write of the scenes in that picturesque city. Thus it happened that, in the room where General Lew Wallace had written "Ben-Hur," Miss Brazier wrote her first article for publication. While in California her pen was kept busy in supplying the local and New England papers with breezy specials on many topics. She was for a long time society and club editor of the *Boston Sunday Post*, regular contributor to the *Boston Transcript*, editor of a New York society magazine, and space writer for innumerable newspapers. She is a journalist of the wide-awake type, and has been the biographer of many noted people.

Her writing has been largely devoted to patriotic matters. The *Patriotic Review*, founded, edited, and published by Miss Brazier, is a fine example of historical literature. It has a good circulation and a host of appreciative readers.

Miss Brazier is at present (1904) society editor of the *Boston Journal* and a regular contributor to the *Sunday Herald* and the *Globe*. She holds membership in the following organizations: New England Woman's Press Asso-

ciation; Charity Club; Actors' Church Alliance; Daughters of Veterans; U. S. W. V. Auxiliary; Daughters of New Hampshire and of Massachusetts; Woman's Club House Corporation; and in the National Society, D. A. R., in which she has founded two chapters—Bunker Hill and Paul Jones. Through her efforts the naval hero of the American Revolution is honored in Massachusetts, and a handsome schoolhouse bears his name in East Boston.

ELIZA ANN BRADBURY was born in Augusta, Me., March 18, 1815. Her father, Thomas Westbrook Smith, was born in Dover, N.H., in 1785. He was a grandson of Thomas Westbrook Waldron and a great-great-grandson of Colonel Richard Waldron, who came to New Hampshire from England in 1635, and who was killed by Indians at his garrison in Dover in 1689. The Waldrons were among the oldest inhabitants of Dover, and bore prominent part in its early history.

Thomas Westbrook Smith came to Augusta in 1805, and for fifty years was one of the leading business men of that city. He died in March, 1855. His wife was Abigail Page. They had one son, Henry R. Smith. Their youngest child, Elizabeth Westbrook, died in infancy. Eliza Ann, the only surviving daughter, was married November 25, 1834, before she was twenty years of age, to the Hon. James Ware Bradbury, who was twelve years her senior. For a long period Mr. Bradbury was one of the leading members of the Kennebec County bar. Elected United States Senator in 1846, he served in Congress through the term ending March 4, 1853. Two of the four sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury died before their mother, an affliction from which she never quite rallied. Mrs. Bradbury died January 29, 1879. Her memory was always very precious to her husband. Nothing seemed to please him more than to have a sympathetic listener while he recounted the many pleasant reminiscences of his happy married life. The anniversary evenings of their marriage were always sacred to him. He would watch the clock (which had stood in the corner of the

library for more than sixty years) and tell those who were gathered around him the exact moment when the ceremony began. The memory of his wife seemed to keep Mr. Bradbury bright for the more than score of years that he survived her. "To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die." He died January 6, 1901, full of years and full of honors. He was born June 10, 1802.

Mr. Bradbury, like a wise man, always deferred to his wife in household matters, saying: "It relieves me of great responsibility. My wife is more fitted than I am for it." And certainly Mrs. Bradbury had great business capacity, possessing uncommon executive ability, which she inherited from her father, a man of strong will, great industry, sterling sense, and correct judgment. She inherited much property from her father and from her only brother (Henry R. Smith, who died in March, 1876); and, being always self-reliant, she enjoyed the management of it. Sympathetic and full of energy, she was active in works of benevolence, and had great tact and power in bringing others to co-operate in carrying them forward. Much of her income was used in alleviating the sufferings of the poor and needy, who found in her a warm friend. One of her favorite charities was the Old Ladies' Home of Augusta, of which at the time of her death she was president. Many gifts from other hands were the result of her persuasive efforts. In her will she left to this home a generous bequest and also one to the General Hospital at Portland for a free bed, also donations to the Howard Benevolent Society and the Episcopal Guild of Augusta.

Mrs. Bradbury always enjoyed society, and with her husband held many pleasant receptions at their home. During Mr. Bradbury's senatorship she always accompanied him to Washington, where she derived much satisfaction from her increased social activities.

For many years she was a member of the Congregational church, but during the last few years of her life she attended the Episcopal church. A writer said of her, "Her creed was much broader than that of any denomination. She observed strictly the Golden Rule, and hers were the charities that soothe and heal and

bless. The epitaph on her tombstone is truly expressive of her character: 'She loved to do good.'"

DORCAS HARVEY LYMAN, Past Department President of the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts, has resided within the present limits of the city of Boston the past forty-six years. Born in 1845 in Liverpool, N.S., she came to Boston in childhood with her parents, and received her education in its public schools. She is a daughter of the late John W. and Susan F. (Jones) Harvey, natives of Liverpool, N.S.

Her father was born July 9, 1812. He married May 24, 1842, Susan F. Jones, who was born March 7, 1821. In 1868 they settled in Brighton, Mass. Mr. Harvey died October 16, 1886, and his wife died December 30, 1900.

Mrs. Harvey was a member of the Second Congregational Church of Brighton and of the Relief Corps auxiliary to Francis Washburn Post, No. 92, G. A. R. She was identified with the woman suffrage cause, and was the oldest woman voter for school committee in Brighton. The *Woman's Journal*, referring to her death, said: "The community has lost one of its most respected and beloved residents. Mrs. Harvey's illness covered a period of about nine weeks, during which time she did not lose, through her suffering, any of the deep and loving interest which she had always taken in the lives of her children, friends, or the outside world in general. She was a woman of deep and unquestioning faith, who led a broad and Christian life, of which her children and grandchildren may well be proud. She shed about her an influence of unselfishness and piety which will bear fruit in the years to come. The Rev. A. A. Berle, D.D., who conducted the services at her funeral, spoke of the old-time belief and trust which characterized her life and of her deep and earnest patriotism."

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey had four children, three sons and one daughter, named above. The eldest child, James W., was a soldier of the Civil War. Enlisting August 5, 1862, in the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, he served until

May 29, 1863, when his term of enlistment expired. From 1863 to 1867 he was Adjutant of the Boston Light Infantry. He married Emma C. Cunningham, of Brooklyn, N.Y., June 18, 1866, and settled in Faneuil, Mass. In 1877, aided by the Rev. H. A. Stevens, at that time pastor of the Congregational church, Brighton, he founded a Sunday-school at Faneuil. It proved a success, and a chapel was erected in 1900. James Harvey was also interested in the public schools and in the election of worthy members to the school board. He was president of the Eleventh Battery Association, chairman of the Republican Ward Committee for eleven years, and member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives 1889-92. At the time of his death, which occurred August 6, 1897, he was Commander of Francis Washburn Post, No. 92, G. A. R., of Brighton. He was an eloquent speaker and a recognized leader in the church and in societies. He conducted an extensive business on Atlantic Avenue, Boston, and was an expert in steel workings.

Dorcas Harvey, the only daughter of her parents, was married August 9, 1870, to William Henry Lyman, of Brighton. Mr. Lyman served throughout the Civil War in Company H, Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. He is a member of Francis Washburn Post, No. 92, G. A. R., of Brighton.

Mrs. Lyman is interested not only in patriotic work, but in many other leading movements of the day. She is a member of the Congregational church, Brighton, and has been actively associated with its missionary enterprises. The beautiful chapel in Faneuil, dedicated in 1900 through the efforts of her brother and others, received her active support, and she was a substitute teacher in its Sunday-school.

She is an active member of the King's Daughters, also of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a worker in the Brighton and Allston Woman Suffrage League. For the past ten years she has served as chairman of the Committee of Independent Women Voters of Ward 25, Boston, a position requiring a knowledge of political conditions, quick discernment, and executive ability. The most prominent citizens of the Brighton district

recognize Mrs. Lyman's efficiency, and candidates favoring honest government and reform measures have often owed their election largely to her support.

Mrs. Lyman united with Francis Washburn Relief Corps, No. 79, Brighton, in 1887, and, after filling every other office in the corps, was elected president three successive years—1892, 1893, 1894. She was a Department Aide in 1893, 1894, and 1899 and a National Aide in 1895, 1898, and 1902. She has served as a delegate in National Conventions every year but one since 1887. As a member of the Department Relief and other important committees, she has rendered invaluable service. In 1897 she sent twenty-five dollars to the Andersonville Prison Board of the National W. R. C., and was the first contributor to the fund for preserving that historic ground as a permanent memorial.

Mrs. Lyman was specially active in the emergency work for the boys of the Spanish-American War, and through the entire summer of 1898 was on duty as one of the Committee of the Volunteer Aid Association. She solicited money and needful articles for the soldiers at the front, packed supplies for the hospital ship (the "Bay State"), and, when the regiments returned from Cuba, visited every week for several months the soldiers in the hospitals in Boston. She has also secured contributions for the troops in the Philippines.

After serving as a member of the Department Executive Board several years (one year as chairman), she was elected Department Junior Vice-President at the annual State convention held in Boston in 1900. A brilliant reception was tendered her by Corps No. 79 and Post No. 92 of Brighton. Previous to her election Post No. 92, of Brighton, had issued a hearty endorsement of her candidacy, saying: "We of this post know Mrs. Lyman's worth, her love for the veterans, her intense loyalty to the nation, her tireless and indefatigable energy and labor for the Grand Army of the Republic as well as for the Relief Corps. Early and late, in sunshine and storm, she has labored for their interests as much, we believe, as any woman in the department has for a post to which a corps is auxiliary."

Mrs. Lyman has given her best efforts for Post No. 92, assisting in fairs and in other enterprises. On one occasion she presented the post a handsome china set of seven hundred and fifty pieces and an autograph quilt containing four hundred and sixty-eight names, among them those of President Harrison, ex-President Cleveland, prominent military heroes, Boston merchants, and all members of Post No. 92.

During her year as Department Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Lyman attended numerous patriotic gatherings, participating in corps meetings, union services with posts, socials, and campfires. She also served on committees, and was vice-chairman of the Department W. R. C. table in the fair of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home which was held in Faneuil Hall.

At the annual convention in 1901 Mrs. Lyman was unanimously elected Department Senior Vice-President. As reported at the annual convention in 1902, held in the Park Street Church, Boston, she visited sixty-six corps and participated in over one hundred patriotic gatherings in her official capacity during the year. She was also vice-president of the Department W. R. C. Fair Committee for the week's fair held in November, 1901, in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

At the last annual convention, February 12, 1902, which was composed of delegates representing fourteen thousand women, Mrs. Lyman was unanimously elected to the office of Department President. She conducted a very successful administration, and was popular with the posts and corps throughout the State. She represented the Department on two hundred and seventy-eight different occasions, and travelled many thousands of miles. Special efforts were made by her to increase the relief fund, and she was successful in this, as in all her work for the cause.

She was the recipient of many courtesies throughout the State and at Washington, D.C., where she attended the National Convention, and had charge of the delegation from Massachusetts.

She is an earnest worker in all the lines of patriotism and active in the plans for the

National Convention to be held in Boston in 1904, being a member of the Executive Committee and chairman of the Committee on Luncheon. In everything she undertakes Mrs. Lyman enters upon the work in a zealous manner, and has accomplished results that have won for her the respect and commendation of her associates.

MARIE WARE LAUGHTON was born in Lewiston, Me., at the home of her parents, Warren Preston and Elizabeth Foss (Prentiss) Laughton. Her paternal grandparents were John and Amata (Greenleaf) Laughton. Another John Laughton, her ancestor of an earlier generation, was a minute-man in the Revolution. Through her grandmother Amata, daughter of Joshua Greenleaf, Miss Laughton traces her ancestry back to Edmund Greenleaf (believed to have been of Huguenot stock), who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. Her line, like the poet John Greenleaf Whittier's, continued through Edmund's son Stephen, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Tristram Coffin.

Miss Laughton's maternal grandparents were Philo and Matilda (Foss) Prentiss. Her great-grandfather, Valentine Prentiss, served as Sergeant in the Revolutionary army. After the war he removed from Woodbury, Conn., to China, Me. He was a lineal descendant of Valentine Prentise, who joined the church in Roxbury in 1632.

Marie Ware Laughton, after her graduation from the Lewiston High School, attended the Normal Practice School in that city, from which she received her teacher's diploma in 1881. She then taught for six years in the Lewiston public schools. During the latter part of this time she took up the study of elocution. In the following year she was granted leave of absence to attend the Boston School of Oratory, where she was graduated in 1888. She has studied extensively with the best specialists in the country.

After continuing her work of teaching in Maine for several years, she came to Boston to teach in the Boston College of Oratory, and in 1896 she founded the School of English

Speech and Expression, of which she is principal. The aim of this school is to give instruction in higher English and in the art of expression. Its marked success proves that public speakers, readers, and teachers of reading and elocution in public schools and colleges appreciate a school conducted by teachers who present sound methods. The school also meets the need of many who have no thought of entering a profession, but who realize the value of training for the development of power and for the opening up of new and enduring fields of culture.

Miss Laughton has been identified with several clubs and with the Daughters of the American Revolution, being the first woman in Massachusetts to hold the office of State Vice-Regent of the Society. She is the founder and is now Regent of the Committee of Safety Chapter, D. A. R., of Boston.

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.—It is an interesting question how far early environments of place and scene affect gift and character; but with a sympathetic, receptive, æsthetic nature, and surroundings of unusual individuality and beauty, there can be no doubt of their vivid impression and moulding force.

Edna Dean Proctor is of unmixed English ancestry. Her father, John Proctor, a native of Manchester, Mass. (Manchester-by-the-Sea), was a descendant of John Proctor of England, who came to Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and whose eldest son, John Proctor, of Salem Village, was one of the victims in August, 1692, of the Salem witchcraft delusion. The Goodhues, the Cogswells, the Appletons, the Choates, of Essex County, were allied with this family. Her mother, Lucinda Gould, of Henniker, N.H., represented the Goulds who had come from Massachusetts to the newer settlement and the Prescotts and Hiltons of Hampton and Exeter, N.H. The Proctor family removed from Manchester-by-the-Sea to Henniker, and chose their home upon a hill overlooking the Contoocook valley, the "pine-crowned hill" of her poem, "Contoocook River." The wide horizon of this noble elevation, her birthplace and early

home—embracing Kearsarge, Monadnock, and the outlying ranges of the White Hills—the broad forests, and the beautiful stream flowing through the meadows, made a grand and picturesque landscape, which is reflected again and again in her poems, and which may have been an inspiration to high themes.

With the exception of less than a year at Mount Holyoke Seminary, her schools were those of her native village and of Concord, N.H.; but she has often said that her best education was had in reading with her mother. Several years of teaching in New Haven, Conn., and Brooklyn, N.Y., followed. In the latter city she made a collection of extracts from the sermons of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—a book entitled "Life Thoughts"—which was very popular at home and abroad. Meanwhile she was deeply interested, as she has always been, in national affairs. Upon the day of John Brown's execution her poem, "The Virginia Scaffold," was read at a large meeting in New York City, and its prophecy in the stanza:

"They may hang him on the gibbet; they may raise
the victor's cry
When they see him darkly swinging like a speck
against the sky;
Ah! the dying of a hero that the right may win its
way
Is but sowing seed for harvest in a warm and mellow
May!
Now his story shall be whispered by the firelight's
evening glow,
And in fields of rice and cotton when the hot noon
passes slow,
Till his name shall be a watchword from Missouri to
the sea,
And his planting find its reaping in the Birthday of
the Free!"

has been amply fulfilled. During the war her poems, "Who's Ready?" "Heroes," "The Mississippi," and others, were marked and influential. Her first small volume of verse was published by Hurd & Houghton in 1867. Then came some two years of foreign travel, an outcome of which was "A Russian Journey." Of this book Whittier wrote: "I like it better than 'Eothen.'" Its chapter upon Sebastopol is said to have caused the neglected English cemeteries there to be cared for as their brave dead deserved. Upon the completion of the railway

to the Pacific, in 1869, Miss Proctor went with friends to California, and her letters, "From the Narrows to the Golden Gate," in the *New York Independent*, were pronounced by many the best account of the continental journey. A second collection of her poems was published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in 1890, and two years later the same house issued her "Song of the Ancient People," which was inspired by the "Hemenway Southwestern Expedition." In the Columbian year of 1892 she wrote the poem, "Columbia's Banner," which was read and recited throughout the schools of the country on Columbus Day; and in September of that year her song, "Columbia's Emblem," celebrating the maize as our national floral emblem, appeared in the *Century Magazine*. This song has been widely read and sung. As a reviewer said of it, "It has gone straight to the heart of the American people, . . . a song which will be more potent than law to give the Indian corn its representative place in the republic." Most of the year 1897 she spent in Mexico and South America. In 1899 she wrote the poem, "The Hills are Home," for the first Old Home Week in New Hampshire, and in 1900 published her New Hampshire verse in a volume entitled "The Mountain Maid."

Miss Proctor's poetry is characterized by strength and fervor, by lofty thought and melodious numbers. Though so patriotic an American, her sympathies enable her to understand the heart of other races. No truer expression of the feeling of a devout, orthodox Russian has been given than her poem "Holy Russia," which Longfellow regretted was not written early enough to be included in his "Russia" ("Poems of Places"), saying, "It would have been a splendid prelude to the volume." Of her "El Mahdi to the Tribes of the Soudan" the late Professor Frederick W. H. Myers, of Cambridge, England, said, "It is so Oriental I can hardly believe it was written by any one in the Western world"; and the late James Darmesteter, professor in the College of France, wrote her from Constantinople, asking to include it in a new edition of his brochure of 1885, "The Mahdi." Her "Song of the Ancient People"—the Pueblos of our Southwest—has the dignity and pathos of a race

that beholds all it revered and cherished slipping away. The late John Fiske, in his preface to the "Song," says of it: "As a rendering of Moqui-Zuñi thought, it is a contribution of great and permanent value to American literature." Yet her sympathies are not alone for matters of race and nation, but are warm and loyal in home and social life, and all express the power and charm of her personality. Appended are two of her poems.

MONADNOCK IN OCTOBER.

Uprose Monadnock in the northern blue,
A glorious minster builded to the Lord!
The setting sun his crimson radiance threw
On crest, and steep, and wood, and valley sward,
Blending their myriad hues in rich accord,
Till, like the wall of heaven, it towered to view.
Along its slope, where russet ferns were strewn
And purple heaths, the scarlet maples flamed,
And reddening oaks and golden birches shone—
Resplendent oriels in the black pines framed,
The pines that climb to woo the winds alone.
And down its cloisters blew the evening breeze,
Through courts and aisles ablaze with autumn bloom,
Till shrine and portal thrilled to harmonies
Now soaring, dying now in glade and gloom.
And with the wind was heard the voice of streams—
Constant their Aves and Te Deums be—
Lone Ashuelot murmuring down the lea,
And brooks that haste where shy Contoocook gleams
Through groves and meadows, broadening to the sea.
Then holy twilight fell on earth and air;
Above the dome the stars hung faint and fair,
And the vast minster hushed its shrines in prayer;
While all the lesser heights kept watch and ward
About Monadnock, builded to the Lord!

BORN OF THE SPIRIT.

She called me a moment before,
And smiled, as I entered the door,
In her gentle way;
A sigh, a droop of the head,
And something forever had fled,
And she was but clay!

Her hand was yet clasped in mine,
And bright, in the golden shine,
Her brown hair fell;
But the marble Psyche there
As soon would have heard my prayer,
My wild farewell.

'Twas the hush of an autumn noon,
So clear that the waning moon
Was a ghost in the sky;

Not a leaf on the lindens swayed,
And even the brook in the glade
Ran, noiseless, by.

What had gone from the room,
Leaving the sunshine gloom,
The soft air chill?
If the tinkest bird had flown,
Its flight had a shadow thrown
On lawn and rill.

But neither a sound nor sight
Disturbed the calm or the light
Of the noontide air;
Yet the friend I loved was as far
As a ghostly moon or star
From my call and care.

Dead, with her hand in mine!
Dead, in the golden shine
Of the autumn day!
Dead, and no note in heaven
Nor a gleam of white wings given
To mark her way!

And my heart went up in the cry,
"How did the swift soul fly?
What life inherit?"
Then the wind blew sweet and was gone,
And a voice said, "*So is one
Born of the Spirit.*"

DEBORAH NICHOLS MORTON, Preceptress of Westbrook Seminary, Portland, Me., was born in the town of Bristol, on the coast, in 1857. The daughter of Leander and Deborah Rogers (Nichols) Morton, she is a descendant on her father's side of Captain James Morton, of Muscongus, who is mentioned in the History of Bristol and Bremen, Me., as one who took part in the expedition against Quebec under General Wolfe in September, 1759, he being employed as pilot on a transport.

On her mother's side Miss Morton is descended from Lieutenant Alexander Nickels, who commanded Fort Frederick at Pemaquid in 1756, and some time later was known as Captain Nickels. He is said to have come to New England with his wife and children from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1721. In his will, dated in January, 1758, and proved on October 2, 1758, he calls himself Alexander Nickels, of New-castle in the county of York, gentleman.

Miss Morton's paternal grandparents were

John Morton and his wife, Anna Bryant, the former son of James Morton above mentioned, and the latter belonging to the Scituate family of Bryants.

Thomas and Deborah (Rogers) Nichols, Miss Morton's maternal grandparents, were persons of importance in the town of Bristol, where they lived. They were married in 1813. Their daughter, Deborah R. (Mrs. Morton), named for her mother and grandmother, was born in 1822. Thomas Nichols was a son of James Nichols by his wife, Deborah Bradford, whose name is suggestive of early colonial ancestry, but whose lineage has not been traced.

Miss Morton's father, Leander Morton, born in Bristol in 1814, was a public-spirited man, active in the religious, social, and political affairs of the community. Her mother, Mrs. Deborah R. Nichols Morton, born in 1822, was a woman of strong and beneficent influence.

Miss Morton was graduated from Westbrook Seminary, Dr. James P. Weston principal (now deceased), in 1879. She afterward studied in Lincoln Academy and in Oswego, N.Y. In 1883 she was called to Westbrook Seminary as teacher of English, and the following year was appointed Preceptress of that institution, which position she has since held. The years 1888 and 1889 she spent in Europe, continuing the study of French and German, and upon her return to the seminary was made the teacher of modern languages. One who knows her well thus speaks of her: "A noble woman, she has a high ideal of her profession, and is a devoted, conscientious, efficient teacher. Sympathetic, unaffected, and genial, she wins the affectionate regard of all who know her. From the combined qualities of her parents she has inherited self-poise, self-reliance, integrity of purpose, and a calm, clear judgment. Her ability and consecration make her the prized co-operator with the committee on teachers in the earnest efforts to make Westbrook Seminary a blessing to all its pupils."

Miss Morton is well known in Portland and the vicinity, not only in educational affairs, but also as a woman of progressive thought and wide and liberal interests. She is an active member of the Woman's Literary Union of



CLARA P. BIGELOW

Portland, and is the president of the W. S. German Club of that city.

CLARA PHILENA BIGELOW (Mrs. George Brooks Bigelow), in maidenhood Clara Philena Bean, is a Bostonian by birth and breeding. The daughter of Ivory and Hannah M. (Noble) Bean, on the paternal side she is directly, though remotely, descended from an old Scottish clan, and through her mother is connected with the Eastman family, to which the mother of Daniel Webster belonged.

From manuscript records in the possession of Mrs. Bigelow it is apparent that she is a descendant more immediately, on the paternal side, of John Bean (son of John and Lydia Sloper Bean), who went from Gilmanton, N.H., to Lewiston, Me., and thence to New Sharon, Me., where he died about 1828-30. His wife was Betsey Moody, a descendant of an old New England family in a collateral line with that founded by William Moody, who came from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1633, and settled in Newbury in 1635. (See Lancaster's Genealogical History of Gilmanton, N.H.) John and Betsey were the parents of four sons and three daughters—Samuel, John, Ivory, Isaiah, Hannah, Lydia, and Sarah.

Ivory Bean, son of John and grandfather of Mrs. Bigelow, was born in Lewiston, May 7, 1791. He served as a captain in the War of 1812. He married in New Sharon (as shown by the town clerk's records), December 29, 1814, Philena Pitts Savage, of Freeman, Me. Their children, born in New Sharon, were: Orison, Ivory (born June 2, 1818), Rosanna Weymouth, Loren, Hiram Pitts, Philena, Thaxter Whitney, and James Loring. The father, Ivory, died in New Sharon in 1842.

Ivory Bean, second, son of Ivory and Philena, married Hannah Matilda Noble, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Eastman) Noble, of Lisbon, Me. According to a manuscript volume of one hundred and eleven pages, compiled by Mary Eastman Bridges, of San Francisco, and dated 1894, Hannah Eastman's line of descent was as follows: Roger¹ Eastman,

born 1611 in Wales, came to America in ship "Confidence" in 1638, settled in Salisbury, Mass., where he died in 1694. Samuel² Eastman, born in 1657, moved to Kingston, Me., about 1720, being one of the original grantees of that town. He married Elizabeth Severance in 1686; married in 1719, for second wife, Sarah Fifield, who died in 1726. Thomas³ Eastman, born January 21, 1703, lived in Kingston, married in 1729 Abigail French. Samuel,⁴ son of Thomas and Abigail, born in 1730, died in 1799, married a Miss Hubbard. He seems to have lived for a while in New Hampshire, probably in Pittsfield; but about 1761 he removed to Maine. He built the Togus Bridge. Samuel⁵ Eastman, born in 1767, married Sally Stevens, and settled in Gardiner, Me. They were the parents of Hannah⁶ (born 1806, died 1863), who became the wife of Samuel Noble, as above mentioned.

The education of Clara P. Bean began at a private school in Boston known as the "Phonetic School." Later she attended successively the Everett School, under Master Hyde, Professor York's boarding-school, where she was a student for two years, and the well-known private school of Mr. Hooper on Bowdoin Street, Boston.

She (Clara P. Bean) was married in 1869 to George Brooks Bigelow, a well-known lawyer of Boston. Mr. Bigelow was of old colonial stock, being a lineal descendant of John Biglo, of Watertown, Mass., the founder of the Bigelow family of New England. Mr. Bigelow died July 7, 1901. Of this marriage there were no children.

Mrs. Bigelow has lived and travelled abroad. While in Paris she entered as a pupil the studio of Monsieur Perrault (a pupil of the famous Bouguereau). She has studied water-colors under Susan Hale (sister of the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale) and others. She has also studied modelling in clay from life under the well-known sculptor, Henry Kitson.

Mrs. Bigelow is a member of many clubs, among them New England Woman's Club, Woman's Club House Corporation (of which she was one of the founders and is at present a director), the National Council of Women (life member), Boston Business League, Fathers'

and Mothers' Club, Floral Emblem Society, Ladies' Physiological Institute, Women's Educational and Industrial Union (life member), and Phi Eta Sigma (Emerson College) Oratory. She is also a member, and was for three years secretary, of the General Washington Memorial Association.

After the death of her husband she turned her attention in another line, and entered the Emerson College of Oratory in 1901, taking the full course, and, graduating 1904, will continue through the post-graduate, 1905. She is this year (1904) a student at the Harvard Summer School.

Mrs. Bigelow is a woman of strong character. She is well known in the social world. Her sympathies are quick, her appreciation very keen, her loyalty never failing, her charity unbounded.

E. C.

ELISABETH SOPHIA MERRITT GOSSE was born in Salem, Mass., being the daughter of Henry and Elisabeth (Hood) Merritt. Her father, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Merritt, at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion was on the staff of General Joseph Andrews, in command at Fort Warren, later going to the front, where, at the head of his regiment, the Twenty-third Massachusetts, he was killed at the battle of Newbern, N.C.

Mrs. Gosse's mother was the daughter of the Rev. Jacob Hood, a well-known Congregational clergyman. Mrs. Gosse is descended from Robert Moulton, an Admiral in the British navy; also from Governor Bradstreet, Roger Conant, and other notables of colonial days.

It is a curious coincidence that her great-great-grandfather, Captain Samuel Flint, killed in the battle of Saratoga in 1777, was the highest officer from Essex County who gave his life for his country in the war of the Revolution; and the same is true of her father, Colonel Merritt, in the war of the sixties. Another ancestor, Colonel Philip Gardner, was killed in the French and Indian wars, in colonial days. It is said that no woman in Massachusetts has a longer record of military ancestry than Mrs. Gosse.

Elisabeth S. Merritt (to use the name she bore in her student days) was educated in public and private schools of Salem, the Chelsea High School, Salem Normal School, and the Rockford Woman's College, at Rockford, Ill. She married Mr. Charles Harrison Gosse, of an old Salem family. For a few years Mr. and Mrs. Gosse resided in Salem, but later removed to Boston, where Mrs. Gosse's literary ability soon attracted attention, and she received requests for her work from three of the leading Boston journals.

In 1888 she went to Bar Harbor as a society correspondent for the *Transcript* and other Boston papers. The excellence of her work caused it to be copied by other society editors in every part of the United States. She was especially fortunate in having as personal friends Mrs. William Morris Hunt, the first Mrs. William C. Whitney, and Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, who had been a close friend of her father.

Returning to Boston in the fall of that year, she was sent to Lenox by the *Boston Herald*, with which paper she has since been prominently connected, having held staff positions in five different departments, giving her probably a more varied career than that of any other newspaper woman in New England and one with many picturesque experiences. From the society department of the *Herald* she passed into the department of special writers, where she received exceptional training in political and editorial work. Later the special and city departments of the *Herald* were consolidated, and for three years Mrs. Gosse gained invaluable experience in reportorial work. Especially notable feats in this line accomplished by her were the reporting of the great costume ball of the Boston Artists' Association, given in the Art Museum several years ago, on which occasion four men reporters and several artists worked under her direction; the reporting of a convention in Tremont Temple, for which she received from the *Herald* a check for one hundred and two dollars, at that time said to be the largest check ever paid to a woman journalist in New England for a single week's work; and the reporting of the evolutions of the North Atlantic Squadron off the coast of Maine,

when she was the guest of Admiral Gherardi and the only passenger allowed by the Secretary of the Navy on board the flagship "Philadelphia."

Mrs. Gosse has travelled hundreds of miles in the service of the *Herald*, accompanying President Harrison, President Cleveland, and the late Secretary Blaine upon long journeys. Upon the occasion of the latter's resignation from the Harrison cabinet she went to Washington, and, returning to Boston with Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, remained with them at the Brunswick for three days, while awaiting the returns from the Minneapolis convention, the only woman in a small army of representatives of all the prominent dailies in the country. She was present when Mr. Blaine received and read the despatch announcing the nomination of Mr. Harrison and the death-blow of his own hopes. "I knew," she said at the time, "that I was looking on while history was being made." That night she accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Blaine to Bar Harbor. A week later the death of Emmons Blaine, in Chicago, entailed upon her another long journey.

Mrs. Gosse also achieved great success as a special correspondent, her work always being of intense interest. Her interviews with Cardinal Gibbons were copied into nearly every Catholic publication in the country. She interviewed Presidents Cleveland and Harrison and many members of their Cabinets.

Especially notable service was rendered the *Herald* by Mrs. Gosse when she carried the news of the death of James Russell Lowell from Bar Harbor to President Eliot at his summer residence at Seal Harbor, and later that of George William Curtis. In each instance she rode twenty-two miles at midnight over the roads of Mount Desert, to telegraph his tributes to those great men to her paper. During one Presidential campaign she remained in Maine until after the State election, reporting the speeches of many prominent political orators.

Mrs. Gosse was among the first to discern the importance and phenomenal development of the woman's club movement. She established the department "Among the Women's Clubs" in the Sunday *Herald*, which she still

conducts, and also that known as "Colonial and Patriotic," a record of the happenings among the hereditary patriotic societies.

In addition to her work for the *Herald*, Mrs. Gosse has done much special work for the *New York Mail and Express* and the *New York Herald*, also for such publications as the *North American Review*, the *New England Magazine*, *Harper's Bazar*, *Wide Awake*, and *Lippincott's*.

Mrs. Gosse has been prominently identified with the New England Woman's Press Association from the beginning. For several years she was chairman of the programme committee, preparing some of the most successful entertainments in the history of the club, and she was its president in 1898. Upon retiring from the presidency she was made honorary vice-president for life.

She was founder and is vice-president of the Boston Woman's Press Club, has been four times elected president of the Boston Business League, and is also president for life of the Boston Floral Emblem Society. She has been much interested in reform work, being a prominent promoter of the movement to secure police matrons. She was also for a time press superintendent of the W. C. T. U. Deeply interested in music and a fine musician herself, she has been an active worker in the Easter Music and Flower Mission to Hospitals.

Mrs. Gosse has been an enthusiastic organizer of women's clubs, several of prominence in various parts of New England owing their existence to her efforts. She has several times as a delegate attended the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The family of Mrs. Gosse were among the leading anti-slavery leaders in Essex County, and enjoyed the friendship of John Greenleaf Whittier, William Lloyd Garrison, and many others prominent at that time. It was well known that the poet Whittier, although a fiery abolitionist, deprecated war. On one occasion early in 1861 he escaped from Newburyport to avoid a military demonstration, only to meet at dinner, at the friend's home in the country where he sought refuge, the father of Mrs. Gosse, Lieutenant Colonel Merritt, in full uniform. The two became fast friends,

and Mr. Whittier was a sincere mourner because of the tragic death of Lieutenant Colonel Merritt.

In recent years Mrs. Gosse has been prominent in the list of woman lecturers, her services being especially sought by clubs and classes in current events. A lecture on "The World and the Newspaper" and various ethical and educational subjects have been among her successes.

Mrs. Gosse is a sincere home lover, and enjoys most of all her cosy home in Roxbury, where she is surrounded by colonial furniture, a profusion of plants and flowers, and several interesting household pets.

MARY LYNCH GILMAN, a Past Department President of the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts and chairman of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the National Convention in Boston, 1904, was born in Boston at the North End, which was at that time a pleasant residential section of the city. Her father, William Lynch, was a man of liberal ideas, active in public affairs and successful in accumulating property.

The girlhood days of Mary Lynch (Mrs. Gilman) were passed in the vicinity of Copp's Hill and under the shadow of Christ Church. She was graduated from the old Hancock School, and is a member of the Hancock School Alumni Association. Her education was completed at a private institution of learning.

In 1870 she married John E. Gilman, who was born December 22, 1844, in South Boston, and has always been a resident of Boston. Mr. Gilman was educated in the primary school on East Street Place and the Quincy and Eliot Grammar Schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, under Colonel Fletcher Webster, and went South to fight for the Union. He was engaged in a number of battles, the last being that of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, where he was severely wounded, a shell striking his right arm and breaking it at the elbow. He was discharged for disability on the 28th of the following October.

Mr. Gilman held different positions in the State House from 1864 until 1883. Since that time he has been in the service of the city of Boston, first as settlement clerk in the institutions department and since April 1, 1901, as commissioner in charge of the soldiers' relief department. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic since 1868, and is a Past Commander of Thomas G. Stevenson Post, No. 26, of Roxbury. He served as Inspector of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., in 1895, Junior Vice-Commander in 1896, Senior Vice-Commander in 1897, delegate at large to the National Encampment in 1898, and Department Commander in 1899, his administration being one of the most successful in the history of the organization.

Mr. Gilman was a member of the Executive Committee of Arrangements and of other committees for the National Encampment of 1904. He takes great interest in all the efforts of his wife in the work of women's organizations, and they have travelled extensively together in all parts of the State and to national gatherings in representing the work of the Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps.

As an eloquent speaker his services are in great demand, and he has often addressed public and social gatherings of the Woman's Relief Corps, to which organization he is sincerely devoted.

At the thirty-eighth National Encampment of the G. A. R., held in Boston, August 15-20, 1904, he was appointed Adjutant-general by the newly elected Commander-in-chief, General Wilmon W. Blackmar.

Mrs. Gilman united with Thomas G. Stevenson Corps, No. 63, of Roxbury, in 1886. As Special Aide to Mrs. Eva T. Cook, of Gloucester, Department President, she performed important duties at the National Convention in Louisville, Ky., having charge of the Massachusetts headquarters at the Galt House. She held successively the offices of Department Inspector, chairman of the Executive Board, Department Junior Vice-President, and Senior Vice-President, and in 1900 was unanimously elected Department President. In that capacity she had charge of the Massachusetts delegation on the trip to the National Con-



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vention in Chicago, and made many friends among the delegations from the Western States by her able management and courteous manners. One of the pleasing features of her administration was a dinner given in Faneuil Hall to the ex-Prisoners of War Association, which was a brilliant affair.

Throughout the year her official work was conducted in an earnest, dignified, and gracious manner, manifesting her unselfish devotion to the cause. She was the recipient of many courtesies from G. A. R. posts, and she retired from the presidency with the respect of all officers and her associates.

During her term the relief expenditures in Massachusetts amounted to nearly twenty thousand dollars, and over a thousand dollars additional were expended for Memorial Day work in the South, Andersonville Prison property, aid for veterans who suffered in the Galveston (Tex.) disaster, and in other relief outside the regular work in this State.

In her annual address, presented to the Twenty-second Annual Convention, held in Boston in February, 1901, she said: "Throughout the year I have constantly borne in mind the honor and the responsibility confided in me, and it has been ever my aim so to perform the duties of my office as to deserve your approbation. You will be gratified to know that by reason of greatest membership and most generous dispensation of relief the dawn of the twentieth century finds us still occupying that proud and enviable position, the banner department of the Woman's Relief Corps."

As a warm friend to the army nurses, she referred to their society in Massachusetts as follows: "This worthy and unique association appeals with peculiar force to the sympathy and friendship of the members of our order. . . . I charge you to let no army nurse lack the comforts of life while a dollar remains in the treasuries of the corps of this department."

Appointed and installed as Department Counselor at the close of this convention, she rendered excellent service during the administration of Mrs. Evans, her successor.

Mrs. Gilman has been a National Aide, a member of committees at National Conven-

tions, and at the convention in Washington, D.C., in 1902, was elected chairman of the National Executive Board.

As chairman of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the National Convention of 1904 in Boston, she devoted the summer to the work of preparation for this gathering of women, representing a membership of one hundred and fifty thousand. A friend, referring to her qualifications for office, recently wrote: "Mrs. Gilman is a woman of fine executive ability and fearless integrity, patriotic, benevolent, tactful, and broad-minded, in every way a suitable leader for so great an undertaking." She is a member of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts. She is a woman of musical accomplishments, a pleasing conversationalist, and, as a speaker at public gatherings, is always listened to with interest.

Mrs. Gilman was invited by Mrs. Alice M. Goddard, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, to preside at the great camp-fire of the Woman's Relief Corps held in Mechanics' Building on the evening of August 18, 1904. There were more than ten thousand people present on the occasion of this memorable gathering, which was honored by the presence of national and State officials. Mrs. Gilman's gracious manner in presiding added to the interest of this important event in the programme of Encampment Week in Boston.

Associated with Mrs. Gilman in her work for the National Convention was Mrs. Clara H. B. Evans, of Pittsfield, Mass., under whose administration as Department President in 1903 the preliminary plans were inaugurated. Mrs. Evans, after conducting a successful year's work and proving herself an able leader, traveling twenty-five thousand miles in the performance of her duties, was chosen chairman of the General Committee for the National Convention.

Having had charge of the delegation to California the year previous, she was well fitted for the duties of her position.

Among the visitors to Boston during National Encampment Week were many thousand women from all sections of the country, and those from the West and South received a royal welcome from the patriotic women of New England.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilman reside in Roxbury. They have two sons, John E. Gilman, Jr., and William L. T., both graduates of Harvard University and engaged in the profession of law in Boston. The elder son is this year Adjutant of the Massachusetts Division of the Sons of Veterans.

ANNIE STEVENS PERKINS was born in Salem, Mass., April 12, 1868, the daughter of Charles Kimball and Mary E. (Batchelder) Stevens. When she was a year old, the family removed from Salem to Somerville, and in that city Miss Stevens spent the greater part of her school days. She speaks with sincere appreciation of the helpful and stimulating influences of her Prescott School life, which was spent wholly under the inspiring principalship of Gordon A. Southworth, now supervisor of schools in Somerville. She also attended the high school of that city, completing half of the college course. In June, 1884, the family removed to Lynnfield, from which town Miss Stevens attended the Salem Normal School, completing the course in two years and graduating in June, 1887, being the poet of her class. The following year, at the triennial gathering of the alumni of the school, she was invited to write and read the poem.

Miss Stevens began to write verse at the age of eight. Her first published work appeared in the *Radiator*, the Somerville High School paper, in 1882. She was a member of its editorial staff. Her early work, both stories and verse, was published in the *Salem Gazette*, *Watchman*, *Golden Rule*, the *Silver Cross*, the *Contributor*, and other periodicals.

A sketch of this writer, under her maiden name, appears, with a selection from her writings, in "Essex County Poets." Sidney Perley, Esq., of Salem, the publisher of this work, says of her: "Her work is always meritorious, and she is well worthy of the niche we have given her in this volume, although the youngest of the poets on our list."

"Thoughts of Peace," a dainty little book of verse, and "Appointed Paths," a story for girls, have been published by James H. Earle, of Boston. These were pleasantly reviewed by

the *Congregationalist* and other papers. She has also written many poems for public occasions in her town, her poem written and read on the occasion of the dedicating of the new Town Hall being published in the History of Lynnfield. A poem written in honor of the naming of the Daniel Townsend Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, Lynn, was read by her at the exercises in the old Town Hall of old "Lynn End" and afterward, by request, at an afternoon meeting of the D. A. R. at their headquarters in Boston. At the Old Home Day exercises of Lynnfield, held at Suntaug Lake in August, 1903, she also read a poem written for the occasion.

Miss Stevens was married November 28, 1889, to Mr. John Winslow Perkins, of Lynnfield, and went to live in the pretty cottage built for the young couple on the Perkins farm, which has been in the family since 1700, this being the date of the erection of the home-stand. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have one child, a boy of ten years, who has been given the family name, John.

Mrs. Perkins taught in the public school for a short time previous to her marriage, and has had many private pupils, in whom she has felt great interest, for she is very fond of young people, and finds nothing more delightful than the task of helping them to develop the powers with which they are individually endowed. The work of the teachers of our public schools is an especial study, and Mrs. Perkins is always enthusiastic in her appreciation of all that is being done for the home through the school. As editor of the department of "The Home and the School," in the *Suburban*, Boston, Mrs. Perkins is having an opportunity for fostering the much-desired co-operation of parents and teachers.

She was for a considerable time connected with the *Daily Evening Item*, Lynn, as correspondent from her town, sustaining very pleasant relations with that well-known paper, as also, in the same capacity, with the *Citizen and Banner*, Wakefield, and has been for a number of years doing regular work for the *Normal Instructor*, New York, contributing exercises, verse, reports, articles, and songs. *Primary Plans*, the new periodical published



ANNIE S. PERKINS

by the same house, uses much of her work, and the editor has recently given into her charge the page of music, which appears more or less regularly, and to which she contributes original rote and motion songs.

A quatrain which appeared some time ago in the *Teachers' World* with other verses, has been used as a memory gem in many schools, and has proven to be a favorite with hundreds of little pupils. Mrs. Perkins has heard many pleasant words regarding it. It reads:—

When the beautiful stars peep out one by one,
As I look far up and away,
How sweet to be able to whisper to God,
"I've made some one happy to-day!"

Her work for the *Suburban* has brought this writer into considerable local prominence, the series of illustrated articles on "The Pipe Organ in Suburban Homes" having attracted much favorable notice. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are enthusiastic camera workers, especially delighting in interior work, which takes so much time and care, but is so much appreciated. The *Suburban* has used a considerable amount of their work in this line. In fact, for the *Suburban* Mrs. Perkins is at present doing much of her literary work. Besides the illustrated work her stories and songs appear from time to time in that periodical.

Stories for the children's page of *Youth's Companion*, *Our Little Ones*, the *Well-spring*, and other periodicals, have recently appeared. Through Mrs. Bemis, editor of the *Normal Instructor*, New York, Mrs. Perkins was some time ago put into touch with Dr. Mary Wood Allen, of the *American Mother*, to which magazine she is now a contributor of sketches, juvenile stories, and articles on the training of children from the mother-teacher point of view.

Mrs. Perkins is a member of the New England Woman's Press Association, and of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield.

She expresses sincere appreciation of the inspiration of the work of Professor S. Henry Hadley, supervisor of music of Somerville, and Dr. Daniel B. Hagar, of Salem Normal School, with regard to the fostering of her musical tastes. Professor George F. Wilson,

supervisor of music in Wakefield and Beverly schools, uses verse written by Mrs. Perkins for his songs for different grades, requesting it as needed.

As a member of the Congregational Church of Lynnfield Centre, Mrs. Perkins finds opportunity for religious work, having a class of young ladies in the Bible school and serving as clerk of the church, besides assisting in the music on Sundays.

Mrs. Perkins wishes to pay a tribute to the ever-helpful influence of one of the sweetest mothers in the world and a husband who delights in and fosters any good work she may do for the home, and others as well.

E JOSEPHINE COLLINS BEEMAN, teacher of elocution and public reader, was born in Cambridgeport (a part of Cambridge), Mass., November 17, 1874, being the youngest of the four children of P. D. Collins and his wife, Anna (Murray) Collins. On the maternal side she is a descendant of John and Mary Murray, farmers, of Canton, Mass., the latter of whom was noted in that locality as an herb doctor, being very successful in healing the sick. One of her remedies is still in use.

Mrs. Beeman obtained her education in the public schools of Cambridge and Hyde Park, Mass. While still in school she studied dress-making, which she began to teach at the age of sixteen. Possessing strong artistic instincts, she was not contented to remain at this occupation, but in 1893-94 taught a public school in Western Massachusetts, having previously become a student at the New England Conservatory of Music. Later, at the age of twenty-one, she entered the Emerson School of Oratory. Graduating with honors from that institution after the usual course, she accepted a position there as teacher of music, physical culture, and elocution, which she held for several years. She has since introduced physical culture and oratory into the public schools in the vicinity of Boston, devoting a great part of her time to the instruction of teachers in this work, with the approbation of the school authorities. Her labors in this direction have also included

Dr. Sargent's Normal School in Harvard Square, Cambridge, and the Dorchester Club.

Mrs. Beeman is fond of outdoor sports, such as rowing, swimming, bicycling, horseback-riding and golf.

Her husband, Jerome Van Ness Beeman, to whom, as E. Josephine Collins, she was united September 25, 1900, is a descendant of the early Dutch settlers of New York, in which State he was born and brought up.

In the winter of 1903-1904 Mrs. Beeman resumed her classes (for some time suspended) among the school teachers in the vicinity of Boston, and is carrying on this work at present. She has also from time to time written articles for various papers, including the *Dorchester Beacon* and the *Boston Transcript*. She is a prominent member of the Ruskin Club and the Emerson Alumni Association. She is well read, and has improved her education and broadened the scope of her knowledge by travel, having visited a number of the largest cities and seen the principal rivers and mountains of this country and Canada.

LUCRETIA HASTINGS WETHERELL, a member of the Department Relief Committee of the W. R. C., was born in Newton, Mass., and was educated in the public schools of that town. Her parents were Samuel Beal Cheney and Julia Ann Maria Cheney. Her father died when she was but eight years old.

Her maternal grandfather, General Ebenezer Cheney, was born May 22, 1759. The records in vol. iii., "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," show that early in 1778 he was for two months a private in Captain Abraham Peirce's company, Colonel Eleazer Brooks's regiment of guards, at Cambridge; also in Captain Joseph Fuller's (Second Newton) company, Colonel Thatcher's regiment; marched to Cambridge, September 2, 1778, to guard British troops; service, three days; also in 1778 a private in Captain Edward Fuller's company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel William McIntosh. In 1779, as stated in the Cheney Genealogy, he was in Captain Samuel Healy's company, Colonel John Jacobs's (Light In-

fantry) regiment; enlisted September 22, discharged November 21; service, two months, six days, travel included, at Rhode Island. On June 10, 1805, Governor Caleb Strong appointed Ebenezer Cheney, Esq., Brigadier-general of the First Brigade in the Third Division of the militia of this Commonwealth of Massachusetts. General Cheney was a Representative to the General Court from 1808 to 1817. He was a member of the committee of that body which produced the remonstrance against the Embargo Act in 1808, and it is thought that he may have written the document. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Revision Convention in 1820. He was very active in the incorporation of the South Burial-ground in Newton in 1802 and in the erection of the new meeting-house in 1803-1805. He died February 27, 1853.

In 1886 the subject of this sketch (then Lucretia Hastings Cheney) was married to Alonzo B. Wetherell, a steel manufacturer and an acting Lieutenant in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order. His father, Jacob B. Wetherell, was connected with the firm of Grover & Baker, manufacturers of the well-known sewing machines of that name, as superintendent, from the first establishment of the firm to the time of his death.

Mrs. Wetherell has always been interested in church, charitable, and patriotic work. In the early part of the Civil War she helped in sending supplies to the soldiers at the front.

She joined the Warren Avenue Baptist Church of Boston, but transferred her membership to the Tremont Temple church, where she was for many years actively identified with all its branches of work. She is now a helper in the social and charitable enterprises of the church of the same denomination at Field's Corner, Dorchester, where she is a resident.

Mrs. Wetherell is a life member of the Home for Aged Couples of Roxbury and deeply interested in its success; is a member of the Charity Club, which comprises some of the best known workers in philanthropy throughout Massachusetts; also a member of Keystone Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of Boston, and of the

Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts.

In 1891 Mrs. Wetherell became a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, uniting with Benjamin Stone, Jr., Corps, No. 68, auxiliary to Post No. 68, G. A. R., of Dorchester. She has held various positions of honor in the corps, and was its President in 1899. She attended the National Convention at Louisville, Ky., as a delegate in 1895 and the convention at Washington, D.C., in 1902. She has travelled extensively in the South and West, having made six trips to Colorado and visited many Southern battle-fields. She has performed faithful service as Department and National Aide in the Woman's Relief Corps, and has been a liberal contributor to its various funds. For several years she has been a member of the Department Relief Committee, a position requiring a thorough knowledge of relief methods and a love for the cause, and one which Mrs. Wetherell is admirably adapted to fill, being systematic, kind-hearted, and a woman of excellent judgment. She was a member of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the National Convention held in Boston in August, 1904, and of other committees.

LUE STUART WADSWORTH was born in Springfield, Cal., July 21, 1857, daughter of Samuel H. and Margaret P. (Turner) Stuart. Her parents moved to Boston in 1869, and she received her education in the schools of that city. As Lue Stuart, she was married April 30, 1881, to Captain Edward B. Wadsworth, of Connecticut.

Mrs. Wadsworth is a descendant of seven Revolutionary soldiers, and through their services is an active member of John Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and an associate member of Paul Jones Chapter in the same organization.

Being greatly interested in patriotic work, she joined Dahlgren Woman's Relief Corps, No. 20, of South Boston, in 1887, and since that time has been one of the most active workers in the order. She served as President of Corps No. 20 three years, and as

its Patriotic Instructor for ten years. She was the first Patriotic Instructor to place flags in the Boston schools; and, through her efforts, flags, copies of the Declaration of Independence, and oleographs of the origin and history of the stars and stripes have been placed in all South Boston schools, both public and parochial.

In 1903 she was National Patriotic Instructor of the Woman's Relief Corps, and by her efforts succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of six hundred dollars for the promotion of patriotic education in the schools of the South.

Inheriting the patriotic blood of her ancestors, she is constantly striving to create an increased devotion to flag and country among the younger generation. She is a ready speaker, and her services are in constant demand at patriotic gatherings. Mrs. Wadsworth is a charter member of the George Washington Memorial Association, a life patron of the National Council of Women of the United States, an active member of the National Education Association of the United States, Patriotic Councillor of the Massachusetts Floral Emblem Society, also a member of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home and the Order of the Eastern Star, Rathbone Sisters, and Odd Ladies.

She has been a prominent club woman for many years, holding membership in the Woman's Charity Club, Mattapanock Woman's Club, Pansy Club, and several others.

CAROLINE ASENATH BEMIS, matron of the Herbert Hall Asylum, founded by her husband, Dr. Merrick Bemis, in Worcester, Mass., has been officially associated with philanthropic work in that city for half a century.

Born in Brookfield, Mass., March 11, 1832, she is a daughter of the late Henry Gillmore, M.D., and Caroline Rice Gillmore, of Brookfield, and on the maternal side grand-daughter of Peter and Caroline Rice.

She was educated in the public schools and also at a private school in her native town. The ceremony which united her (Caroline A. Gillmore) in marriage with Dr. Merrick Bemis,

a native of Sturbridge, took place on January 1, 1856. Dr. Bemis at that time was superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, where he had previously been assistant to Dr. Chandler. Retiring from the State Hospital in 1872, after nearly twenty-five years' service, he founded a private hospital, Herbert Hall Asylum, named for George Herbert, the English divine and poet. It is for mentally diseased patients.

Although now (1903) in his eighty-third year, Dr. Bemis is in full possession of all his faculties. He is the manager of the hospital and an interested worker in public affairs in Worcester, being always ready to advance every good cause.

For nearly twenty years Mrs. Bemis was the efficient matron of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester. In her early labors she received the friendly council of the distinguished philanthropist, Dorothea L. Dix. Mrs. Bemis continues her active duties as matron at Herbert Hall, dispensing comfort and happiness to all with whom she associates. Cheerfulness is one of her principles, and combined with an unselfish spirit has made her life work eminently successful. During extended travels abroad some years since, she visited hospitals and other institutions, adding to the value of her experience by study of foreign methods.

Dr. and Mrs. Bemis have one son, Dr. John Merrick Bemis. He was born February 14, 1860, and is now assistant physician at the Herbert Hall Asylum.

AUGUSTA MERRILL HUNT, the first president of the Portland branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is a native of Portland, Me., being the youngest daughter of the late George Simonton and Ellen (Merrill) Barstow, of that city, and until her marriage known as Augusta M. Barstow. In 1863 she became the wife of George S. Hunt, a leading merchant of Portland.

For many years Mrs. Hunt and two of her sisters, Mrs. Susan E. Bragdon and Mrs. G. B. McGregor, following in the footsteps of their mother, have been prominently identified with

educational and philanthropic work. Mrs. Bragdon was the first president of the Woman's Literary Union and a devoted worker in the Portland Fraternity. Mrs. McGregor is the founder and promoter of the Maine Home for Friendless Boys. Mrs. Hunt retained the office of president of the Portland Woman's Christian Temperance Union for fifteen years. Under her direction the Coffee House and Friendly Inn, the Flower and Diet Missions, Day Nursery, and Free Kindergartens were adopted as branches of the work of this organization; and the office of police matron was also established, Portland being the first city to recognize the importance of having a woman to care for the unfortunate of her own sex. In the National Christian Temperance Union Mrs. Hunt has been the superintendent of several departments. In 1884 she was chosen by the Governor of the State to co-operate with a Legislative Committee in the interests of the boys at the State Reform School. Here her womanly tact and kindness, combined with a thorough knowledge of the school, made her advice and services valuable to the institution, and she was indirectly the means of bringing about some needed improvements that proved of great benefit to the boys. On the death of her mother, Mrs. Ellen M. Barstow, in 1873, Mrs. Hunt succeeded her on the board of management of the Home for Aged Women, and for the past sixteen years has been the honored president of this well-known society. She has been prominently connected with woman's suffrage organizations, and at present is Maine superintendent of franchise of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For ten years she was the president of the Portland Woman's Council, auxiliary to the National Council, which consists of eighteen affiliated societies having a membership of several thousand. Under her leadership the Council was instrumental in having a law passed which gives to a mother an equal right with the father in the care and guardianship of minor children, and also a law which permits the election of women to the school board.

Mrs. Hunt is well known at the State Capitol by her appeals to the Legislature for the establishment of the cottage system at the Reform

School for Boys, also for addresses in the interest of a reformatory prison for women and in the cause of equal suffrage. Her presentation of these subjects has been remarkable for foresight and sound reason, with an earnestness and womanly grace which appealed to both the minds and hearts of her hearers. Though actively identified with so many public interests in her native city and State, she has always consistently maintained that a woman's first duty was to her home, and she has never allowed anything to interfere with her family and social relations. The generous hospitality of Mrs. Hunt and of her husband, in his lifetime, has long made her home a centre of attraction to kinsfolk, friends, and distinguished guests. Mr. Hunt died in 1896. Their two sons are living, one in Portland, the other in Minneapolis.

LELIA FRANCES BASSETT ROCKWOOD, Department Patriotic Instructor of the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts, was born November 4, 1843, in Little Falls, N.J. She is descended on her father's side from William Bassett, who came to Plymouth in the second forefather ship, the "Fortune," in 1621. Joseph Bassett, her great-grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier. (His record can be found in "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution," vol. i., p. 760, Captain John Callender's Company.)

Nathaniel Bowman Brown Bassett, her father, was born October 19, 1814, in Plymouth, Vt., and died July 10, 1866, in Milford, Mass. He was a teacher in Albany and several other places in New York and in New Jersey, but failing health compelled him to give up the profession which he had followed with success for many years.

Mrs. Rockwood's mother, Caroline Fisher Bassett, daughter of Benjamin Fisher, was born in West Fairlee, Vt., and died in Milford, Mass., July 29, 1899. She was descended from Anthony Fisher, an English Puritan, who settled in Dedham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1637.

Lelia Frances Bassett (Mrs. Rockwood) at-

tended the public schools of Milford until she reached the age of fourteen, and subsequently for several years pursued a regular course of study under the instruction of her father, who was then a confirmed invalid. She began to teach in Milford when she was eighteen years of age, and continued in this work until June, 1876. The school committee in their report for that year referred to her as follows: "We have few changes to report. One of them is the resignation of Miss Lelia F. Bassett. For years she taught the primary school in the upper room of the old Town House. Under her care it grew to be a model school, excelling in good order and in rapid advance of the pupils in study. She possessed superior gifts as a teacher, and in her resignation the town has met a loss not easy to repair. But what is our loss is another's gain. As Mrs. Rockwood she carries with her the good wishes of hundreds of parents who had learned to esteem her as the kind and judicious teacher of their children."

Samuel Rockwood, to whom Miss Bassett was married July 2, 1876, was a native of Milford, Mass., being a son of Deacon Peter and Sabra (Parnell) Rockwood. He died in Milford, April 6, 1897.

Mrs. Rockwood joined the Pine Street Baptist Church on July 3, 1864. She has been a teacher in the Sunday-school continuously to the present time. She is active and helpful in all branches of the work of the church. She served for several years as president of the Woman's Circle, and also as president of the Woman's Missionary Society. Chosen clerk of the church on July 3, 1885, she has performed her duties in that capacity so satisfactorily that she continues in the office, her faithfulness and ability being recognized by all the members. During all the years she has held this position she has officially represented the church at conventions, councils, and other meetings. She is one of the original members and has been a director in the Woman's Auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association, which was organized in 1888. She worked untiringly for its success for fourteen years, serving as treasurer eleven years. Other duties compelled her to resign from official work in this association,

but she retains her membership and continues her interest.

The Milford Improvement Society elected her a director when first organized. The Quinshipaug Woman's Club, of Milford, Hopedale, and Mendon, was organized June 8, 1897, and Mrs. Rockwood was elected treasurer, serving also two years as a director. When the social service department of the club was started, in 1899, she was one of the committee of five appointed to have charge of it. During the two years she served on this committee the stamp savings system was introduced into some of the schools, meeting with great success. This is one of Mrs. Rockwood's pet schemes, as she believes in developing habits of thrift among the children of the public schools by encouraging them to save their pennies.

Having literary ability, she has prepared papers for the Woman's Club and other societies. She is thoroughly patriotic, and takes a deep interest in all matters relating to the Grand Army of the Republic. As a member of Major E. F. Fletcher Relief Corps, No. 72, of Milford, she has done excellent work in various offices and on committees. When president of the corps, in 1899-1900, she conducted the work in a pleasing and efficient manner, representing it so creditably on public occasions that higher honors were conferred upon her. The Department Convention of Massachusetts has at several of its sessions elected her a delegate to National Conventions. While serving in this capacity she has visited Western and Southern cities, her interest in patriotic work extending throughout the Union.

As Assistant Inspector she showed such a knowledge of her duties and capability of imparting instruction that she was appointed Department Inspector in 1901 by Mrs. Maria W. Going, Department President. Her report at the next annual convention covered fifteen printed pages, one paragraph of which shows the variety of work accomplished: "It has been my privilege to visit many of our corps personally, and everywhere I have found the same spirit of charity, loyalty, and helpfulness among my co-workers, and have been cordially received by them at all times; and, whether standing with them on the top of 'Old Grey-

lock' Mountain or on the sandy beach of Provincetown, I have felt, as never before, that the future good of our country was assured by reason of the noble, earnest women who comprise our membership.

"I have attended all the Council meetings, been present at four County Associations meetings, instructed eight corps, attended eighteen exemplifications and social days combined, was present at the institution of the corps in Webster, inspected twelve corps, installed the officers of six corps, was a delegate to the National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, have written six hundred ninety-eight letters, and have attended to various other matters pertaining to my office. I also represented the Department at the Barnstable County Association at Sandwich." Mrs. Rockwood journeyed to California with the official party of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, and Woman's Relief Corps, and served as a delegate at the convention in San Francisco. She made an extended tour in the State, and was the recipient of many courtesies from friends.

At the convention held in Boston February 11 and 12, 1892, Mrs. Rockwood was chosen a member of the Department Executive Board. She has continued her visits to corps, participating also in Grand Army gatherings, public meetings, and receptions. Her remarks on these occasions are always interesting, and their effect is aided by her pleasing manner. At the annual convention, February, 1903 (having previously declined to be a candidate for the office of Junior Vice-President), she accepted an appointment as Department Patriotic Instructor, conferred by Mrs. Clara H. B. Evans, Department President. Mrs. Rockwood is a National Aide in the W. R. C. She is now doing active work in preparing for the National Encampment of the G. A. R. and National Convention of the W. R. C. in Boston in August of this year (1904), being chairman of the Auditing Committee and a member of the Executive Committee, Reception Committee, and Floral Committee.

Mrs. Rockwood anticipates joining a chapter in the D. A. R. and the Colonial Dames, to each of which organizations she is eligible.





NINA K. DARLINGTON AND DAUGHTERS

NINA KELTON DARLINGTON, the author and originator of a system of musical training and instruction copyrighted under the title of "Kindergarten Music-Building; the Science of Music, Art, and Education."

To picture for the public the essentially selfless toil and privations of an originator and philanthropist in any work is hardly possible: only those who have passed through the struggle know the cost. A glance at the system of education, "Kindergarten Music-Building; the Science of Music, Art, and Education," gives but a faint idea of its vastness and the painstaking labor that gave it birth.

Nina K. Darlington, though originally from Philadelphia, is descended through her maternal grandfather from New England colonists. Tracing her ancestry, we find a long line courageously braving hardships, leaving their native land, becoming pioneers in a new country for conscience' sake, fighting in the early wars, holding responsible offices, conducting public affairs, and fearlessly devoting themselves to humanity's needs.

On the maternal side we find Thomas Miner, who came to this country about 1630. He joined the church in Charlestown, Mass., in 1632, married Grace Palmer in 1634, and later removed to Stonington, Conn., where he ended his days. His diary shows him to have held almost every office within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. His notes began with the day of the week, day of the year, year of our Lord, and year of creation, not forgetting the mention of leap-year. This diary seems to have been a public document, hence the more valuable. A descendant of one of his twelve children was Governor W. T. Miner, of Connecticut (1855-57). Captain John Miner, son of Thomas and a personal friend of Governor Winthrop, was skilled in the Indian dialects, and served as interpreter. He was for many years Town Clerk of Woodbury, Conn. His daughter Grace married Samuel Grant, Jr., of Windsor, Conn., in 1688, and thus became an ancestress of Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States.

Charles Miner, the historian of Wyoming and a great-grandfather of Nina K. Darlington,

was son of Seth and Ann (Charlton) Miner and a lineal descendant of Thomas, the immigrant. Born in Norwich, Conn., in 1780, he migrated to Pennsylvania in 1799, and two or three years later settled in Wilkesbarre. He served in the State Legislature in 1807 and 1808, and he introduced many bills that are now on the statute books of that State. During the younger President Adams's administration he was in Congress with Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and other noted statesmen, personal letters from each of whom to Mr. Miner are still in the family. The Hon. Charles Miner was a strong anti-slavery man. In January, 1829, he made an eloquent speech in the House of Representatives, and presented the first bill advocating measures to bring about the gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. At the conclusion of his speech, as narrated in later days by one of the family, Mr. Webster followed him into the lobby, and, throwing his arms around him, said, "Mr. Miner, you have kindled a fire that will burn from Maine to Georgia."

Mr. Miner's thought was ever for the good of the community. He was a zealous promoter of public improvements, as railways and canals. He introduced anthracite into many homes, and, in company with two other gentlemen, was the first to ship this hard coal of Wyoming, which had been thought of little value, down the Lehigh River to Philadelphia.

Many amusing and curious stories are told of the introduction of "these black stones," as the people called them. Once they were incredulous about their merit as fuel. On one occasion several men had worked for hours to make the coal burn, and, finally deciding that the task was impossible, had closed the stove door and gone out to dinner, incensed at the waste of time and labor. What was their amazement on returning to find a brilliant fire burning and the room as warm as a day in summer!

Charles Miner's father, Seth Miner, was on General Jed Huntington's staff in the Revolutionary War.

The old Miner homestead, on the plains near Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been standing for about a century, and is still in possession of the family.

It is said that one of the progenitors of the family in the Middle Ages was knighted on the field of battle for his valiant deeds; and because of his owning great tracts of land, including mines of value, his name became Sir Thomas the Miner. It is also interesting to note that his descendants to-day are possessors of mines in the coal district of Central Pennsylvania, left to them by Charles Miner, whose legal papers read that coal should be granted to his heirs and their descendants free of cost forever.

Indirectly, Nina K. Darlington is related to Priscilla Mullins and John Alden, this fact emphasizing the New England connection.

Ancestors of hers noted for sterling worth, brave in the discharge of duty, and suffering persecution for conscience' sake, are found in the Lewis family, the direct line of the maternal grandfather, which originated in Wales. Henry Lewis, a member of the Society of Friends, came to this country in 1682, his father, Evan Lewis, accompanying him, and settled in Philadelphia. The interests of Welsh immigrants were committed to his care by William Penn, his personal friend, who appointed him one of three to decide all questions in place of the court. He purchased vast tracts of land, and owned both a town house and a country manor. In the seventh generation, in direct line, was Nina K. Darlington's maternal grandfather, the Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, an eminent lawyer, interested in all educational matters, who was Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Abraham Lincoln and a valued personal friend of the President, by whom important questions were often referred to his clear, unbiassed judgment. His grand-daughter treasures, among other recollections of him, this, that was told to her in her girlhood: He had been invited to join the family party to attend the theatre on the night of the President's assassination, but, unable to be present, was spared the shock of witnessing the fatal deed, to be of service to the family in their hour of need. His son, the late Charlton T. Lewis, LL.D. (recently deceased), editor of Harper's "Book of Facts" and author of the Latin dictionary said officially to be used as the standard in Oxford and Cambridge Universities, England, was poet of his class in graduating from Yale

College; and later two sons of Charlton T. Lewis each received the same compliment at graduation. Graceanna Lewis, a well-known scientist, an authority on ornithology, is a member of this branch of the family.

Joseph J. Lewis's mother, Alice Jackson, was a noted mathematician of her day. Still in the possession of a descendant of the family is the estate in Chester County, Pennsylvania, which it is said was seen in a vision by the original owner, the Jackson immigrant, before he left his old home in Ireland to found a new one in a land where he could worship God, unmolested, in the way that he felt was right and true.

Nina K. Darlington's father, Charles Thornton Murphy, a resident of Philadelphia, is a great lover of music and art, a composer of ability, and a natural artist. His setting of Oliver Wendell Holmes's battle hymn, "God bless our Flag," fitly illustrates his musical quality. His father, John H. Murphy, fearing, with old-time prejudice, that he would devote his life to music, sent him to sea for five years; but, though separated from his beloved instrument, his musical nature held its own. The father's influence, however, was great enough afterward to induce him to adopt a business career. In his wife, Alice C. Lewis, he found a willing sympathizer and ready listener, and thus was woven into the home life their own interpretation of music for the very love of it.

Mr. Murphy's mother, whose maiden name was Saunderson, was a descendant of Robert Carter, of "Corotoman," Lancaster County, Va., known as "King Carter," who was born about 1663, son of John and Sarah (Ludlow) Carter; the royal descent of "King Carter," and therefore of his posterity, with a long list of illustrious progenitors, among them Charlemagne and the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, is of undisputed authenticity (see "Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, 1889-93," with included chart, by Charles P. Keith).

Into this musical and intellectual atmosphere came the first-born of eight children, the child Nina, named for a song and destined to bless all good inclination and help others to trust holy heart impulses. As usual with those whose abilities are of an unusual order and

beyond what the world cognizes, she suffered from uncongenial environment; but, though this blighted outward expression, it did not deter the child's inner growth, even as the careless crushing of a flower does not hinder the emanating of the perfume. As the eldest of eight children, she was ever the mother's helper and confidant, sharing in the interest of the home and little ones. When only three years old she saved her smaller sister from falling from a high window, holding on to the child's foot and crying out until some one came to her aid. At the age of ten years she entered the conservatory of music at Philadelphia, and for two or three broken years at school enjoyed the advantages of musical education. After two years of boarding-school life she was graduated the first in her class, though she had been a member of it for music study for the last six months only. At home in Philadelphia two years of excellent drill under a well-known master, Professor Henri Schneider, completed her musical training. This shows conclusively that perseverance in the natural development of the musical nature, belonging, as it does, to the deeper, or spiritual, is ever of more value than mere intellectual training.

At fourteen she began to teach music to a cousin, and also to her brothers and sisters, the cousin being older than herself. Thus we see her at an early age beginning life's duties seriously, earnestly, ever with a fixed determination to overcome the evil of ignorance with true understanding, and holding to the quiet, inner meditation in lieu of formal instruction from without. She thus discovered that this study alone fits one to give out the true substance worthy the distribution to others. This did not hinder her from entering into all the games of childhood with ready zest, settling disputes with an absolute justice that allowed no question of ulterior motive or of partiality. Loved and trusted by her associates, she grew into intimate and lasting friendships, upon which she leaned for the aid and sympathy most essential to a loving, confiding nature.

In her first teaching of young children she realized strongly their need of a natural system; and oftentimes a music lesson was given the little student on the vine-covered porch or

under the garden trees, the piano being sought after the problems in hand had been solved to the satisfaction of teacher and pupil. She waited, hoping that some one else would bring out such a system as she herself was unwittingly in process of unfolding. As life's experience deepened, further insight was gained into these matters; and within three years after her marriage, which occurred in the spring of 1892, the birth of her first child, Linda Frederika (December, 1894), brought the experience and joys of motherhood. Her life was further enriched by a second daughter, Aylsa Winona Lewis, born in January, 1896. Three years of invalidism gave her opportunity for quiet thought and earnest pondering on many things.

The lack of a general musical atmosphere was apparent, and the need of such for the budding thought made her long to gather the little ones about her and create at least some intelligent love for the beauty of art and the ability to grasp inner meanings of harmony so successfully hidden from the ignoramus in the tone world.

Many unanswered questions had pursued her from her early years, questions which her elders could not answer. She had soon observed that the child nurtured under its mother's influence was the one to achieve in the world's history of great deeds; also that the child of genius was permitted to unfold in the first attempts at expression without interference from outside. What was the cause back of these effects? She knew that the Creator who had created all things good could not fail to give humanity a remedy for every ill. The God of Love could not omit that which would heal every broken life and heart, but why the necessity of passing through needless agony to learn lessons easily taught? Surely there must be a preventative of such perversion of the natural in an educational system that would allow the child to find himself wholesomely in the kingdom of the Eternal King, under whose laws he might unfold and expand naturally, growing daily in brightness and beauty within until the full time of expression, when, like the bud opening into flower, the well-balanced child would enter a serene manhood or womanhood, growing healthfully because his true instincts

had been nourished and strengthened, not thwarted nor suppressed until reaction and perversion had occurred. Such questions were stirring the active thought of the founder of the "Science of Music and Education" for fifteen years, unanswered and unsolved by any system in existence. "Are not all hearts seeking for the same remedy?" she argued, and in the wholeness of her searching prayer the answer was reflected. In a single night the light dawned, her health was restored, the discovery made! The truth of the natural law of unfoldment and its relation to the child was revealed. God's gift to little children was no longer a dream, but a present reality. To take the message at once to the little ones became her greatest need.

Like a pioneer teacher of old, Pestalozzi, who gave forth the first expression of his new idea to a class of children in an Ursuline convent, so Nina K. Darlington, in the spring of 1896, though of the Protestant faith, was called to teach the nuns in a convent, who had charge of the musical department in their school. Her re-entrance into active teaching found her engaged with these and other pupils, who sought from her chiefly ideas of interpretation. As a teacher and worker for children, as well as for those desiring to teach, the more mature woman, with the two little ones of her own, had lost none of the qualities which naturally reach the childlike in heart and which children naturally love. Nevertheless, when urged to teach children at this period, she refused, feeling the instruction of beginners to be the most difficult problem of all, and one which she was not yet ready to solve. On continued solicitation, however, she consented to take the little ones in a class and teach them in a body the things in music they would not ordinarily learn, and which she had for years imparted in private teaching. Her interest in this work grew rapidly; and, as the great educational idea grew upon her, as means of making matters comprehensible to the children, games were invented, songs written, and thus the new method spontaneously expressed itself.

Unlike other systems, "Kindergarten Music-building" is not the expression of a gradual growth of thought, resulting from years of

practical teaching only. It is really a discovery, the result of the author's life experience. Thus the deep-sighted philosophy of this clear and simple system came from an intense desire to present the real essence of music and education to the child in its spiritual significance, as well as to help little hands and eyes and ears to grasp the ordinarily stupid and confused beginnings of so complex a subject as music.

The secret of the true environment for the age of childhood is revealed, and as in the case of the same natural law in relation to the seed, which never changes while carried to the four corners of the world as long as it is in the air, but, once placed in the essential environment of soft, moist earth, and given the proper nourishment, rewards the labor of the planter by a pleasing sign of growth, so it is with the little child, and so should his mental and musical development be regarded.

Absorbed in this work and in the love of it for its own sake, she was unconscious of attracting attention from the outside world, till one day a teacher of music asked to be taught her system of instructing children. A second and third, followed by many more requests of this nature, were made before she awoke to the fact that she was starting a new era in music-teaching, and that the world wanted her ideas. Her thought had pierced the profundities of musical symbolism and grappled successfully with technical difficulties. She had looked at the art from its mental side, and had reduced all to the child's comprehension in natural terms; for she began at once what has ever been her principle—to develop the individuality of the student or teacher and to advocate no copying of mere words.

In the winter of 1898, upon the solicitation of the Froebel Preparatory School and the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Nina K. Darlington was prevailed upon to leave her home in Philadelphia and establish her work in Boston, where she now resides.

To the many hundreds of teachers who have studied this system directly from her or through correspondence, she has given much time and patient love, resulting in enduring good. It is customary to hear these students state that

the gaining of the work is a "direct answer to earnest prayer" or "the true education found for the first time after a life's search." Thus this system has gone to all parts of the civilized globe, and has representatives in every State and in all the principal cities of our country.

From the tiniest tots of three or four years, who learn their first lessons in "Kindergarten Music-Building" in the simplest form, to the adult who is still a child in heart, it is the natural system of education and music for all. This teaching has ever dwelt latent in the mother-heart, but remained undiscovered for the world until the present day. But to learn it one must be willing to become as a little child, even as such a change is also essential in order to enter into the kingdom of heaven.

In 1898 an organization was founded in Boston which will represent the work for future generations. The membership during the first year numbered over three hundred, including some of the ablest men and women in this country and Europe. Among them may be found judges, musicians, composers, and leading educators, as well as the teachers of the System.

HELEN H. McLEAN.

SARAH ANNIE PERKINS was born at Lewiston, Me., October 1, 1842, the daughter of the Rev. Gideon and Mary (Dunham) Perkins. Her father was one of the early ministers of the Free Baptist denomination. To unusual mental grasp and deep spiritual insight he added ardent convictions that led him to give valiant service to the temperance and anti-slavery reforms of his day; and the thrilling experiences of those historic years, together with a most careful Christian training, made a deep impression on the lives of his children.

Sarah received her education in the Lewiston schools and in the Maine State Seminary, now Bates College, located in the same town. She entered the seminary at the age of fourteen, was graduated at seventeen, and at once took up the duties of a teacher, having been assigned even thus early in her life to the responsible position of preceptress in the

Limerick (Me.) Academy. Before leaving school she had become a member of the Lewiston Main Street Free Baptist Church, of which her parents and three brothers were also members.

The second year after graduation she assumed charge of the Dexter (Me.) High School, but, being honored not long after by a call to return to her Alma Mater, she accepted it, and was installed as instructor in French, Latin, and other branches, a position which she filled satisfactorily for six years. She then resigned to accept a similar one in a private school for girls in Boston. Two years later she entered the Lothrop Publishing House as editor of book manuscripts. In this congenial work an honorable and pleasant career was opening before her, when the death of her eldest brother, in 1873, changed her plans for life. At his request she unselfishly relinquished the task for which she had proved herself to be so well fitted, and, taking his orphan children into her care, for nearly ten years she devoted herself to their nurture and training, at the same time ministering to the needs of her aged parents.

It was only when these duties had been fulfilled that Miss Perkins permitted her taste for literary work to assert itself once more. She accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Morning Star*—the official organ of the Free Baptist denomination, published in Boston—maintaining her connection with this periodical for seven years. She was then transferred to the more difficult position of editor of the three juvenile papers of the denomination—*Our Dayspring*, for young people; *The Myrtle*, for children; and *Our Myrtle Buds*, for the little tots. The first and last were originated by her, and all three were under her sole management, their success fully attesting the tact and versatility, little short of genius, that are absolutely necessary to an editor of children's papers.

These periodicals were, in truth, the heralds of the great movement among young people that was soon to sweep with such beneficent results over the church life of all denominations; and Miss Perkins was speedily called upon to assume the great but inspiring responsibilities

of a pioneer in this world-wide movement by organizing and directing the young people's work of her denomination, the first young people's society of any denomination being organized in a Free Baptist church.

The six years that followed proved that she had inherited her father's capacity to serve a great cause with boundless energy and enthusiasm. Into this brief period was crowded a phenomenal amount of labor; for to the duties of editorship there was added the exacting work of a general secretary, which included travelling, arranging for and addressing conventions, organizing new societies, and carrying on a vast amount of correspondence. It was in the days before the word "strenuous" had attained to its present hard-worked prominence, but her life at this time amply merited the term. It was also somewhat unusual for a woman to wield great influence from the platform, but as a speaker Miss Perkins possessed the rare combination of magnetism, grace, and sympathy that were their own best justification.

She was greatly beloved and loyally followed by the host of young people whom she had organized into a splendid working force, but the long-continued strain of the combined duties of secretary and editor finally made a vacation of at least a year imperative. Before the year was over, however, she received an unexpected and flattering invitation to become preceptress of the New England Conservatory of Music, located in Boston. This position she retained for six years, until the removal of the Conservatory, in 1902, to its present building on Huntington Avenue of the same city. A change in the school management altered her duties somewhat, but she is still connected with the Conservatory (1904), and retains her official title. During the year 1903 she again evinced her versatility by making a systematic catalogue of the rare musical scores and other valuable volumes of the Conservatory Library.

Her work at the Conservatory, although directed in a somewhat different channel, has been logically a continuation of her life of service for young people. The organization of the Conservatory Young Women's Christian

Association, which has brought the school into affiliation with the great Christian student movement among the colleges, was due entirely to her influence, and she has continued quietly active in its behalf. Her general culture, her wide experience, her intuitive sympathy, and her rich endowment of idealism have admirably fitted her to be the friend and counsellor of young women, and no girl has ever appealed to her in vain for advice, or comfort, or "mothering." The young in heart are always beloved, and this tribute of love has followed her wherever she has gone. The fragrance of such a life as hers is like that of the alabaster box of precious ointment—which has ever been the symbol of unselfish service and devotion.

ELIZABETH C. NORTHUP.

MARY STONE BURNHAM.—It has been well said: "It is as difficult to write a faithful biography as to paint a true portrait. The artist gives form, line, color, and a phase of life and expression. The biographer gives country, lineage, personal appearance, deeds; but the better part of life, the incentive, is as hard to catch, as delicate to transcribe, as the soul is to imprison on canvas." The incentive in the life of Mrs. Burnham, it may well be said, is a deep-rooted generosity, which has prompted her to carry out the principle she has adopted, "Let me share my portion with others."

Mary Stone Burnham (born Stone) is a native of Maine. Her early years were passed at the home of her parents in South Paris, that State. She was educated for a teacher at the Farmington State Normal School, and before her marriage to Josiah Burnham, of Portland, was successfully engaged in the duties of her profession. Interest in school work and ability to discover the best methods of meeting the needs of pupils caused her to be a tower of strength when the work of schoolroom decoration was begun in Portland.

Early in January, 1897, an informal tea was given by Mrs. George C. Frye to the committee on this work, club presidents, and associate members, at which time suggestions as to ways

and means were presented. A fortnight later an appeal was made to the citizens of Portland through the columns of her papers to assist in this good work. The co-operation of the school board was secured, and a committee of nine, chosen from the Woman's Literary Union, with Mrs. Burnham as its chairman, began work.

So great was their energy that in May of the same year Reception Hall, City Building, was thrown open to the public for the inspection of the pictures and casts, more than seventy in number, which were to be presented to the public schools. At these presentation exercises Superintendent Lord presided, the Hon. J. W. Symonds delivered an admirable address, and Mrs. Burnham gave an accurate and interesting history of the work done by the committee. She said: "Our aim has not been the purchase of pictures just because they are pictures, but pictures with a purpose and of acknowledged merit. All pictures are not suitable. The fact of its being a masterpiece does not make it appropriate for the school-room. A Madonna teaches a higher ideal of womanhood than a Bacchante, though both may be on the same artistic plane."

In conclusion, she presented, on behalf of the Woman's Literary Union, this entire collection to the schools of Portland. Mayor Randall accepted the gift in behalf of the school committee and city government. For the first time the citizens of Portland realized in some degree the magnitude and desirability of the work.

Mrs. Burnham remained chairman of this committee for two years. Upon her resignation she was made an honorary member. As such, she yet put her shoulder to the wheel and assumed full care of this work in the North School. She has left no stone unturned to advance the progress of the project. She has solicited subscriptions, aroused interest in unexpected quarters, written and delivered lectures, and has personally presented some work of art to every school building in the city. In her kindly rounds of duty she has been quick to notice opportunities for better arrangement and grouping, and the adoption of her suggestions has resulted in many improvements.

Mrs. Burnham was also a pioneer in the club

movement in Maine, having been a member of the Travellers' Club ever since its formation in 1882. In this club she has held various offices. She was the third president of the Woman's Literary Union of Portland, auditor of the State Federation, and she served on the Board of Trustees of the Invalids' Home.

In many quiet, unobtrusive ways she shares her privileges, her possessions, and her time with others. Mrs. Burnham has a great capacity for winning friends, and in her charming home she exercises a gracious hospitality. She has always been a student of the best books, and has had the advantage of foreign travel.

ELLEN MARIA STONE, missionary teacher, was born in Roxbury, Mass., July 24, 1846, daughter of Benjamin F. and Lucy (Waterman) Stone. Miss Stone comes of sturdy New England stock, being descended from ancestors, on both sides, who were willing to serve their country and their God with all their being, not hesitating to risk their lives, if need be, in the defence of the principles of their government or of their religion.

On her father's side she claims descent from Gregory Stone, who, with his wife Lydia, came from Suffolk County, England, about 1636, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. His brother Simon had preceded him to this country, settling in Watertown. Gregory Stone was a member of the Colonial Legion, and his name appears in volume one of the Provincial Records.

Miss Stone's great-grandfather on the paternal side, Eliphalet Stone, of Marlborough, N.H., was one of the leading citizens of that town, taking a prominent part in public affairs. He served in the Revolutionary War. His son Shubael, Miss Stone's grandfather, enlisted in the same regiment toward the close of the war. The latter also served in the War of 1812, as captain of a company which he recruited. Miss Stone's mother, who is now in her ninety-second year, distinctly remembers re-unions of this company, with dinner served on the lawn at the homestead in Marlborough, in which town she lived as a bride.

The wife of Shubael Stone was Polly Rogers, of an old New England family. Miss Stone also claims descent, through her maternal grandmother, Lucy Waterman Barker, from the doughty Pilgrim warrior, Captain Myles Standish.

Benjamin Franklin Stone, father of the subject of this sketch, inherited the military tastes of his family. During his early manhood he was connected with the militia of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, being a member of the Norfolk Guard, afterward known as the Roxbury City Guard, during his residence in that town. The sole surviving member of the Marlborough family of thirteen children is Mrs. Julia R. Towne, of Evanston, Ill.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War Miss Stone's two eldest brothers, true to the traditions of their family, enlisted, and served three years each, the eldest, George Franklin, in the Army of the Potomac, and the second, Edwin Cornelius, in the navy, where he was assigned to the frigate "Minnesota," and was on her when she had her narrow escape from destruction by the enemy's ram, the "Merri-mac," before the "Monitor" appeared upon the scene. After completing his term of service in the navy, this second brother enlisted in the army, responding to the call for three months' men.

The brave father hardly held his patriotic soul in leash in deference to the importunities of his wife that he remain with her and their three youngest children, until the government issued a call for nine months' men, when he could be held back no longer. He enlisted in Company K, Forty-third Massachusetts Infantry, and saw service at Newbern and Little Washington, N.C. His daughter cherishes as one of her choicest treasures the little volume of the New Testament and Psalms which she saw presented to her father, together with all his comrades of the regiment, by their Chaplain, the Rev. J. M. Manning, D.D., pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, at a farewell service held in the First Congregational Church, Chelsea, before their departure for the seat of war. It was Corporal Stone's custom to carry this book in his breast-pocket,

and after he had been honorably discharged from the service, and was once more in the midst of his family, he told the story of his deliverance from deadly peril in battle, and showed his Testament with its cover torn and twisted by the spent minie-ball, which had been arrested by it. A brave, fearless man was he, prompt to respond to every call of duty, and fully persuaded that man is immune from harm as long as God has need of him. The father and his two sons returned home upon the expiration of their term of service, uninjured.

Ellen Maria Stone was educated in the elementary branches in Roxbury schools, and after 1860 in the grammar and high schools of Chelsea. After graduating from the latter, she taught school for a while in Chelsea (1866-67). From 1867 to 1878 she was on the editorial staff of the *Congregationalist*. Deeply imbued with religious feeling, she sought earnestly to promote the kingdom of God, taking especial interest in foreign missions, to which work she ultimately felt herself called. This conviction with her meant action. Making known her desires, and being found well fitted for the work by reason of her earnestness and energy, educational qualifications, and religious devotion, she was appointed in 1878, by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, as missionary to Bulgaria, for which country she sailed after an affecting leave-taking of her many friends and well-wishers. The circumstances in connection with her capture by brigands, September 3, 1901, on a mountain road in Macedonia, and her subsequent detention by them for nearly six months, pending the payment of her ransom, it will be remembered, were given wide newspaper publicity, and, as narrated by herself, may be found in *McClure's Magazine*, May-October, 1902. The following estimate of her work and character is quoted from an article written by her personal friend, Mrs. Otis Atwood, of Chelsea, while Miss Stone was still a prisoner among the brigands:—

"We met in the early sixties, as schoolmates in the Shurtleff Grammar School, then, and for many years after, under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth G. Hoyt. How large a part this teacher had in the formation of the noble

character of her pupil cannot be estimated, but Miss Stone herself has often referred to the principles of truth, so firmly instilled by this faithful teacher, as the groundwork of all her future usefulness. . . .

"As a school-girl, Ellen Stone was a leader. She had but one rival in the honor for the 'first seat' as the head of the class, when the monthly adding of the 'credits' by the pupils themselves assigned positions. A favorite because of her many lovable qualities, all rejoiced in her honors. These were the days of the Civil War, when patriotism ran high; and well might she, whose father and two brothers were at the front, lead her schoolmates in devotion and loyalty to her country's flag. The day for her graduation was at hand. Examinations had been passed with high per cent., and her part in the literary exercises was to declaim a patriotic poem by Elizabeth Browning:—

'Dead! both my boys!
One of them shot by the sea in the East,
One of them shot in the West by the sea.
Dead! both my boys!
If in keeping the feast
You want a great song for your Italy free,
Let none look at me! Let none look at me!'

And then welled up the great heart of that Italian mother in such expressions of patriotism, beyond her grief, that none could read and not be stirred to the heart's depths. Ellen felt that the lofty thoughts were beyond her power to portray, but she accepted the trust; and those who heard her voice ring out over the multitude which filled the old City Hall to the doors, can never forget the inspiration to loyalty in their own country's cause, received from the young declaimer.

"Her course through the high school was marked by the same devotion to duty, the same high ideals; yet so unassuming, so beloved by all, she never seemed to realize that she was a marked scholar, the pride of her teachers and of the visiting school-board.

"Immediately upon her graduation she was installed as one of the teachers, doing faithful work, until called to another position of honor and trust, as one of the assistant editors of the

Congregationalist, with especial charge of the church news, children's department, poetry, and the missionary department. This education doubtless had much to do with her future leading, for it was not till long afterward, when she had really had her call to missionary work, and offered her services to the Board, that she knew her praying mother had consecrated her to this work at her birth, and again at her baptism.

"We have been told by her brother that she inherited the missionary spirit from both father and mother, but that her special 'call' came through a sermon preached by the late Dr. Alden, her friend, Miss Susan B. Higgins, being led to the same work by the same sermon.

"During these days of girlhood and young womanhood her spiritual life had kept pace with the intellectual. Sitting under the teaching of her beloved pastor, Dr. Albert Plumb, she gave her heart wholly and unreservedly to the Saviour. 'I shall never forget the moment,' she told the writer, one evening in the vestry of the dear old church, 'when His voice called, and I answered. We were singing 'Just as I am without one plea, but that Thy blood was shed for me,' and with my whole heart I cried, 'O Lamb of God, I come.'

"Up to that time she had lived like many another young life, doing 'the duty nearest,' yet with no definite aim for a life-work. 'As if he knew my need,' she told a friend, 'Dr. Plumb preached a sermon right to my soul, from the text, "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel."' Henceforward to serve Christ and to lead souls into His kingdom was her one undeviating purpose."

Some years of earnest Christian work in the church and Sunday-school followed, years of happy memory to those who were privileged to be her pupils. "Not only little children, but young men and maidens felt the irresistible power of Christ that shone from her face, voice, and personality; and her pastor, Dr. Addison P. Foster (successor of Dr. Plumb), found in her a valuable helpmeet in guiding and instructing young Christians who asked admission to the church during a powerful revival under his ministry. . . . It was a marvel that out of her busy life she found so much time to visit

the sick, the disheartened, the suffering and bereaved—an angel of mercy, indeed, in many a home. No wonder that her 'call' brought dismay and grief to many hearts."

In September, 1878, two farewell meetings were held, which were notable events: the first, in the Walnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church, was for Miss Higgins, who had been appointed by the Methodist Board, to Yokohama, Japan; the second was for Miss Stone, in her home church, the First Congregational.

"A young pastor (the Rev. Judson Tittsworth) had just been installed as pastor of the First Church. The impressive services seemed to him God's special benediction upon his ministry; and when, during Miss Stone's farewell words to her own people, she reached forth her hand and called her young sister to herself to give her the right hand of fellowship, as together they promised to give their lives to the saving of souls, there was scarcely a dry eye in the church. The pastor arose, standing with bowed head. As he afterward said: 'I felt that I stood on holy ground. I knew something how Moses felt when in the presence of the burning bush. I knew that God was there.'

"Within a few days both had started for their appointed fields, one toward the East and one to the West. As we count time, Miss Higgins's earthly service was short, for in eight months she had entered into her heavenly home; but in the sight of the Father her work still goes on in her influence, which lives in hundreds of hearts to-day. And, if we can judge by results, her mantle must have fallen on Miss Stone, for an added spirituality and fervor entered into her life, resulting in many ingatherings to the kingdom of Christ. . . .

"On reaching Samokov, Bulgaria, to which place Miss Stone was assigned, she entered upon her duties in the Boarding-school for Girls, as assistant to Miss E. T. Maltbie, teaching English branches, while learning the new and difficult language.

"It seemed to the writer an incredibly short time when word came, 'Miss Stone has conducted her first prayer-meeting in Bulgaria.' We soon learned that Bulgarian hearts were as susceptible to the power of Christ in one's

life, as Americans, and that her influence was most truly telling for His name. The same lovable traits of character so potent in America won the hearts of her young pupils, enabling her to lead them to their Saviour, as, with the other devoted missionaries of the station, she had her part in a most gratifying revival, that followed not many months after her coming to Bulgaria.

"After becoming familiar with the language, her field of usefulness widened, as the Board then appointed her superintendent of the 'Bible women,' who taught in the towns and villages of the country, that younger children (than the pupils at the boarding-school) and their mothers should be reached. These were native Bible women, converts to the Christian faith, and were in many cases graduates from the school, who desired to prove the reality of their conversion in service. Their duty was to gather the children of the village into a school (held perhaps in one of the rooms of some humble home), to teach the common studies and the Bible, also to hold a Sunday-school for the children, prayer-meetings with the mothers, as well as to perform many pastoral duties."

As these workers were appointed by and were under the instruction and guidance of Miss Stone, she visited them at regular intervals. Said Mrs. Atwood: "It is from other than Miss Stone's pen that we learn of the delight at her coming, the joy of the children who own her as 'Auntie Stone,' and the great honor they count as theirs when she can be the guest at their homes. As Bulgaria is a country of 'magnificent distances,' these visits necessitate many tours over the mountains and plains, at the cost of great fatigue and dangers. But our friend 'counts it all gain,' as she has noted from year to year the glorious results, in the change from gross superstition, persecution, and ignorance, to the character of faithful, earnest followers of the 'meek and lowly Jesus.'"

When Miss Stone entered into this larger work, her home was at Philippopolis, but in 1898, the increase in her work, and the call from Macedonia, "Come over and help us," caused the Board to assign her to Salonica, the ancient

Thessalonica of the time of Saint Paul. Here, associated with Dr. House and Messrs. Baird and Haskell and their families, she carried on a noble work in that city, which included many conversions among the sailors from the British fleet, anchored for a time in Salonica Harbor. Miss Stone had heroically endured the heat of a Salonican summer, with the exception of one trip to Samokov, and had been to Bansko for a three weeks' training-school with her Bible women, when on returning thence, with an unusually large company of workers, she was seized by brigands. Her captivity and final release on payment of a large ransom, to which we have already referred, are matters familiar to the reading public. Since her return home, some part of her time has been given to lecturing on missionary subjects, including her own personal experience in the missionary field. She is at present living quietly in Chelsea, Mass., devoting all her time to her aged mother.

LIZABETH A. TURNER, Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps and chairman of the board of directors of the Andersonville Prison property, is known throughout the country as a leader in patriotic work. Her paternal grandfather, John Thompson, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and later was in the army stationed at Valley Forge. Her parents were Charles and Betsey Thompson, of Windsor, Conn., and until her marriage she was known as Elizabeth A. Thompson. She was educated in the public schools of her native town, now Windsor Hills.

In 1857 she was married to F. F. L. Turner, of Georgia. Mr. Turner died three years later, and was laid to rest in the old cemetery at Portland, Me.

At the breaking out of the Civil War Mrs. Turner was a resident of Boston. She packed the first box of supplies forwarded from that city to the soldiers at the front, and in 1863 she was a constant visitor to the hospital in Pemberton Square, where the wounded sent from the battle-fields of the South received the kindest care.

On the 17th of March, 1880, Mrs. Turner was

admitted to membership in Major-General H. G. Berry Relief Corps, of Malden, and was initiated by Mrs. E. Florence Barker, with whom she was subsequently associated as one of the pioneers of the National Woman's Relief Corps. Mrs. Turner held various offices in the corps at Malden, and was its President two years. At the annual convention of the Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C., in 1883, she was elected to the office of Conductor. She was Junior Vice-President in 1884 and 1885 and Senior Vice-President in 1886-87. In 1888 she declined to accept the honor of Department President, but consented to serve as chairman of the Executive Board. In 1892, after three years in this office, she was appointed Counsellor by Mrs. Mary G. Deane, Department President.

Mrs. Turner has addressed numerous posts, corps, conventions, and other patriotic gatherings in all parts of the State. She is especially popular as an installing officer and as a member of committees where executive ability is required.

In 1883, when the National Woman's Relief Corps was organized at the National Encampment of the Grand Army in Denver, Col., Mrs. Turner, who rendered invaluable service in securing the adoption of the Massachusetts work and ritual, was elected National Treasurer. She was re-elected seven years in succession, during which time she managed the finances with great ability. She was elected chairman of the National Executive Board in 1889 and National Senior Vice-President in 1890, when the convention was held in Tremont Temple, Boston.

She was treasurer of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for this convention and chairman of the Committee on Accommodations.

In 1891 Mrs. Turner was invited to be a candidate for the office of National President, but declined. She consented, however, in 1895, and was unanimously elected that year at the convention in Louisville, Ky. She established headquarters at 29 Temple Place, Boston. The work of her administration met with universal approval. In the address which she presented to the annual convention at St. Paul, Minn., over which she presided in 1896, referring to patriotic teaching, she said: "This is one of

the fundamental laws of our order. In fact, it is one of the strongest planks in the Woman's Relief Corps platform. Our successful work along that line for the last four years has been even greater than the most enthusiastic workers ever anticipated."

She made an extended Southern tour during her year as National President, visiting the colored corps, and also going to Andersonville, in order to find out something definite about the place and its surroundings.

It being decided at this convention to assume control of the Andersonville Prison property, a board of directors was chosen, of which Mrs. Turner was elected chairman. Two years later, in reporting the work accomplished, Mrs. Turner said: "We now own all the stockade as well as all the earthworks and forts surrounding it. Suitable gates have been erected in all places needed except at the main entrance. A wide driveway has been cut around the grounds, just inside the fence, and wide gates erected at the north-east corner, that open out to a plantation road leading to the National Cemetery, one quarter of a mile away, where our heroes lie buried. Two bridges have been built over the creek, so that now one can drive the entire circuit of our land, two and three-fifths miles.

"The forts all remain intact, and are covered with a growth of fine forest trees. . . . We have built a nine-room house, at a cost of over seven hundred dollars, and put up a wire fence with gates, at a cost of five hundred and sixty-seven dollars; planted the prison pen with Bermuda grass roots at an expense of one hundred and seventeen dollars; paid out in small sums, for extra help, tools, and sundries, about five hundred more; also paid salary of care-taker for seven months, and built two bridges."

After referring to the presentation of a flag-pole worth one hundred and forty dollars by Colony Corps and Comrades of Fitzgerald, Ga., the gift of a flag from the Ex-prisoners of War Association of Connecticut, the furnishing in oak of the guest chamber at the cottage by members of corps in Massachusetts, and a donation of one hundred dollars raised through the efforts of Mrs. Emma R. Wallace, of Illinois, a member of the board, Mrs. Turner stated that not one cent had been taken from the

national treasury for all the work accomplished at Andersonville. She recommended that one thousand dollars be donated from the general fund and placed in the Andersonville Prison Fund for the use of the board in completing the work mentioned in the report. Previous to the adoption of this recommendation, all the work had been conducted by voluntary contribution.

Mrs. Turner entered into this work with great enthusiasm. In her report at the convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1901, she said: "Within the last two years over two hundred pecan trees have been set out, and they are growing finely. The pecan industry of Georgia will be a close rival to the orange trade of Florida and, I believe, with better results, as we have no fear of frosts. I firmly believe the place can be made more than self-supporting by planting the ground with pecan trees. Ohio and Massachusetts will this fall put up handsome monuments of granite inside the stockade grounds, in honor of their loyal sons who died as prisoners of war. Pennsylvania has made an appropriation for a monument, and other States are agitating the matter.

"The most important work of the past year has been the erection of the pavilion over Providence Spring and its dedication."

In addition to her efforts for the improvements at Andersonville, Mrs. Turner performed the duties of National Counsellor from September, 1900, to September, 1901.

The movement in behalf of a Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts enlisted her sympathies, and she was one of the leaders in the bazaar held for that object in Mechanics' Building, Boston, in December, 1881. One of the attractions of the bazaar was a military album, containing autographs of President Lincoln and the original war Cabinet, besides the signatures of prominent generals and other leaders in the civil conflict and in the Revolution. It netted one thousand dollars to the fund, and is now treasured in the library of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts. The autographs were collected and arranged by Mrs. Turner.

She is one of the founders of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home, auxiliary to the Board of Trustees, and is a regu-

lar contributor to the home, which she often visits. She has served continuously in some official capacity—as chairman of large committees for fairs, Memorial Day and other special work, as a member of the Board of Directors, and as one of the Vice-Presidents. A room bearing her name has been furnished by the Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C., and contains her portrait. Abraham Lincoln Corps of Charlestown, of which she has been a member the past eleven years, has placed her picture in Department headquarters, Boylston Building, Boston. Contributions of money for the portrait were sent this corps by friends and corps throughout the State.

Mrs. Turner is a model financier, and her services as treasurer of large charitable enterprises are in great demand.

She is deeply interested in all the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has many friends among the comrades in all parts of the country, for they appreciate her grand work in their behalf. In her collection of valuable gifts are a framed testimonial from Major-general H. G. Berry Post, No. 40, of Malden, Mass., a costly badge and framed testimonial from Admiral Foote Post, of New Haven, Conn., given her in acknowledgment of gavels presented them by her, which were made of wood from Andersonville Prison and from the tree under which General Lee surrendered at Appomattox. The gift to the Malden post was accompanied by the request that it should be presented to the Malden City Library when the post should cease to exist.

Mrs. Turner was a member of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the National Convention in Boston, August 15-20, 1904, chairman of the Badge Committee, also chairman of the Accommodation Committee and a member of other committees.

Her recommendation that one thousand dollars be appropriated annually for the perpetual care of the historic grounds at Andersonville was adopted at this convention.

Although not a near kinswoman of any soldier of the Civil War, she has given her best efforts to the cause represented by the Union veteran, and is recognized as one of the ablest of the loyal women of the Relief Corps.

HELENA HIGGINBOTHAM.—Among the authors who have recently made their bow to the public, and who have met with instant appreciation, is Helena Higginbotham, of Springfield, Mass. She was born in Philadelphia in 1874, but came as a tiny child to Massachusetts, since which time her home has been in Huntington and Springfield.

Her father, John Francis Higginbotham, was born and reared in Manchester, England; while her mother, Helen Hazelhurst Higginbotham, was of Spanish origin.

After a three years' course at the Springfield High School, Miss Higginbotham, who from childhood had shown much talent for sketching, took the two years' course in drawing at the Cowles Art School, Boston, later attending the Art Students' League in New York. Nature has endowed Miss Higginbotham generously with mental and physical gifts. When a little girl she sketched with ease, and in occasional fits of petulance eased her injured feelings by making quick caricatures of those who had offended her. These were so clever that the subjects, instead of feeling resentful, were lost in admiration. It was as easy for her to use her pen as her crayons; and, though too shy for a long time to offer her literary work, she gradually began contributing to newspapers and magazines. In September, 1902, Lee & Shepard published her book, "Rover's Story," which she had illustrated herself. She has another volume in progress, and intends to make literature her profession. Some of the articles contributed by her to magazines are not what might be considered of a literary nature, most of them being on mechanical subjects, such as wiring houses for electric bells and for lighting gas by an electrical current. In electrical engineering she takes a great interest, and her articles on this subject are based upon personal experience. She says in regard to it: "Having wired nine houses, and after keeping them in repair without the aid of an electrician, I have found the occupation far more interesting than literature, even if one does have to climb ladders to fasten insulators above the second-story windows, to attach the outside wires,

or go down cellar among the cobwebs to make 'grounds,' set up batteries, and all the rest incidental to the business."

Miss Higginbotham is intensely fond of children and animals, and in all she writes there is a wholesome, happy flavor. Bright and vivacious in manner and of a gracious personality, she makes an instant and favorable impression upon those with whom she comes into contact, who preserve pleasing recollections of her apt and interesting conversation.

FANNY TITUS HAZEN, President of the Massachusetts Army Nurse Association, is a native of Vershire, Vt. She was born May 9, 1840, being the eldest of eleven children of Simeon Bacon and Eliza Jane (Morris) Titus. Her parents are now living at her home in Cambridge, Mass., her father being eighty-five years old and her mother eighty-four. Mrs. Hazen's paternal grandfather was Joseph Titus, born in Royalston, Mass., son of Lenox Titus, of Royalston, who marched to the relief of Bennington during the Revolution. Her maternal grandfather, William Morris, was clerk of the military company which marched from the town of Woodstock, Conn., on the Lexington alarm, April, 1775. He served in this capacity only ten days. Appointed on March 7, 1778, Second Lieutenant in Captain Daniel Tilden's company, he served as Quartermaster in Colonel Samuel McLellan's regiment, which enlisted for one year's service from March, 1778. The official record says: this regiment "appears to have enlisted in Tyler's brigade under Sullivan in Rhode Island, August—September, 1778."

Fanny Titus attended school when three years of age, walking a mile to the schoolhouse and never missing a session during the term. She had already been taught the alphabet by her grandmother Titus, and could spell words with two syllables. When five years old she studied with great interest Peter Parley's geography. She frequently accompanied her father in his journeyings of many miles through the Vermont hills.

At the age of seven she often drove seven miles to the mill with a load of wheat, waited until it was ground, and then took it home. In the spelling matches which were popular in those days she "spelled down" the entire school, although the youngest contestant. Before she was seven she was taught to spin, and was well drilled in all branches of domestic work. Just before she was thirteen she travelled alone to the home of her grandmother Morris in Lawrence, Mass., going by stage.

While living at her grandmother's in Lawrence she attended the Oliver Grammar School, always, before starting for school at eight o'clock, washing the breakfast dishes for forty boarders. This task she performed daily for more than a year. By invitation of the school committee of her native town she then returned thither and taught until she was eighteen. As a teacher she was very successful, introducing the advanced methods she had learned in Lawrence. Going again to Lawrence in 1858, she found employment in one of the large mills, reserving one evening each week for herself and one for the church. She was interested in the Free Baptist church of that city, of which she became a member at the age of seventeen, being baptized in the Merrimack River. The work in the mill was not so congenial to her as teaching, but its financial results were better. Leaving the mill on account of an accident, she remained in Lawrence and took up dressmaking, being thus engaged at the beginning of the Civil War.

Her eldest brother, James M. Titus, enlisted in 1861 in the Fourth Vermont Regiment, was wounded at Gettysburg, July, 1863, and in the same year died of disease at Warren Station, Va. In November, 1863, two younger brothers, Morris P., eighteen years old, and Joseph L., seventeen, having enlisted in the Fourth Vermont, Fanny returned to the old home in Vershire to spend Thanksgiving with them and to say farewell. They left the next day for the front. Morris was taken prisoner at Cold Harbor and sent to Andersonville, and was exchanged in the fall of 1864. He died in December, 1900. Joseph was

wounded in the head at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., 1864, and died the following February in a field hospital, after returning to duty from a furlough home.

Yearning to be helpful to her country in its time of peril, Fanny Titus offered her services to the Sanitary and also to the Christian Commission, but the officials of both replied, "You are too young." And so said Dr. Hayward, of Boston, adding, "It would be of no use to send you: Miss Dix would send you right back." She secured letters of reference from the Rev. George H. Hepworth, pastor of the Church of the Unity, Boston, and from Dr. Steadman and Dr. Willard, of Boston, and the last of March, 1864, went to Washington. Her first call was at the office of Surgeon-general Hammond, who said it would be useless for her to see Miss Dix, but gave her some encouragement, however, by promising his endorsement if any surgeon in charge of a hospital would give her a position. This would place her on record as a regularly enrolled army nurse. Dr. Bliss, of the Armory Square Hospital, shortly promised to give her the care of a ward as soon as the new barracks were built. While waiting for this appointment, she improved the time by visiting hospitals. She also sought a conference with Miss Dix, and, being kindly received, spoke of her brothers—the eldest of whom had given his life for his country, the other two being then with the Vermont brigade in Virginia—and of her desire to care for the sick and wounded soldiers. After listening to her story and reading her letters, Miss Dix asked her several questions, one being in regard to the amount of baggage she had brought from home. She replied, "A large and a small valise." Miss Dix commended her good sense in taking so little, and added: "Child, I shall not say no, though it is entirely against my rules to take any one so young. I believe your heart is in the work, and that I can trust you. I shall send my ambulance to-morrow morning to take you to Columbian Hospital, there to remain in quarters till I send you to Annapolis. In the meantime you will be under the training of Miss Burghardt. I have so instructed

Major Crosby." Columbian Hospital was on Fourteenth Street, Washington, and was in charge of Dr. Thomas R. Crosby. Shortly after, Miss Burghardt having been granted a furlough for rest, she was placed in temporary care of her ward, the surgeon of which was Dr. F. H. Marsh, of Michigan. By request of Dr. Crosby she was retained at the Columbian Hospital, and upon the return of Miss Burghardt was assigned to Ward Two, where she remained until June 27, 1865, when the hospital was closed.

Her experiences while in charge of this ward have been recorded by Mrs. Hazen in the history of "Our Army Nurses." She thus refers to the summer of 1864: "The hospital was filled in May with wounded from the Wilderness. Then came the battle at Spottsylvania and June 1 the battle of Cold Harbor. From the latter battle-field my youngest brother was brought to my ward. At the first I was so rejoiced to see him alive I did not feel sorry that he had been wounded. After each arrival from the front all who could be moved were transferred to hospitals more remote, to make room for the next arrivals from the battle-fields, until at last the wards were filled with very badly wounded men, some soon crossing to the other shore, others lingering for months, suffering untold agonies ere the longed-for rest came. Still others lived to carry through life crippled bodies. Many were the letters written for those unable to write to the dear father, mother, brother, sister, or sweetheart, and many the letters received with thanks from the absent friends.

"During June, July, August, and September our heads, hands, and hearts were taxed to the utmost. . . . There were many deaths, each one, as the last hours came, saying: 'Oh, please, Miss Titus, stay with me. It will be but a short time. You seem so like a sister.' So hour after hour I watched the life-light flicker and die of many noble men whose lives were a sacrifice for their country. . . . Later we had our bright days, too, when wit and song prevailed, and occasionally had time to make (as the boys said) 'pies and other things like what we had at home.' The boys

would bring the tables from the rooms, placing them end to end through the hall, making a long table, where all the men able to leave their beds sat down to a home-like meal."

Mrs. Hazen relates the case of Sergeant Eli Hudson, of Pennsylvania, who was wounded in the knee in the spring of 1865. He was a mere boy, but had served over four years, and had for several months been a patient in her ward. The surgeons had held several consultations, but he was failing rapidly, his disease being hemorrhage of the stomach. When the verdict was given that he could live but a few days, Mrs. Hazen asked permission to give him what he wanted to eat while he lived; and the doctor surrendered the entire charge of him to her care. She says: "I at once removed the bandages, as he complained that they were uncomfortable. As soon as the patients were all cared for, I went to a market-garden and bought a head of cabbage. He had often said he wanted something green. When the cabbage was cooked, I carried him some with cider vinegar. He ate all on the plate, asked for more, which was brought, and still a third and fourth plate, till he had eaten the whole cabbage. From that dinner in May he began to improve, and on the 14th of June I started with Sergeant Hudson on a stretcher for his home." He recovered, but had a stiff knee.

At this time the demand for lemons, jellies, farina, and other delicacies was so great throughout all the hospitals that the Sanitary and Christian Commissions' supplies were exhausted. Mrs. Hazen, remembering that the Rev. Dr. Hepworth had said to her, "If you ever need hospital supplies, let Mrs. Bird, chairman of the Aid Society, know what is needed, and we will send direct to you," sent a letter to Mrs. Bird. This appeal was received in Boston Saturday evening and read in Dr. Hepworth's church the next day. Before night three large boxes were filled and started for Washington. They contained three hundred dollars' worth of supplies. Mrs. Hazen received them with delight, distributing them not only to the boys in her own ward, but to all the wards of Columbian Hospital. She says: "The Aid Society also

sent beautiful flannel shirts, socks, towels, and everything to fit out all my boys when able to return to the front. The girls in the Everett School, Boston, sent two barrels of books through one of the teachers, Mrs. Emma F. W. Titus, many of them new publications, purchased expressly for the soldiers."

Miss Dix visited the hospital every month, and called all the nurses to meet her in the matron's room. Mrs. Hazen pays the following loving tribute to her memory: "She always came for me, saying: 'Child, go quickly as possible. Tell the nurses I wish to see them without delay.' She was kind and thoughtful for all, but very strict in enforcing all her rules and regulations. She never wasted a minute, and had no patience with those who were slow. I shall ever remember Miss Dix with the warmest love and gratitude, and with the greatest reverence decorate her grave in Mount Auburn every Memorial Day."

After returning from Washington at the close of the war, being prevented on account of poor health from going South to teach, Miss Titus accepted a position in the grammar school in North Chelsea, now known as Revere, Mass. Caleb Richardson was the principal of this school.

It was while accompanying Sergeant Hudson to his home, in June, 1865, as above noted, that Miss Titus first met her future husband, Charles Richard Hazen, a native of Hartford, Vt. The wedding took place August 5, 1866, at her home in Vershire, in the same room in which she was born. Mr. Hazen enlisted in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and served till April, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He was a military courier connected with the United States Sanitary Commission, his line of official duty being from Washington, D.C., to Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazen lived in North Andover, Mass., for two years after their marriage and in Lawrence the next four years. The health of Mr. Hazen was impaired by his army service, and by the advice of a physician he followed the occupation of farming for four years in Chelmsford, Mass., where they bought the "Robbins Hill farm," the highest elevation of land in that part of the State.

This property they afterward sold. In September, 1879, Mr. Hazen, being physically unable to continue farm work, engaged in the provision business in Cambridgeport. His invalidism continuing and serious financial losses following the removal to Cambridge, Mrs. Hazen opened a dressmaking establishment, and, as usual in her undertakings, met with success. Dr. Turner, city physician of Cambridge at this time, had been a ward surgeon in the Columbian Hospital at Washington, and knew Mrs. Hazen's capabilities as a business woman. Through the influence of William H. Eveleth, superintendent of grounds at Harvard College, she was given entire charge of Divinity Hall, library and grounds. This position she held for nine years. She then purchased a spacious and pleasant estate on Oxford Street, near the college buildings, in Cambridge, which has been their home for the past fourteen years. She says, "I laid the foundation of my home by work before daylight and by toiling hours after sundown."

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hazen, and two are now living, namely: Alma M., born May 12, 1868, in North Andover; and E. Roscoe, born June 5, 1878, in Chelmsford. Alma M. married October 1, 1884, Mr. J. Ernest Conant, of West Somerville, and lives in that city. Ernest Willard, born in August, 1872, in Lawrence, died before he was two years old, the result of an accident; and Elbert Titus, born July 6, 1874, in Chelmsford, died May 9, 1881.

Charles Beck Relief Corps, auxiliary to Post No. 56, G. A. R., of Cambridge, was instituted in July, 1879, and by invitation of Commander Stone of the post Mrs. Hazen joined the corps at the next meeting. She has held office therein continuously with the exception of one year. She was elected president, but declined to accept the position. For the past fourteen years she has been Chaplain, being the unanimous choice of the members. Her efficient work is appreciated by Post 56, as well as the corps. She attended the annual convention of the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts at East Boston in 1880, the first State convention held after the formation of the department. She has often partici-

pated in subsequent conventions, and has served as Department Aide. In 1886 she journeyed to California with the official party, representing the Departments of Massachusetts, W. R. C., and in 1893 was a delegate to Indianapolis. She has also attended other National Conventions.

In 1896 the Massachusetts Army Nurse Association was formed at department headquarters, W. R. C., Boylston Building, Boston, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and other army nurses participating. Mrs. Hazen was elected President, and has been annually re-elected. Its business meetings are held every month at Grand Army headquarters, State House; and public meetings of great interest are occasionally held. The Army Nurse Fair, under the management of Mrs. Hazen and her associates, which was held in Boston, November, 1900, netted a liberal sum to their treasury. A grand relief work is being conducted by this association, and its reunions are second only in interest to those held by the "boys," to whom they once ministered on battle-fields and in hospitals. A record of army nurses and material of value regarding their services has been collected by the association.

Mrs. Hazen is a member of the Cambridge Equal Suffrage League and (with the exception of one year) has voted for school committee ever since that privilege was granted to women. She is also a member of the Daughters of Vermont. She is serving her third year as Chaplain of Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Her life has been a busy and useful one. Difficulties she has surmounted with a loyal, courageous spirit, knowing no such word as fail, especially when a good cause has appealed to her for help. Needless to say of one so friendly and faithful, she has many friends, tender and true.

ELIZABETH BLODGETT FOSTER was born at Belfast, Me., October 25, 1862. Her father, Samuel Augustus Blodgett, was interested in ship-building, the principal industry of his time in that old seaport town. Mrs. Elizabeth Bean Blodg-

ett, her mother, was a genuine New England woman, much devoted to her family. She was of Scottish descent.

Mrs. Foster was educated at the French convent of Villa Marie, Montreal, and was graduated there with honor in 1882, delivering the valedictory in French. She was the winner of the silver medal offered by the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-general of Canada, and at a reception tendered him and his wife, the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, had the honor of presentation. She also received a gold medal, called the Countess de Borgia medal, for French conversation.

In 1884 she was united in marriage to Dr. Barzillai B. Foster, a native of Unity, Me., and a graduate of the Maine Medical School, connected with Bowdoin College. The home of Dr. and Mrs. Foster is in Portland, Me. They have three sons.

Mrs. Foster has refined literary tastes, and possesses a library of choice books. She is a member of the Woman's Literary Union, of Portland, and president of the Faneuil Club, and is much interested in the charitable work of the city.

EMILY LOUISE CLARK, National Chaplain of the Woman's Relief Corps, was born April 24, 1832, in Becket, Mass., where her girlhood days were passed. Her father was William A. Hine, a native of England, and her mother was Hannah Putnam, daughter of David Putnam.

At the age of eighteen years she was married to Edwin Cook Clark, a native of Northampton, Mass., where, after a few years spent in Jersey City, Brooklyn, and Southampton, they have since lived. When the Civil War began, they had three children, the youngest only eleven months old. While unable to leave her home to engage in work for the soldiers, she resolved to perform her share of duty in the great crisis of the nation. She opened her house as a rendezvous for all who desired to aid the Union cause, and it was continually thronged with people who were zealous in working for the volunteers. Mrs. Clark continued her efforts until the close of the war,

and felt, when peace was declared, that the "boys in blue" no longer needed her aid. It was not long, however, before she realized that, though the conflict was ended, the suffering it caused remained. Her patriotic work was continued, and when W. L. Baker Post, No. 86, G. A. R., was organized at Northampton, Mrs. Clark entered heartily into plans for its success. She was the first President of W. L. Baker Relief Corps, auxiliary to Post No. 86, which was instituted May 13, 1885, and she was re-elected two successive years. At the Department Convention in 1887 she was chosen a delegate to the National Convention in St. Louis, and has since participated in several National Conventions. In 1888 she was chosen by the Department Council to fill a vacancy in the office of Department Chaplain, was re-elected to the position by the annual convention in 1889 and again in 1890. On account of severe illness Mrs. Clark retired from active work the following year, but in 1892 accepted the office of Department Senior Vice-President, and upon the expiration of its term was nominated for the highest office in the gift of the convention. Mrs. M. Susie Goodale, Past Department President, presented her name as follows:—

"I have the honor to place in nomination Mrs. Emily L. Clark, who has many qualifications for the position. First of all, she has a heart filled with love for humanity, and very few are the days when some poor wounded soul does not seek and find comfort beneath her sheltering roof. In all this she is seconded by her soldier husband. Again, she is a pioneer in the order, and has served you faithfully as Department Chaplain and Senior Vice-President. I believe her to be in every way qualified for the position."

Mrs. Clark was unanimously elected, and upon assuming the duties of her office gave special attention to the interests of the corps throughout the State. Though living one hundred miles from Department headquarters in Boston, she was on duty there several days each week. A summary of her work was given in her address to the convention of 1894, over which she presided with grace and ability. During the year she travelled more than twenty

thousand miles, and visited seventy-two corps, besides attending many camp-fires, receptions, anniversaries, and fairs. Three corps were instituted during her administration, making a total of one hundred and fifty-nine corps under her charge. She aimed to encourage all in the noble work in which they were engaged. Mrs. Clark issued nine general orders and two circular letters, hundreds of copies of which were mailed to different sections of the country. Referring to her personal work, she said: "I have written more than twelve hundred letters, answered innumerable questions, and endeavored to instruct and encourage all who asked for advice. The many personal letters I have received, expressing appreciation for help given, will be to me a storehouse of pleasure in the coming years, when I shall have leisure to again read these words of commendation."

Mrs. Clark visited the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea several times during her administration, and issued an appeal to corps in general orders to furnish some of the new rooms in the annex. She also expressed an interest in having the Department of Massachusetts creditably represented in the National Woman's Relief Corps exhibit at the World's Fair, and a liberal contribution was sent by her order for this object. In reporting the results of the year's work, she referred to the thousands of callers she had met at headquarters and to the mutual benefits thereby received. Upon retiring from the office of Department President, Mrs. Clark was appointed Councillor on the staff of her successor. She also aided Corps No. 18 of Northampton by accepting an appointment as secretary, and has continued her active interest in the corps. Mrs. Clark served as National Chaplain *pro tem.* at the National Convention at Boston in 1890, at Indianapolis in 1893, and was unanimously elected to this office at the National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, September, 1901.

Her kindly interest in the welfare of others and her cheerful manner have made her popular with all classes of people.

Her husband, Edwin C. Clark, was identified with the business interests of Northampton. In April, 1861, he assisted in recruiting Com-

pany A of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He served at Roanoke Island, Newbern, and in other campaigns under General Burnside. Lieutenant Clark resigned his commission and returned home in 1862, when he re-enlisted in the Fifty-second Massachusetts Regiment, receiving a commission as First Lieutenant. He subsequently accepted a commission as Quartermaster. This regiment took part in General Banks's expedition, and performed active duty at Baton Rouge, Barry's Landing, and Port Hudson. Captain Clark, who had received this title by brevet, remained with his regiment until it was mustered out of service in the fall of 1863.

He was highly esteemed by the citizens of Northampton, and could have been the first Mayor of the city, had he cared for the office. He was treasurer and superintendent of the Northampton Street Railway Company for several years, and held other positions of trust. His death occurred May 10, 1898.

Captain and Mrs. Clark had two sons and two daughters. Ida B., the eldest child, born July 18, 1852, married Joseph Carhart, president of the State Normal School of North Dakota. They have three sons and seven daughters. Edwin Cook Clark, born January 3, 1856, is superintendent of the extensive electric railroad of Northampton, and receives the largest salary of any superintendent in Massachusetts holding a similar position. He married Mona Fogel, of Northampton. They have three children. Mary A. Clark, born October 28, 1860, married Emlyn V. Mitchell, of Hartford, Conn. They have four children. William A., born March 2, 1868, a prominent business man of Northampton, in 1897 married Alice R., daughter of the Hon. George W. Johnson, of Brookfield, Mass.

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HULDA BARKER LOUD was born September 13, 1844, in East Abington, now Rockland, Mass., being a daughter of Reuben and Betsey (Whiting) Loud. She attended the public schools of that town, and was graduated from the high school in 1862. Becoming a teacher

the same year, she continued, with the exception of three years, to teach for twenty-two years, most of the time in East Abington. She was principal of a grammar school for fifteen years, receiving most of the years the same salary as that paid men holding a similar position. This came as the result of her arguments with the school committee regarding the question of equal rights, the members of the committee being convinced that she had justice on her side. Miss Loud was elected a member of the Rockland School Board in 1887, and served in that capacity until 1890.

From 1872 to 1876 she was a speaker in the woman suffrage cause, performing able service for this movement by her convincing arguments and earnest manner. In 1884 a new paper was started in Rockland, and an invitation extended to Miss Loud to become its editor. She named the paper *The Independent*. Five years later she purchased the entire property connected with the paper, including the job printing as well as the publishing business. The paper, which is devoted to social and political reform, continues to be successfully conducted by Miss Loud, who is sole proprietor. In her opening editorial in 1889, after the paper came into her hands, she announced that she had gone into the newspaper business with the sole purpose to help save the world, and her ways of saving it would appear in future editorials. *The Independent* is an eight-page paper, and she has averaged a page of editorials each week. As a publisher she has shown excellent business ability, and the articles from her pen are in harmony with the name of her paper. She is a woman who has the courage of her convictions, and fearlessly denounces unjust measures. *The Independent* represents the highest principles, and is supported by people who have the interests of the public at heart. The fact that she has continued in its management for so many years proves that her efforts are appreciated.

Miss Loud represented the National Assembly of the Knights of Labor at the Woman's International Congress, held in Washington, D.C., in March, 1888, and addressed the congress upon the subject, "Women in the Knights of Labor." Her addresses have been received

with enthusiasm, but home life is more congenial to her than public life, and she prefers newspaper work to the lecture platform. In 1891 she adopted two grand-nephews, and had a house built for them near her old home. The eldest, Ralph Powers, was fatally injured by falling from his bicycle in 1898. His brother Carl was graduated from the Rockland High School in June, 1903.

LEANOR BALDWIN CASS was born in Charlestown, Mass., less than thirty years ago. She is the daughter of Charles F. and Mary (Gilbert) Baldwin. Her maternal grandfather, Robert Gilbert, was an Irishman. One of her paternal ancestors, Jean Gieto, who was a Frenchman, left Paris at the time of the commune (1789-94) and came to America. He attained the great age of one hundred and six. The family, it may be said, is noted for longevity and athletic ability.

Eleanor Baldwin was graduated from the grammar and high schools of Charlestown, later taking the regular course at Dr. Sargent's Normal School and a special course of instruction at Emerson College, Boston. She studied French and German with private tutors and took voice training under some of the leading teachers of New England.

She was married to John William Cass in 1900, and is the mother of one child.

With her husband's encouragement Mrs. Cass has continued her work of teaching and lecturing, which she enthusiastically enjoys. She instructs at the Durant Gymnasium, and also has many private pupils in physical culture and fencing, of which art she is perfect mistress.

Her lectures deal mostly with the "balance of mind and body." Though she has been often heard at the Somerset, the Tuileries, and Vendome in Boston, she is far better known in New York and Newport. Her first lectures were given at Newport. These led to the formation in Newport, by Mrs. Cass, in 1897, of a fencing club, which was the first club of its kind for women in the country. Mrs. Cass has lectured before some of the most fashion-

able and representative women in the country. Though still a young woman, she has won phenomenal success in her chosen work. She goes in society a great deal, and is a great favorite in Newport, being a very clever entertainer. She is an expert horsewoman, plays a fine game of tennis, and makes a good partner at golf. She has but little time for social and club life, but is intelligently alive to all movements which tend to elevate American womanhood. She is an earnest advocate of simple and hygienic living.

AGNES BEARCE DAY, whose maiden name was Agnes Bearce, was born in Calais, Me., September 21, 1867. Her parents were Byron A. Bearce and Ella F. McDougall Bearce, the latter belonging to one of the best known Scottish families of the Province of New Brunswick, and directly descended from the famous clan McDougall of Scotland. Agnes Bearce in her girlhood attended the public schools of Lewiston, and was graduated from the high school in 1883. She was married in Boston, September 12, 1903, to Holman F. Day, of Auburn, Me.

Mrs. Day's artistic impulses came to her early in life. She was first drawn to china decorating, and displayed so much talent that after a course of study with local teachers she went to New York and pursued her calling in some of the best ceramic studios. While there her work shown at the Waldorf-Astoria exhibit attracted much favorable notice. She has also studied with well-known Boston artists, and is recognized in the leading art circles of that city.

She began teaching in Lewiston in 1896, and has had classes most of the time since then. She has given annual exhibits of her productions. The work she has done in water-colors and oils during the past few years has received fitting and extremely favorable notice in high quarters. Her ceramic achievements have been especially gratifying to her friends. Two years ago the managers of Poland Spring Hotel solicited and placed a case of her work on exhibition for the summer in their widely known art gallery, to which only

artists of recognized talent are admitted. Her designs have been printed in some of the leading art publications of the country.

For five years she has held the position of superintendent of the Maine State Art Exhibit, and for the past four years (1899-1902) has had entire charge of their annual exhibit at Lewiston. Her duties comprise the collection of the pictures and china and all the details of arrangement, and it is pleasing to note that the art exhibit has grown steadily under her management.

She is a member of the Murray Club of Lewiston, and has been a member of the New York Society of Ceramic Arts since 1899. In her religious faith she is a Universalist. Her home is on Court Street, Auburn, Me.

ANNIE C. SHATTUCK, of Fitchburg, Mass., a National Aide in the Woman's Relief Corps and a devoted worker for the cause of patriotism, was born November 26, 1851, at New Ipswich, N.H., her parents being William E. and Elizabeth (Stark) Hassall. On the paternal side she comes of a long line of worthy New England ancestors, one of whom, Anna Hassall, was massacred by the Indians, September 2, 1691. On her mother's side she is a descendant of Archibald Stark, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1697, who married Eleanor Nichols in Londonderry, Ireland, and came to New England in 1720 with the party of Scotch-Irish that settled Londonderry, N.H. From this pair Mrs. Shattuck claims descent through Major-general John Stark (as a great-great-grand-daughter) the noted Revolutionary hero, who at Bennington and on other battle-fields achieved so much for the cause of American independence.

Annie C. Hassall was educated in the public schools and at the then noted Appleton Academy in her native town. In 1861, on the breaking out of the Civil War, when societies were being formed for the relief of the soldiers at the front and in the hospitals, her mother, who was an active member of some of these societies, wishing her to aid in the good work, taught her how to knit. Although then but a girl of ten, she knit several pairs of hose, which, with

comfort bags that she helped to make and fill and other supplies, were sent to the brave "boys in blue." Among her most treasured keepsakes now are some letters that she received from one of these soldiers, who was wounded and very ill in the hospital, and who on receiving one of these comfort bags wrote to express his gratitude and appreciation of the work done by those at home for the soldiers.

In 1871 Miss Hassall became the wife of Frederick D. Shattuck, who had enlisted in the Union army soon after the attack on Fort Sumter, and served subsequently until the close of the war. He is now a member of E. V. Sumner Post, No. 19, G. A. R., of Fitchburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck are the parents of three children, two daughters and a son. The son, Frederick A. Shattuck, was for two years and a half a teacher in the service of the United States government in the Philippines, where he instructed the children in the principles of liberty and representative government, and taught them to love the flag of the country whence they had received these blessings. From the islands he forwarded to his home in Fitchburg some valuable and interesting souvenirs, accompanied by letters containing a record of his experiences, with interesting descriptions of the country and its people, showing him to be a young man of observation and keen insight as well as literary ability. He is now teaching in Tokio, Japan, where he is associated with the Rev. Dr. Cate, a Universalist missionary.

In 1885 Mrs. Shattuck was initiated a member of E. V. Sumner Corps, No. 1, W. R. C., of Fitchburg. After serving in several offices she was elected President two successive years, and has held the office of Secretary for eight years. Since uniting with the order she has attended as a delegate (with one exception) every department convention, and has served continuously on important committees in the corps and the department. She has efficiently performed the work of an Assistant Inspector and Installing Officer, besides attending to numerous other duties. She has also taken part in many patriotic gatherings in different parts of the State. She was elected three years

in succession a member of the Department Executive Board at the State conventions, and is regarded in many quarters as a future leader of the Department of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Shattuck has attended several national conventions, and is a National Aide the present year (1904). She is one of the vice-presidents of the General Committee, and also a member of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the national convention in Boston. The corps of which she is a member is the oldest in the country, the first convention of the order having been held in Fitchburg. There are now three thousand corps in the various States and Territories of the Union. Mrs. Shattuck was the first President of the Worcester County Association of the Woman's Relief Corps, and is highly esteemed in the different posts and corps in the county. During the war of 1898 with Spain she was a member of the citizens' committee, which was composed of the leading citizens of Fitchburg, who held their meetings in the State armory and formulated plans for the relief of the soldiers of that war. She also attended the meetings of the ladies who met to carry out those plans, in which she took a very active part.

Mrs. Shattuck was one of the Vice-Regents of the Fitchburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a Past Matron of Lady Emma Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, and a member of the Woman's Club, of Fitchburg. She is actively identified with the work of the Universalist church, of which she is a member, and vice-president of the ladies' circle of the church in Fitchburg.

Mrs. Shattuck is a pleasing speaker, and had the honor of delivering the Memorial Day address at her native town this year (1904) by invitation of the Grand Army Post of New Ipswich, N.H. The *Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinel*, in referring to her address on this occasion, said: "Her reference to the purpose of the Grand Army, to the origin of the Relief Corps and of Memorial Day as a nation's holiday, and her address to each organization represented, were all heard with the keenest interest, and would be heard again with pleasure. She seemed inspired by her subject, and with her clear, distinct utterance, her voice without apparent



MARY THOMPSON CHAPIN

effort was easily heard in every part of the hall."

Mrs. Shattuck is a woman of strong individuality and kindness of heart, generous and hospitable, a lover of liberty, of home, State, and country. She believes in striving each day to leave a record of some good accomplished, "some worthy action done," and in exemplifying the true principles of a Christian life.

MARY ETHERIDGE THOMPSON CHAPIN (Mrs. Henry W. Chapin) was born in Yarmouth, Me., the daughter of Moses Wirt and Huldah Green (True) Thompson. A girl of great versatility of talent and wide range of affinities with artistic and intellectual life, her first inclination revealed itself in sculpture, and even so great an authority as Anne Whitney recognized her genuine talent for the plastic art. From her father Miss Thompson inherited her ardent love of art, which was destined later on to play an important part in her work for humanity. After graduating with academic honors, Miss Thompson took the complete kindergarten training course under the famous Miss Garland, and in Cambridge she lectured on teaching, taking the head of the kindergarten established by Elizabeth Peabody and Mrs. Horace Mann. With these two ladies she lived, and to have thus come under the remarkable influence of Miss Peabody she has always accounted as a significant event in her life.

In her early youth she became the wife of Henry W. Chapin, of Boston, who is an official in the government service, and from this time Mrs. Chapin's life began that marked expansion which has made her a potent and beneficent factor in educational and artistic life. In special courses of study in Radcliffe College, in travel, and in constant contact with the world of thought and purpose, she has achieved a power that she brings to bear upon municipal life in many directions. In 1897 Mrs. Chapin conceived the idea of courses of free art lectures for the people, to be given in the Boston Public Library; and, securing the sympathy and consent of the trustees, this

movement was inaugurated, and has successfully continued, Mrs. Chapin assuming all the financial responsibility. The beautiful idea of adorning school-rooms with works of art was original with Mrs. Chapin, and it so commended itself as to be widely adopted in Boston and elsewhere.

A member of the famous Copley Club, Mrs. Chapin was the chairman of the committee selected to choose pictures for free art exhibitions for the people, which were given in the South End House (so admirably managed by Mr. Robert Wood) and in several school-houses. Mrs. Chapin is a prominent member of the New England Woman's Club. She was one of the founders of the Metaphysical Club, and also of the Unity Art Club, of which she has always been the president; and she has always been the recipient of social and scholarly honors, among the latter of which is the unique distinction of having the star, Etheridgea, discovered by Professor Charlois, of Nice, in April, 1892, named for her.

Through her ancestry Mrs. Chapin is eligible to the Society of Daughters of the Revolution and that of the Colonial Dames; and, though her busy life does not permit of her active membership, she is often a speaker at their banquets. Mrs. Chapin's mental equipment for a public speaker is enhanced by beauty, charm and distinction of presence, and a voice of combined strength and flexibility.

As a lecturer she has made herself a special favorite, and her Thursday morning "conferences," given in her home, on the general theme of the art of higher and nobler living, draw select and enthusiastic hearers. Mrs. Chapin is still a young woman, and her ardent buoyancy of temperament, her fine poise, and exalted mental attitude combine to render her work and influence among the beneficent forces of the day.

HELEN MACKENZIE GRAVES, a successful business woman of Boston, is a native of Nova Scotia, her birthplace and the home of her parents, David and Christina (Sutherland) MacKenzie, being in Pictou County. Her grandparents on

her mother's side were Angus and Isabella C. (Gordon) Sutherland; on her father's side, John and Catherine (McIntosh) MacKenzie, all Scottish Highlanders, belonging to old and distinguished clans. They migrated to Nova Scotia in the early part of the nineteenth century. The History of Pictou County states that Donald McIntosh and Angus Sutherland took up their residence in the unbroken forest in the year 1813.

Angus Sutherland, the maternal grandfather above mentioned, was one of the Sutherlands of Sutherlandshire (in the extreme north of Scotland, south of Caithness), the head of which family for many generations bore the title of Earl, the line at length ending in an heiress, "Elizabeth Sutherland, Countess of Sutherland in her own right and proprietress of the greater part of Sutherlandshire," who married in 1785 George Granville Leveson Gower, the latter becoming in 1833 the first Duke of Sutherland.

The maternal grandmother, Isabella C., wife of Angus Sutherland, was the daughter of Robert and Christina (Arnot) Gordon. Her father is said to have sprung from the same stock as the distinguished British general, Charles George Gordon, known as "Chinese Gordon"—born at Woolwich, England, in 1833, son of William H. and Elizabeth (Enderby) Gordon and grandson of William A. and Anna M. (Clarke) Gordon—whose great-grandfather, David Gordon, emigrated from Scotland after the battle of Culloden, and died in Halifax, N.S., in 1752.

Robert Gordon is believed to have been very nearly related to David Gordon. Alexander Gordon, son of Robert, was a paymaster in the Forty-second Highlanders (the "Black Watch"), and his brother Donald was bandmaster of the same regiment.

Helen MacKenzie (now Mrs. Graves) at the age of sixteen, having received a public school education in her native place, came to Boston, Mass., to enter upon the active duties of life on her own account.

After various discouraging experiences in attempting to find a position for which she was fitted, she secured employment in the office of a laundry machinery company, be-

ginning there at the lowest round of the ladder. She felt that this was the opportunity for which she had been looking, and determined to make the most of it by doing her work well. Her energy and faithfulness soon attracted the attention of the officers of the company, and they decided to make the experiment of placing her in charge of a department of the business that had previously been conducted entirely by men engaged as travelling agents.

The mere mention of employing a woman in that capacity was regarded as preposterous. Nevertheless, she began to travel for the company, and immediately proved herself capable of doing the work assigned her in a satisfactory manner. She installed steam laundry plants all over the United States, instructing operatives in the running of the machines, and gained a reputation as an authority in this branch of the business. It was hard, exacting, fatiguing work, and after a time, wishing to settle in a permanent location, she accepted a position as superintendent and manager of one of the largest steam laundries in the East. This position she held eighteen years, resigning it two or three years ago to embark in her present enterprise, establishing and carrying on a steam laundry in the Allston district of Boston. The "Mayflower Laundry," as it is called, has been conducted with her usual energy, industry, and honesty, and with such signal ability that it is a pronounced success, ranking as a first-class establishment of its kind and a credit to its proprietor and manager.

January 16, 1891, Helen MacKenzie was married to Oliver B. Graves, of the firm of Graves & Henry, of Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

AMY MORRIS BRADLEY, educator, was born September 12, 1823, in East Vassalboro, Me. When she was six years old, her mother died, leaving a large family of children, Amy being the youngest. In 1840 she became a public school teacher, continuing in the profession ten years. During the first four years of this time she

studied at the academy at East Vassalboro in the spring and fall, teaching only during the summer and winter months.

In 1844 she was principal of a grammar school at Gardiner, Me., later on she was an assistant in the Winthrop Grammar School, Charlestown, Mass., and afterward in the Putnam Grammar School, East Cambridge. Obligated on account of bronchial trouble to relinquish her duties, she spent a winter at the home of her brother in Charleston, S.C., and during the two years following she was an invalid at her old home in Maine. She needed a milder climate, and, embracing an opportunity that came to her unexpectedly, she sailed for Costa Rica in November, 1853. Some months after, in San José, where among the mountains her health improved, Miss Bradley established the first English school in Central America. This school she conducted successfully for three years.

Owing to the serious illness of her father, who was eighty-three years old, she returned to her home in Maine in June, 1857. Mr. Bradley died in June, 1858.

Early in 1861 she was in the employ of the New England Glass Company at East Cambridge as translator of the Spanish language.

Miss Bradley was thoroughly patriotic, and after the first battle of Bull Run she offered her services to the government as an army nurse. She began her labors in September in a hospital near Alexandria, Va., and was soon appointed matron of the Seventeenth Brigade Hospital. In the spring of 1862 she responded to a call from the Relief Department of the United States Sanitary Commission, and went with Miss Dix to Fortress Monroe. She was assigned to service on the transport boats, and labored faithfully throughout the Peninsular Campaign.

Later in the year she became special relief agent of the Sanitary Commission at the camp near Alexandria, Va. Regarding her work here she wrote in her diary: "I entered upon my duties as soon as the camp was moved to its present location, on the 17th of December, 1862. The soldiers were in tents. No barracks had been erected. Many I found sick and stretched on the almost frozen ground in

midwinter, with only a suit of ragged and fever-soiled clothes and one army blanket, with no nourishment that they could take, or that was suitable for sick men. . . .

"Making out requisition in form, I drew a quantity of woollen shirts, and on Sunday morning at inspection I went with the officer, and found in the line of men on that damp and chilling day, on the banks of the Potomac in midwinter, seventy-five with only thin cotton shirts. To these I gave warm flannels at once, and ever since the really needy have been supplied. Then I went through the sick tents, and immediately after sought an interview with the commanding officer, told him my plan, and asked for hospital tents. These were at once pitched and floored. Stoves were placed in them, and the sick collected and made as comfortable as possible. A squad of men was detailed to assist me, and every facility placed in my power."

In recognition of the value of her services at Camp Convalescent, the ability, faithfulness, and entire self-devotion with which she performed the work intrusted to her charge, Miss Bradley was presented with a handsome watch and chain, "a gift from soldiers to the soldier's friend."

Miss Bradley received many testimonials of regard, among them the following from Mr. John S. Blatchford, secretary of the Sanitary Commission: "Your impaired health, incurred in the performance of your self-imposed and most arduous labors for the welfare of our soldiers, is observed by your friends with solicitude and regret. The service which you have rendered to the cause of humanity, and the influence you have exerted, resulting in untold alleviation and comfort to those to whom you have ministered in many ways beyond the ordinary experience of women, are such as to secure to you the lasting regard and love of all who have known you in your work. That work has been characterized by rare judgment, great efficiency, untiring zeal and devotion. It is above praise."

In 1866, under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association, Miss Bradley went to Wilmington, N.C., to teach poor white children. The following is from an account of her work

published shortly after her death, which occurred in January, 1904:—

She opened her school on January 9, 1867, in a very small building, and within a week had sixty-seven pupils. The condition of some of these was deplorable. Miss Bradley had literally to feed the hungry and clothe the poor before she could minister to their spiritual and mental necessities, meanwhile establishing a Sunday service in which she was teacher, superintendent, and preacher. The school rapidly increased under her fostering care, and was soon placed upon a firm basis. Through the generosity of Mrs. Mary Hemenway, who had been interested in the undertaking from the first, the field of usefulness was greatly enlarged. The corner-stone of a new building was laid in 1871, and in 1872 the large, well-equipped Tilston School was opened to the public, the first free public school in Wilmington. Trained teachers were brought from the North, and so numerous were the applications for admittance to the school that many had to be turned away; but it was never the poor who were rejected. . . . In five years the school had grown from a small roomful of timid, half-suspicious, hungering souls into a large, crowded school of ten or twelve rooms, with all the modern educational appliances, for which Mrs. Hemenway had assumed the financial responsibility.

"Miss Bradley, in spite of delicate health, continued her work until the summer of 1891. Three generations have arisen to call her blessed. She was the friend, adviser, and helper of all, in matters physical as well as spiritual. That she was endowed with the sterling qualities we are wont to claim for our New England ancestors goes without saying. . . . She was an ardent Unitarian, and welcomed warmly the transient few who strayed into the city. With quaint humor she would say, 'Ah, now you have doubled the number of Unitarians in Wilmington.' Miss Bradley died in the little brown cottage in the school grounds, which had so long been her home. The announcement of her death was received in Wilmington with reverent sorrow. . . .

"The body lay in state all day Sunday, January 17. The editor of the *Dispatch*, of Wilmington, thus spoke of her: 'She was one of

Wilmington's foremost citizens, and the magnitude of her work stands out to-day as an everlasting monument. Miss Bradley was the mother of public school education in Wilmington. . . . Year by year her influence grew, and the aim of her life gradually rounded into success. The seed she planted over a quarter of a century ago grew and developed into one of the finest public school systems in the country. Her name will ever be held in highest reverence in this community.'"

PAULINE SAWTELLE JONES, portrait artist, the wife of Charles Willis Jones, lawyer, of Augusta, Me., was born in Old Town, Penobscot County, that State. Daughter of James Harvey Sawtelle and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Knowlton Chapman, she is descended on the paternal side from Richard Sawtelle of Groton, Mass. Her great, great grandparents, Jonas and Eunice (Kempt) Sawtelle, served through the Revolutionary War, he as a private, she as a nurse. Her maternal grandfather was Nathaniel Chapman, who served in the Revolutionary army from 1775 to 1780. He was at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was also with Washington's life-guard at the crossing of the Delaware and the surprise and defeat of the Hessians at Trenton. He married Sally Gott, of Starks, Me.

The subject of this sketch very early showed a decided taste for drawing faces. The white walls of the attic, the covers of her school-books, or any surface that would take a mark, was covered by the childish fingers with drawings in lead-pencil, chalk, or charcoal, whichever lay nearest to hand. The old proverb, "Necessity is the mother of invention," proved true in her case when, at the age of eight, she crushed the old-fashioned flowers growing in the garden, that she might thus be enabled to give a semblance of natural coloring to the faces she delighted in. At the age of eighteen it became possible for her to begin the study of art in earnest. Going to Boston, she became a pupil of Mr. George A. Frost (who afterward accompanied Kennan to Siberia to illustrate the latter's articles on that country), and sub-

sequently she studied with the late Harry De Merritt Young. She also received art training in Philadelphia and New York. She then opened a studio in Concord, N.H., where she painted many distinguished people. Her work soon began to attract notice, winning favorable comment from art critics, brother artists, and the general public, whenever exhibited. Since then she has advanced from high to higher planes of achievement, until now she may be said to have attained the full maturity of her powers. She prefers to work wholly from life, but her portraits from photographs show the same force of imagination, complete technical mastery of form and color, and deep and sympathetic understanding of her subject. She is absorbed in the personality of the face she is painting, thinking of it, dreaming over it, and never satisfied until she has transmitted not only the features but the very spirit of her subject to the canvas. She has received several gold medals for the excellence of her work, and numbers among her patrons some of the most critical people of Boston and New York.

She has exhibited in New York and Springfield, at the Boston Art Club, the Portland Art Club, Poland Springs Art Club. One of her best crayons is the free-hand portrait of Maine's distinguished Senator, the Hon. James W. Bradbury, which elicited much favorable comment at the World's Fair in 1893. Two of her miniature portraits were accepted by the Boston Art Club for its sixty-second exhibition. One of these was of her son Frederick, the other of Mrs. Llewellyn Powers, wife of Governor Powers.

Among her pastels two—one of Dwight Carver, son of State Librarian Carver, and the other of Robert Livingstone, the little son of Rev. William F. Livingstone and his wife, Margaret Vere Farrington—stand out prominently as representative of her very best work. Another fine piece of work, accurate and strong in character, is her crayon portrait of former President Geiders of the Maine Senate, which hung for a time in the capitol, but which has since been presented to Mr. Geiders by the Senate. In 1900 Mrs. Jones painted in oil the portrait of Governor Powers, which now hangs in the rotunda of the State capitol, and which

has been described as a characteristic and speaking likeness.

It is, however, for her exquisite miniature work that Mrs. Jones has won the greatest praise; and it has been said that, if placed side by side with the work of the few really great artists in this line, they would not suffer by comparison. Gifted primarily with artistic talent, she possesses also in a high degree the power of concentration and a marvelous industry that, united, have compelled success. Mrs. Jones is a club woman, being a member of the Koussinoc Chapter D. A. R., of the Augusta China Decorator Club, the Cecilia Club, and the Current Events Club.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jones occurred in Bangor, March 11, 1891. They have one child, Frederick Sawtelle Jones, who was born July 6, 1892.

ABBY WILLIAMS MAY, the subject of this sketch, was born in Boston on April 21, 1829, and named for her grandmother, Abigail Williams May, wife of Samuel May. Her parents were Deacon Samuel J. and Mary (Goddard) May. Her father, who was commonly spoken of as "Deacon May," was of the sixth generation of his family in Massachusetts. The Rev. Samuel Joseph May, a noted Unitarian preacher of the last century, was his near relative. Deacon May and his wife were at one time parishioners of the Rev. John Pierpont and later of Theodore Parker, and were devoted advocates of the abolition cause. Mrs. May was prominent among the ladies who held tables at the anti-slavery fairs, which were for many years a feature in the social life of Boston. I remember Abby very well at Parker's meeting. From him I learned something of a European trip which she made in her youth. Her father subsequently told me of her devotion to a motherless niece, whom she reared from infancy.

Miss May had many friendships, but she had also great capacities for public service. She was singularly free from any desire for personal prominence, but her ability of mind and soundness of character were recognized in all that she undertook. When the exigencies of the

Civil War led to the organization of the Sanitary Commission, Miss May became a leader in the group of patriotic women who in Boston and Massachusetts generally exerted themselves to send aid and comfort to our soldiers in the field. In a notice of Miss May published soon after her death Mrs. E. D. Cheney says:—

"She was engaged in many philanthropic movements, and usually went to the head by a natural tendency. President of the Horticultural School for Women, vice-president of the New England Women's Club, president of the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association, vice-president of the Association for the Advancement of Women, and director in other institutions, she would seem to have found ample scope even for her large powers."

Miss May was an ardent suffragist. She was also much interested in dress reform, and was active in the movement which led to the improved system of underwear for women now so generally adopted in this country. Her own taste in dress was simple and individual. She would wear a hat that shaded her eyes, shoes adapted to the shape of her foot, and garments of rich material, but of sombre color and comfortable cut. Mrs. Cheney says further:—

"In her later years education became her greatest interest. She was one of the first women elected on the school committee of the city of Boston, and she served on it faithfully for several years. When through changes in the manner of election she was not returned to the board, the deep disappointment of her fellow-citizens led them to petition for the right of women to vote for the school committee. She was soon after appointed a member of the Board of Education. Her services in this position were greatly valued, especially her oversight of the normal schools, in which both teachers and pupils profited by her wise counsel and warm sympathy."

My own happiest remembrance of Miss May relates to her participation, continued for years, in the work of the Association for the Advancement of Women. This Association, which is now in some degree replaced by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was accustomed to hold an annual Congress of Women in widely distant parts of the country.

At these meetings, which were continued during a quarter of a century, the duties and interests of women were considered in their most vital relation to the well-being of society. They were often held in cities where no one of the participants was known by sight. On such occasions Miss May would come upon the scene attired in her usual plain, rather colorless dress, wearing the broad-soled shoes and serviceable hat, from the use of which she never departed. This simple costume hardly commended her to an ordinary assemblage of women. The hat, however, was soon removed, its absence permitting a full view of the face, with its cameo-like profile and fine expression. As soon, moreover, as she began to take part in the proceedings, the charm of her voice and the power of her presence made themselves felt. All did love to hear her and to look upon her.

In the business of the meetings, which was manifold and sometimes not without difficulties, her advice and influence were most important, and the "lady in plain clothes" showed herself as she was, a great gentlewoman. As such and as a most loyal and sympathetic friend, faithful and affectionate in all personal relations, she is remembered and mourned by those who had the happiness of being her fellow-workers.

Miss May's death occurred in Boston on the 30th of November, 1888, before the completion of her fifty-ninth year.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

MARGARET JANE BUTLER, whose name has come into prominence in connection with charity and reform work in Boston, was born in Sebago, Me., a daughter of John Emery and Mary Ann (Farr) McDonald, and is of Scotch descent. After taking up her residence in Boston in her early womanhood, Mrs. Butler became interested in the woman suffrage movement, and soon joined the ranks. She is a fluent speaker, and her voice has ever been raised in the causes of freedom and of philanthropy. She is closely identified with the Woman's Relief Corps, the Soldiers' Ladies' Aid Society, and was the in-

corporator of a charitable organization known as the Ladies' Lyceum Union. Her work has been wide and varied, and she has been an active member of the following named organizations: Keystone Chapter, No. 18, Order of the Eastern Star; Improved Order of Red Men, Degree of Pocahontas; Women's Auxiliary Board to the Scots' Charitable Society; Charles Russell Lowell Relief Corps, No. 28; Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts; Women's Charity Club; the Progressive Fraternity; Mary Washington Lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah; Garret A. Hobart Assembly, No. 383, R. S. G. F.

At her summer home in Maine numbers of poor, over-worked people have been cheered and helped by all the comforts that a good hostess can furnish, and thus enabled at the close of vacation to resume their work with renewed courage and more faith in human nature. For the past fourteen years she has held annually a May Festival, in which from two hundred to three hundred and fifty children have participated, the proceeds being expended in charity. This festival has come to be one of Boston's yearly attractions, looked forward to by many as a charming entertainment with a worthy cause for its object. For a long time Mrs. Butler's efforts were ably seconded by her husband, William S. Butler, one of the successful merchants of Boston. Mr. Butler died in 1898, and many a poor family felt they had lost a friend.

Mrs. Butler is a Spiritualist, and is one of the most successful clairvoyant physicians in the country, but has not permitted herself to become in any way bigoted or narrow-minded. When her attention has been called to persons needing assistance, she has not considered whether they were Protestant or Catholic, Jew or Gentile, but has ever been ready to help. In her own words, "I don't care whether people are black or white, blameless or blameworthy. If they are cold, I must warm them; if they are hungry, I must feed them. They are all God's children." This sentiment is typical of her. Large of heart, sympathetic in nature, frank, fearless, and outspoken, she is emphatically a type of the "new woman" that will be blessed by the coming generation.

MARIA MITCHELL, Ph.D., LL.D.—Maria Mitchell, astronomer of world-wide fame, discoverer of a comet in 1847, and for more than twenty years a member of the faculty of Vassar College, was a native of Nantucket. Born August 1, 1818, the third child of William and Lydia (Coleman) Mitchell, she grew to womanhood in her island home, where she long remained an inhabitant, on every clear evening repairing to the observatory on the roof of the house to sweep the heavens with a telescope.

On the paternal side she was grand-daughter of Peleg, Sr., and Lydia (Cartwright) Mitchell, and on the maternal side grand-daughter of Andrew Coleman, who was a great-grandson of John and Joanna (Folger) Coleman. This remote ancestress, Joanna, was a daughter of Peter Folger and sister to Abiah Folger, who married Josiah Franklin and was the mother of the illustrious Benjamin Franklin. Peter Folger emigrated from Norwich, England, in the seventeenth century, and in 1663 settled in Nantucket, where he became a citizen of prominence, being a teacher, surveyor, clerk of the court and recorder, and "the scholar of the community."

Of Richard¹ Mitchell, who came from the Isle of Wight and was the progenitor of the Nantucket family of this name, Maria was a descendant in the sixth generation, the ancestral line being: Richard,¹ who married Mary Wood; Richard,² born in 1686, who married Elizabeth Tripp; Richard,³ who married Mary Starbuck; Peleg,⁴ who married Lydia Cartwright; and William,⁵ the father above mentioned, who married Lydia Coleman.

William Mitchell and his wife belonged to the Society of Friends. Mr. Mitchell was a man of scholarly tastes and attainments, a teacher by profession, afterward cashier of a bank. He served as a member of the State Senate, as one of Governor Briggs's Council, and for a long time as one of the overseers of Harvard College. His favorite science was astronomy.

Maria Mitchell in her early years attended schools—first public and then private schools—taught successively by her father and the Rev. Cyrus Peirce, an educator of high repute, best

known in later days as the first principal of the first normal school in New England.

At the age of sixteen Miss Mitchell became assistant in Mr. Peirce's school in Nantucket. This was succeeded for a time by a private school of her own; and after that she served for nearly twenty years as librarian of the Nantucket Athenæum, doing much to direct the taste in literature of the Nantucket youth of the period. She herself, as stated by her sister, Phebe Mitchell Kendall, compiler of her "Life, Letters, and Journals," which is the source of the information that follows, was an inveterate reader.

The original investigations in astronomy, pursued by her with ardor from girlhood up to the time of her professorship, had for their most notable result the discovery on October 1, 1847, of a telescopic comet. For this discovery she received in 1849 from King Frederic VII. of Denmark the gold medal which had been offered by his father, Frederic VI., in 1831. For nineteen years she acted as computer for the American Nautical Almanac. In 1865 she accepted the chair of astronomy at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., becoming also director of the observatory. From this time on until her resignation at Vassar in January, 1888, on account of failing health, she was an important factor in the movement for the higher education of women, a work into which "she threw herself, heart and soul," for its sake giving up "in a great measure her scientific life." Her father, with whom after her mother's death she had lived in Lynn, spent four happy years with her at Vassar, his death occurring in 1869. Although Professor Mitchell's resignation was not accepted, she declined the offer of a permanent home at Vassar, and returned to Lynn, where she died June 28, 1889.

She was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; the New England Women's Club; the New York Sorosis; and the Association for the Advancement of Women, of which she was the president in 1875 and 1876. Referring to the two annual congresses of the Association held during her official term, one of its founders says of Miss

Mitchell: "She is remembered with especial affection by those who were with her on these occasions. Her tact and ability as a presiding officer were remarkable, and her judgment regarding the matter to be presented to the public was very valuable. At the congress held in Philadelphia in the centennial year it was desired by some that the meeting should be opened with prayer. Miss Mitchell decided, to the general content of the assembly, that a few minutes should be devoted to the silent prayer of the Friends."

She was three times the recipient of honorary degrees, the third being the LL.D. conferred by Columbia College in 1887.

She made two trips abroad, the second in the summer of 1873, when she went to Russia, visiting St. Petersburg and other cities and the government observatory at Pultowa. While a true lover of her own country as pre-eminently the land of freedom and self-government, she looked for and saw the good in other lands. As she expressed it: "We travel to learn; and I have never been in any country where they did not do something better than we do it, think some thoughts better than we think, catch some inspiration from heights above our own—as in the art of Italy, the learning of England, the philosophy of Germany."

Her faith in the coming woman led her to write, "When the American girl carries her energy into the great questions of humanity, into the practical problems of life, when she takes home to her heart the interests of education, of government, of religion, what may not be hoped for our country!"

M. H. G.

ELIZABETH HELENA SOULE, a teacher of dramatic art, was born in Pownal, Me., being the daughter of Daniel and Mary True (Merrill) Soule. Her father is said to have been a lineal descendant of George Soule, who came in the "Mayflower" in 1620, also a descendant of the Rev. John Wheelwright, an English divine who came to this country a few years later, and who founded the town of Exeter, N.H.

The Soule line of descent, partially verified,

has been thus given: George¹ Soule, "Mayflower" pilgrim, 1620, married Mary Becket, who came in the "Anne" in 1621. John² Soule married in 1678 Esther, daughter of Samuel Nash and widow of Samuel Sampson, who was killed in King Philip's War. She was John Soule's second wife. Moses³ Soule, born 1684, died 1751. Barnabus,⁴ born 1707, married 1737 Jane Bradbury, daughter of Jacob⁵ Bradbury (William², Thomas¹) and wife, Elizabeth Stockman. (William² Bradbury married Rebecca Wheelwright, daughter of the Rev. John Wheelwright.) Moses³ Soule, born 1738, married Nancy Hewes in 1760. John⁶ Soule married Lois Carter. Daniel⁷ Soule married Mary True Merrill, they being the parents of Elizabeth Helena⁸ Soule.

According to a statement appearing as a quotation in a brief genealogy, the Merrills (from whom Miss Soule is descended through her mother) are sprung from the Huguenot family of De Merle, who escaped from France to England after St. Bartholomew's day, 1572.

Mrs. Soule's maternal line is given on private authority as follows: John and Nathaniel Merrill came from Salisbury, County Wilts, England, and settled at Newbury, Mass., early in 1635, being among the first settlers of that town. Nathaniel married Susannah Wilterton. He died in March, 1654-5. His widow married a second husband, named Jordan. Abel² Merrill, born in 1644, married Priscilla Chase in 1671. James³ Merrill, born January 27, 1689, married about 1715 at Newbury, Mass., Mary Adams, daughter of Sergeant Abraham and Mary Pettingil Adams. She was born January 16, 1692. They moved to Falmouth, Me., about 1738, and he died in 1758. Humphrey⁴ Merrill, born January 18, 1718, married Betty Merrill, of North Yarmouth, Me., August 29, 1741. He died January 1, 1815. Nathaniel⁵ Merrill, son of Humphrey, married first in 1775 Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Timothy and Margaret Davis. His second wife was Judith Brackett. Nathaniel⁶ Merrill married Hannah True. Mary True Merrill, daughter of Nathaniel Merrill, married Daniel Soule, father of Elizabeth Helena Soule.

Miss Soule received her education at Westbrook Seminary, a noted Maine school, and

in Boston, where she attended the New England Conservatory of Music, devoting herself to the study of oratory. After her graduation she studied with Professors Lewis B. Monroe, Robert R. Raymond, Alexander Graham Bell, James E. Murdock, James Steele Mar, and others. She aimed to obtain the best method from each one of these eminent instructors. Meanwhile she served for a few years as principal of the Franklin Evening School. That position she resigned at length for one that appealed to her more earnestly—namely, the specialty for which she had fitted herself, the teaching and demonstrating of elocution and dramatic art.

She refused many flattering offers to enter the theatrical profession, preferring to work along individual lines. She has been much before the public, however, as a dramatic reader, and for several seasons was at the head of the Soule Dramatic Company, which gave entertainments throughout the New England States and Canada. She has given much time and thought to the study of Shakespeare, and has won success as an exponent of Shakespeare's women.

She has several times presented the "Merchant of Venice," essaying herself the part of Portia, with her pupils impersonating the other characters, the production receiving high encomiums from eminent critics.

Many of her pupils are filling important positions upon the professional stage. Physical culture is always a part of her work as a teacher, and those who have been instructed by her are adepts in the harmony of movement which makes the art that conceals art.

Miss Soule has also accomplished excellent work as an organizer and leader of Shakespearean and other literary clubs.

She has recently entered the lecture field, for which her previous work has especially fitted her. The subjects of her lectures are "Mere Man and Mere Woman," an entertaining, humorous social study, "The Yellowstone Park," "The Grand Cañon and Salt Lake City and the Mormons." Her eloquent descriptions are brightened throughout by frequent sallies of wit.

The present summer of 1904 she is spending

in travel abroad for the purpose of studying the methods of the London and Paris schools of dramatic art and of obtaining additional material for lectures.

Miss Soule is a member of the First Universalist Church of Boston, and is an enthusiastic leader in the work of the Sunday-school. She is a member of the Daughters of Maine Club and an honorary member of the Boston Proof-readers' Association.

MARY F. EASTMAN was born in Lowell, Mass. She was the third child of Gardner K. and Mary F. Eastman. Two brothers had died in childhood. A sister, Helen Eastman, who was two years younger than herself, and who was her lifelong companion, died in 1902.

The Eastman and Flanders families, from which Miss Eastman sprang, were both of English origin. Their early representatives in this country were among the sturdy pioneers who settled at Salisbury, Mass., about 1640. The earliest ancestor in America, on one side, was Rodger Eastman; on the other, Stephen Flanders.

As noted by the author of "The History and Genealogy of the Eastman Family in America," Mr. Guy S. Rix, of Concord, N.H., "Rodger Eastman and the other first settlers in Salisbury and adjoining towns were Puritans; and under the tyranny of the Tudors and Stuarts many left their native country to enjoy civil and religious liberty."

The immediate ancestor of Rodger Eastman was John Eastman, of Romsey, County Southampton, England, whose will was proved in 1602. A noteworthy fact in the otherwise conservative will of three hundred years ago is that his wife Anne is appointed by him residuary legatee and executrix. Considering the very limited amount of education available to women in those days, especially in matters of business, the trust would seem to mark her as a woman of superior education as well as of practical ability.

While the descendants of Rodger Eastman and his associates were becoming "townsmen," "commoners," "freemen," and legislators—

sturdy workers and men of affairs as well—at intervals the lurid light of conflict illumined their sky. By a wily foe their houses were set in flames, women carried into captivity, and families scattered.

When a son of Rodger Eastman died, in administration of his estate "his brother was appointed guardian of his only son and of his mother Deborah, who was then in captivity to the Indians." Yet a valorous spirit possessed them, and the settlement began to extend into Connecticut, along the sea-coast, and, in the third generation, up the Merrimac valley.

Captain Ebenezer Eastman was the first settler of Concord, N.H. He was a man of resolute courage, and had six sturdy sons. As he had also considerable property, he soon became "the strong man of the town." It is of interest to note that from this simple Salisbury stock came the intellectual acumen of Daniel Webster and the spiritual vision of John G. Whittier.

Daniel Webster was born at Salisbury, N.H., 1782. He was the second son of a small farmer and justice of the county court, Ebenezer Webster. His mother was Abigail Eastman, fifth in line of descent from Rodger Eastman, original settler, ancestor of the subject of this sketch.

Fifth in the line of descent from Stephen Flanders, "original settler" at Salisbury, Mass., was James Flanders, Esq., of Warner, N.H., who was Miss Eastman's great-grandfather. He was a prominent citizen, and represented his constituency in the House and Senate of New Hampshire for twenty-four consecutive years. His loyalty to conviction appears in the fact that at one period he refused to take the oath of office to support the Constitution unless he could add the words "except in so far as it recognizes human slavery." This tied the legislative body up in a debate which lasted three days, at the end of which time he was allowed to take his seat.

The same quality conspicuous in James appears in his son Philip, the maternal grandfather of Miss Eastman.

He was a farmer, and was the father of sixteen children. He was held in the highest



MARY F. EASTMAN

esteem for his sterling qualities. Like most worthy citizens of the period, he was a member of the Orthodox Congregational church; but, having read reports of the doctrines preached in England by John Murray, he pondered over the new faith, and finally went into his regular church prayer-meeting and said, "Brethren, I have seen a great light." He then stated the new belief of the so-called "Universalists," that a loving God would, in his own good time, bring back all sinners to himself; and he added, "I have reflected upon it, and I think it may be true." The shock to his fellow church members, that so good a man should thus depart from the faith of his fathers, was very great. At his funeral, in the presence of the twelve surviving children, the minister extolled his virtues, but said, "We don't know where Major Flanders has gone." Miss Eastman's mother, one of the younger of the twelve, remembers the shock which fell upon them at such a decree. On the next Sunday, however, in a funeral discourse, the same minister said, referring to the fact that Mr. Flanders was member-elect of the New Hampshire Legislature, "Brother Flanders will not represent us in the courts of earth, but we know that he represents us in the courts of heaven."

The simple trust which characterized the father descended to all but one of his many children, and the courage of conviction seems to have done so likewise, so that succeeding generations have rejoiced in any light which broke for them from the clouds of error, and, like him, they "were not disobedient to the heavenly vision."

In reading the history of the persecutions our Puritan ancestors inflicted on Quakers, Baptists, and others who did not conform to the strict rules of the standing order, one cannot help hoping that one's own kindred were superior to the delusions and exempt from the antagonisms to other faiths than their own that marked our Puritan ancestors. Miss Eastman finds in Hoyt's "Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury" something confirmatory of her hopes as to her own forbears in the report of a famous witch case:—

Thomas Bradbury was one of the most prominent citizens of Salisbury—town clerk, school-

master, Representative in General Court for a number of years, associate judge, etc. Most of the ancient records of Salisbury and many of the county were written by him. He died in 1694. Two years earlier Mrs. Bradbury, his wife, was tried for witchcraft and ably and courageously defended by Major Robert Pike. She was condemned, but not executed. A petition was presented in favor of Mrs. Bradbury with eighty-seven signers, one of whom was an ancestor of John G. Whitier, and ten of whom were Eastmans male and female.

The father of Mary F. Eastman, Gardner Kimball Eastman, was born in Boscawen, now Webster, N.H. The "Genealogy of the Eastman Family in America," by Guy S. Rix, says he was called "Bonus." Her mother, Mary Flanders, was born in Warner, N.H., the daughter of Philip Flanders, one of the sixteen previously mentioned in this sketch. She was an earnest student, and on one occasion appealed to an older cousin and her brother to clear the mysteries she found in studying interest and "the rule of three." They replied that they were ashamed of a girl that wanted to study interest. She became a successful teacher, and, if not the first, she was among the first to be thought competent to teach and control the tall youth of a winter school in her native town. Her later teaching was in Charlestown and Somerville, Mass.

Shortly after her marriage to Mr. Eastman they came to the young city of Lowell, where their four children were born, and where Mr. Eastman passed a long business career. He also represented his constituency in the Massachusetts Legislature in his younger years, but later was too avowed an abolitionist to represent any party of the time.

In speaking of her home life Miss Eastman says: "In our home, while we lived in the practical and real, we lived also in the ideal. We lived in a quiet way, but in the most progressive ideas and leading movements of the time. I think of nothing which marks the advanced thought and outreach of our later times which my mother's thought and desire did not foreshadow, except the great work of organization, especially that among women,

which characterizes our period. By all that thought is "advanced," it tends to isolation: and those who in the middle half of the last century were avowedly of the anti-slavery and religiously unorthodox type were in so far accounted peculiar people.

"I well recall that, when a little girl, the wonder to me was that, while our associates went only to fine halls, where were music and gayety, we children were taken up into 'strange halls in second stories, where few and mostly elderly people were gathered, to listen to sad tales of oppressed peoples far away, where once I recall the speaker, William Lloyd Garrison, who stood on steps from which he told us that men, women, and children had been sold like cattle. In later years I looked back upon these meetings and knew that the 'upper chambers' in which master spirits are called to meet their disciples were not all in the far-back centuries, and that I had been privileged to look into a face illumined by the Christ spirit."

In the prevalence of organization to-day, notably that of women, all this is correcting itself and working for the advancement of humanity to a degree far beyond our ken.

"My parents were Universalists, but were not church members. As president of the one sociological movement of the church at the time, the ladies' sewing society, my mother was asked why she and my father did not join the church. Her reply was, "Do I not work as cordially with you as if I did?" Being farther pressed, she said, "To-day I am with you in your fundamental beliefs, but I don't know where I shall be to-morrow. There is much yet to learn, and I am mentally and spiritually on the march, and, if I join you, you will want to hold me back; so I must be free of any bonds, that I may follow my leading without hindrance." Later on, however, she with a very few women friends formed an organization for discussion or formal debate of the leading questions of the day. So far as I can ascertain, this was the first organization of the sort in the city of Lowell.

My sister and I were the younger members. My sister was of an artistic temperament and a deep spiritual nature. While self-distrustful

to shyness, a strong dramatic instinct had its way, and drew her first upon the platform as a reader, by preference of Shakespeare, where she was received with distinguished favor. She one day surprised the family by saying, "I shall never do justice to the author, the art, or even to myself, until I can lose myself in a single character." This finally led to some months' study under W. H. Sedley Smith, of the Boston Museum, and her début under Manager Ellsler, in Cleveland, Ohio, in the part of Juliet, and an offer of a week's engagement in the parts of Parthenia, Bianca, Evadne, and Juliet, which followed her début in Boston. William Warren, who observed her critically from the floor, said to her friends: "Anything I can do for that young lady I am ready to do. She will succeed." And she did. But, alas, her delicate constitution seemed to be threatened by the strain inseparable from her strenuous art; and, to allay the anxiety of her mother, she surrendered this art, to which every instinct of her nature called her, as she would have buried a lost love. She died in 1902. In connection with this beautiful life Miss Eastman says:—

"I count it first of all chiefest of felicities
To have a spirit poised, and calm, and whole,
And next in order of felicities
I hold it to have walked with such a soul."

Miss Eastman's education in earlier girlhood was received mainly in the public schools of Lowell, whose limitations were supplemented at the same time by instruction in private classes in drawing, painting, horseback riding, dancing, and later in the Lewis gymnastics. The public course ended with the excellent high school.

So far as careful investigation by Miss Eastman could go some years since, she concluded that to Lowell belongs the honor of being the first city in the whole country to open a high school for girls as well as boys. General Benjamin F. Butler was of the first class, and well remembered Miss Eastman as his one girl classmate, of whom he kept track for some time.

It was with poignant grief to the family of Miss Eastman, as well as to herself, that, when the high school course of instruction ended,

Harvard and other colleges that welcomed the boy graduates barred their doors against girls. Therefore the unfortunate girl was compelled to accept the resources of a seminary for young ladies.

An eager desire for the most fundamental mental training obtainable by girls led her, on the advice of a favorite teacher, to enter a State Normal School at West Newton. There she found what she sought as to quality of instruction. This pledged her to the work of teaching, which was altogether congenial to her. Directly after graduating, she was invited to take charge of the high school at South Brookfield, Mass. After two years she accepted a position in the Boston High and Normal School, where she remained several years.

When Antioch College in Ohio opened, under the leadership of the great educator and statesman, Horace Mann, he urged Miss Eastman and a classmate at the normal school to enter as pupils. Notwithstanding their high esteem for Horace Mann, the parents of Miss Eastman felt that Ohio was too far away. After she had become a teacher, President Mann invited her to come as instructor in the preparatory classes of the college, and she went to a most interesting work, with mature pupils, most of them by many years her seniors. She had a class of very interesting and loyal students. Here she remained till near the close of Horace Mann's noble life.

Antioch, like Oberlin, which preceded it, opened its doors, without restriction of race or sex, something hitherto unprecedented in history. But while Oberlin gave to women a modified course, presuming, it seems, on only limited capacity in the female brain, or limited need that the sex should be much educated, Antioch, grown bolder and wiser, and with Horace Mann at its head, offered the same curriculum to all.

Says President George L. Cary, professor at Antioch and later President of the Meadville Theological School, "In the light of the experience of the last forty years it need hardly be said that the women who responded to this welcome needed to have no concession made to their imagined inferiority."

He finely depicts Mr. Mann in these words:

"The most striking characteristic of Mr. Mann's nature was his ethical passion. . . . To feel that a thing was right, either for himself or others, was a challenge to its performance or to its earnest defence, if nothing else was possible, which he never allowed to go unheeded."

To a young teacher, close association with so noble a nature as Horace Mann, and with those his fine instinct drew around him, may well be counted high privilege. Miss Eastman counts especially, among the many recognitions which she has so generously and so gratefully received, one from President Horace Mann, made shortly after her withdrawal from Antioch College:

Minister Sarmiento, Representative of Buenos Ayres to the United States, advised President Mann of the desire of his government to improve its schools by the introduction of the most approved methods in use in the United States. He also asked him to suggest a suitable person to conduct such a work. President Mann wrote to Miss Eastman, to ask if she would meet Minister Sarmiento to consider with him the undertaking of such a work. Miss Eastman felt, however, that more maturity and wider experience than she possessed at the age of twenty-five were required, unless a considerable time could be allowed for due preparation; nor would her family consent to the wide separation involved in her going so far from home.

On returning to Lowell, she was given charge of the girls' department of the high school, numbering about two hundred pupils. After several years in this position she was invited to Meadville, Pa., as principal of a young ladies' seminary, endowed by the benefactions of the esteemed Huidekoper family. During seven years of her stay here she was the happy sharer of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Huidekoper. One evening at a reception at the Unitarian Divinity School a group fell into a conversation which led to some consideration of woman suffrage. After the party was over, the students met, and voted to invite Miss Eastman to give her views on the subject more fully in their chapel, and appointed a committee to extend the invitation. A fine audience gathered, and this was her first public address.

On returning to Massachusetts she was invited by Mrs. Lucy Stone to deliver the address in New England. This inaugurated a work of many years throughout the country and its adjacent provinces that was prosecuted from the platform and occasionally from the pulpit. This work proved of the deepest interest to Miss Eastman, and, judging from the unanimous tone of audiences and press, her listeners found it no less so. It soon became an open question with her whether to abandon the congenial educational work for that of the platform. She reminded her mother, who was naturally chary of her daughter's reputation, that in advocating an unpopular cause she should pass out of the accustomed sphere of general sympathy and probably meet criticism and even misrepresentation, and asked her if she could bear it. Her mother felt most keenly the need of service along the line of the new departure, and replied, in the brave spirit of the mother of the Gracchi, "It will be hard, but I can endure even that better than I can bear to have you reach my age and feel, as I do, that I have seen all my life the great harm to both men and women which this non-representation of women works, and yet have done nothing to correct it." In this the mother was mistaken, for within the limits of a private sphere she had valorously and with rare influence championed the cause of equal rights and opportunities, in which she had the sympathy of her husband. The world was kinder to her daughter than she had dared hope, for these heroic souls, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Mrs. Livermore, and their cotemporary peers, with a dignity and a sweetness befitting their cause, turned the sharpest point of their opponents' steel.

From the platform she spoke along the lines of reform in way of "Equal Suffrage," "Progress in the Aims and Methods of Education," "Rights and Wrongs of the Indians," "Duties of Government," "Literature," "Travel," and other miscellaneous topics.

Miss Eastman could scarcely have received more encouragement than she did in her public career, whether from her audiences, the press, or from the leaders of thought throughout the

country. Her arguments were always logical and given with candor. That she had the faculty of captivating her audience is abundantly shown, but it was accomplished by no meretricious arts or display.

The *Lawrence American* said, "Miss Eastman's address displayed the thinking, philosophic power of analysis of John Stuart Mill, while the earnestness of her manner proved clearly the earnestness of her sentiments."

The *St. Louis Globe* said: "Miss Howe addresses you. Miss Eastman talks to you. With a subtle and effective sarcasm she laughs you out of your prejudices. She reasons with you. With an eloquence that stirs your blood, she rouses you from your apathy; and, having said all this and much more, she leaves the platform, while the audience applauds her to the echo."

The Pittsburg correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* said: "Miss Eastman is undoubtedly one of the largest-brained women in America. A clear, logical thinker and a woman of scholarly training, she has thought out for herself the questions with which she deals, and she hits the nail on the head every time."

"I did not say she was a 'grave woman': she is one of the brightest, merriest women alive. I said she was a *grand* woman, and I'd like to say it again."

Colonel T. W. Higginson, in an article on "How to Speak," after expressing the great delight to his ear of listening to a perfectly distinct and clear-cut utterance, says, "If you wish to know what I mean by a clear and satisfactory utterance, go to hear Miss Eastman speak." Again he says: "She is a thinker, not a mere agitator. She always has something fresh to say, and her talk is up to the day."

Wendell Phillips, after listening to one of her speeches, commented on her "words of eminent wisdom."

Mrs. Howe contributes her word for the publishers of this book: "Miss Eastman is a woman of superior culture and ability, eloquent with pen and tongue. Her interest in public questions has made her gifts available for the benefit of the community in which she has long had her home. She has always been an ardent

advocate of woman suffrage. She was a valued officer of the Association for the Advancement of Women, a pioneer company whose wide-spread labors did much to render possible the general federation of women's clubs, which now embraces every State in the Union."

Of Miss Eastman's success in the pulpit let Robert Collyer speak, in the spirit of many another:—

DEAR MISS EASTMAN:

I want to thank you for the sermon you preached in Unity the other Sunday. It went to the heart of the whole congregation. I have not spoken to a man or a woman who is not of my mind—that it was one of the best sermons we have ever heard about the immortal life. Permit me to say, too, that I believe you can do great good as a preacher of the eternal truth; and I trust you will give this no secondary place in your life, but will think of the pulpit as your true place. I am sure you will be welcome.

Miss Frances Willard wrote her after one of her speeches made in Illinois:—

MY DEAR MARY:

Our good Dr. Jutkins, who has just called, says he heard you with great pleasure in Lexington, Ky., years ago, and that "your brightness was not worn like a jewel on a dark garment, but encompassed you like a luminous atmosphere."

Isn't that a nice one? Too good to keep.

Ever thine,

FRANCES.

Of herself Miss Eastman says, looking back over her past life and writing in the retirement of her pleasant home in Tewksbury, Mass.: "I seem to myself to have lived a life very like that of other New England girls and women, to whom came fortunate parentage, neither poverty nor riches, and, being of New England birth, the best opportunities the world had to offer to its daughters in the way of education and association, albeit, in view of the exclusion of my sex from its colleges, but a tithe of the education which the eager girl of that period hungered for. . . . When some one asked me recently where I got my education, with the colleges closed against me, I ought to have said, 'At home.'"

That her life has been one of large and powerful influence, especially in connection with work for the advancement of woman,

those familiar with her career best know; and those who have been privileged to meet her in these later years best know in what high degree she retains her powers of thought and clear, forceful expression, and that natural charm of manner that has always been one of her most noticeable characteristics.

GERTRUDE QUINLAN, actress, was born in Boston, Mass., February 23, 1880. She is a daughter of Michael Charles and Ellen (Barret) Quinlan and the fifth in a family of seven girls.

Michael C. Quinlan, her father, was a school-master in Ireland, his native country. Since he came to the United States and settled in Boston, he has lived in retirement, engaging in no active occupation.

Miss Quinlan was graduated at the Franklin Grammar School in Boston in 1892, and during the school year of 1893 she attended the Girls' High School in that city. From the age of four years she has sung in various church and charity concerts, and, knowing that she possessed a natural and exceptional soprano voice, she determined in her early years to cultivate that gift and make it her means of livelihood, whether it did or did not win her a reputation in the operatic world.

Handicapped at the outset by a lack of means to pay for the training necessary to the most perfect voice and the added difficulty of overcoming the prejudices of father and mother, not to mention other relations, who held certain rigid opinions about a public career, and that career the stage, for one of their own kin, Miss Quinlan at twenty-three years of age is a striking example of what may be accomplished by determined effort of will. Having finally gained the reluctant consent of her parents, with her mind centred upon a certain goal, she entered the chorus of the Castle Square Opera Company, singing at the Castle Square Theatre, Boston, in May, 1895. She remained there one year, entering into the hard work of learning the score of a new opera each week, and rehearsing one for the following week, while singing in two performances daily, with such courage and enthusiasm that

she was very often taken from the chorus and given some small part, only one or two lines, yet an honor for a girl not sixteen and with only a few months' experience.

In May, 1896, she accompanied the Castle Square Opera Company to Philadelphia, and sang with them at the Grand Opera House for a year and a half. While there she became understudy to Miss Clara Lane, and was often called upon to sing her rôles without so much as a rehearsal to give herself confidence.

Miss Quinlan's first appearance in New York was at the American Theatre, January 17, 1898, in "The Lily of Killarney," taking the part of Anne Shute. During the following summer she played one of the two principals in "Red, White, and Blue," a war drama, with Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, creating the character of Hetty Hall, a little American girl, the company making a tour of the small cities around New York.

This was followed by "Shenandoah" at the Academy of Music, where she characterized Junie Buckthorne, the General's daughter, until in the summer of 1901 she rejoined the Castle Square Opera Company at the Studebaker Theatre in Chicago, Ill. She sang in Chicago two seasons.

Miss Quinlan has sung in over one hundred and twenty-five operas, and has played all the principal soubrette parts in the same. She made her first distinct success as Broni Slava in the "Beggar Student," and became an especial favorite as Pitti Sing in the "Mikado" while in Chicago. She is also a piquant *comédienne*, and with her pretty voice and pleasing stage manner has made astonishing progress toward marked fame since her appearance in the comic opera, "Tarantella," as Junie, in 1901.

The next year she was given the part of Annette in the cast of "King Dodo," and during the season of 1902-1903 she pleased every one as Chiquita at the Tremont Theatre in Boston and Wallack's Theatre, New York.

She has always been under the management of the Castle Square Opera Company, and has rendered them several important services, which naturally advanced her in their estimation and in her profession.

Once in Philadelphia, while "The Princess Bonnie" was being sung, Kitty Clover lost her voice in a most unexpected manner, and could not sing a note. Miss Quinlan immediately grasped the situation, and, although in student costume, came to the front of the stage, and, placing her arms around the voiceless songstress, sang the solo, transposing the words to give proper meaning to her rendition. Another time, in "Mignon," the prima donna, who sang the part of Filina, did not answer her cue, and after a hurried search could not be found. Miss Quinlan stepped into the gap, singing the lines to perfection, and again saved the evening. This latter act proved to be her emancipation from the chorus.

Miss Quinlan is not a member of any societies or clubs, but a most devoted parishioner of the Roman Catholic church. Her voice has had constant care and cultivation since the day she first entered the chorus. It has been trained under Franklyn Smith, of Boston, Mr. Frederic Bruegger, of Chicago, and Mr. Karl Brenneman, of New York.

CLARA MARCELLE GREENE (Mrs. Wyer Greene), author, a native of the Pine Tree State, residing in Portland, was born in Bucksport, and was there reared and educated, being successively pupil and teacher in the seminary at that place. From childhood she has been a lover of books, and many a student acknowledges a debt of gratitude to her for her wise advice and direction as to their choice of books. She relinquished the cares of the school-room when she became the wife of a Portland merchant, Mr. Wyer Greene, and has since resided in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Greene have a son and daughter, the latter a fine musician. For a number of years there have appeared in several magazines stories and verses from Mrs. Greene's pen that show marked talent. A volume of her poems, published a few years ago, was received with favor. Her health, never robust, has, however, at times made literary work impossible for her. Mrs. Greene is a member of some of the literary clubs in Port-

land, and numbers among her acquaintance several prominent New England authors. The poet Whittier spoke favorably of her talent. A Christmas story entitled "The Children," published in *Christian Work*, 1902, and a serial illustrating the laws governing a wife's dower, which was run in the *Portland Transcript* several years ago, show with what fine sympathy she understands the inner nature of women and children, and with what nicety she depicts their individual traits of character.

HARRIET STANLEY LAMBARD, of Augusta, Me., well known for her connection with philanthropic work, was born in that city, April 24, 1837. Her father, George Washington Stanley, was a native of Attleboro, Mass., but spent most of his life in Augusta. Her mother, in maidenhood Mary Dearborn, was a native of Winthrop, Me.

Harriet Stanley, as a child, was a pupil in private schools of Augusta, going later to Boston and Belmont for further training. When in her teens she attended the Congregational Female Academy in Augusta. Although her family were Unitarians, she became an interested attendant of the Episcopal church, at the age of eighteen joining St. Mark's, of which she is still an active member. In 1884 she was married to Thomas Lambard. Mr. Lambard died in 1892. Since his death Mrs. Lambard has resided at her home on Winthrop Street, having as members of her household a niece and nephew. She enjoys society, but does not care for clubs. Much of her time is given to travel. She is fond of journeying in her own country, and claims that not for scenery, health, or pleasure need the American go abroad.

Since the establishment of the Old Ladies' Home in Augusta, Mrs. Lambard has been on its Board of Managers, and she is now holding the office of Vice-President. When Augusta's City Hospital was incorporated, and the Hospital Aid Society was formed, Mrs. Lambard was elected President. In that capacity she faithfully served until 1901, when she resigned. As a willing helper and most generous donor, her name will always be associated with the

institution. In its few years of existence this hospital, at the State capital, has a record that places it among the most useful and most admirably conducted institutions of its kind in the State. When it was first opened, in 1897, the work was carried on in a rented building, but in 1900 the closing of the Girls' School at St. Catherine's Hall gave the directors an opportunity to purchase a building well adapted to hospital requirements. "It is a large and noble-looking structure, built in the beautiful old colonial style of architecture, and situated on an elevation, which secures not only the sanitary advantages that come from perfect drainage, but sunshine and pure air." It commands a superb view of the Kennebec valley, and is an ideal home for the sick. Its equipments are all modern and first-class, the staff able and the directors may well claim that "there is not a hospital in the country that is conducted on broader lines or with a more sincere desire to meet fully and fairly all possible needs of the public it serves."

LILLIAN NORTON (Madame Nordica) was born in Farmington, Me., December 12, 1857, the daughter of Edwin and Amanda E. (Allen) Norton. Her maternal grandfather, the Rev. John Allen, was known everywhere as "Camp-meeting John," such gatherings, in several hundred of which he took part, having a peculiar charm for him. He was an interesting and original preacher, and was distinguished for his wit and ready repartee. He served as chaplain in the Maine House of Representatives in 1879 and 1881. Madame Nordica's mother was a woman of broad intelligence and marked executive ability, Christian graces adorning her character.

As a bit of old New England history it is interesting to note that Nordica's great-grandfather, Nathaniel Hersey, was in 1777 taxed for his "faculty," with four other citizens of the town, who were regarded as possessing marked business capacity.

When Lillian Norton was but a child, her parents removed to Boston. She inherited from both father and mother a talent for music, and at the age of fifteen she began the culture

of her voice with Professor John O'Neil of Boston, continuing under his instruction until she went to Europe. In Milan, where she studied under San Giovanni, she was given her stage name of "Giglia Nordica," the Italian for "Northern lily." Under Giovanni's teaching she prepared herself for opera, making her début as Violetta in the opera of "Traviata." Her first engagement of importance was at St. Petersburg, where she sang for two seasons, achieving a brilliant reputation. From that city she went to Paris, where she appeared as Marguerite in "Faust," at the Grand Opera House. After singing there several months, she married Mr. Frederick A. Gower, and soon retired from the stage.

After Mr. Gower's death in 1884, she appeared again in opera at Covent Garden, London, and in all the principal opera houses of Europe and America. Up to this time Nordica had confined herself to French and Italian rôles, but during a visit to Bayreuth in 1893 she was asked to create the rôle of Elsa in "Lohengrin," and, learning the German language in five months, made her appearance at the end of that time. She elicited much enthusiasm, and it was a season of triumph. Her répertoire now embraces forty operas and all the standard oratorios. She is best known in Wagnerian parts. In the United States she has appeared in grand opera several seasons.

She speaks fluently all the languages in which she sings. Personally she is a woman of much charm and magnetism, as well as beauty. She has a gracious manner, and is especially loyal to her old friends.

She married a few years ago Herr Zoltan Döme.

She takes an interest in her native State, and from time to time visits her birthplace.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BRIDGES LEE, for some twelve years or more, until her death on December 24, 1903, a resident of Auburn, Me., was born, brought up, and educated in New York City, being a daughter of Charles and Harriet (Hervey) Bridges. On September 11, 1866, she married Stephen Lee, and subsequently resided

at different times until 1890 in New York and Brooklyn. The family then removed to Auburn, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee had two children, Herbert Stephen and Edith Emma, both born in Brooklyn, N.Y. Mrs. Lee was a member of the Congregational church. She was a director in the Women's Christian Association and the Social Settlement, and took an active interest in the philanthropic work in which these organizations are engaged. She served acceptably as president of the Auburn Art Club and of two literary societies, Sorosis and the Literary Union of Lewiston and Auburn.

MARY ABBY FELTON WHITMARSH, PH.G.—While in Germany the woman druggist has been a familiar figure for years, in America she is an exceptional person. To one woman who chose this vocation a large share of success has come, and it will be interesting to glance at her history. Her maiden name was Mary Abby Felton Stiles. In 1873 she became the wife of Daniel Webster Whitmarsh, of Middleboro, Mass.

She was born in Barre, Worcester County, Mass., August 22, 1853, the daughter of Joseph Henry and Mary Amelia (Felton) Stiles. Her father, a native of Worcester, Mass., died in 1862. He was the son of Henry and Avis (Williams) Stiles and a lineal descendant, seventh generation, of Robert¹ Stiles, of Rowley Village (now Boxford, Mass.), who married in 1660 Elizabeth, daughter of John¹ Frye, of Andover. From Robert¹ and Elizabeth the line continued through Timothy² and Hannah (Foster) Stiles; Jacob³ and Sarah (Hartwell) Stiles, of Lunenburg; Captain Jeremiah⁴ and Mary (Sanger) Stiles, of Keene, N.H.; Jeremiah, Jr.,⁵ and Abigail (Bridge) Stiles, of Worcester; to their son Henry,⁶ above mentioned.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Whitmarsh were Nathaniel⁶ and Abigail H. (Bowker) Felton; and the Felton ancestry is traced back through Nathaniel,⁵ Nathaniel,⁴ Ebenezer,³ Nathaniel,² to Nathaniel¹ Felton, the immigrant progenitor, who came to Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1633, and who married Mary

Skelton, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Skelton, the first minister of Salem.

Mrs. Mary A. Stiles was for years a teacher. Her daughter, through her influence early interested in good reading, was educated in the schools of Barre (attending successively a district school and the high school) and at Pierce Academy in Middleboro (co-educational), then one of the leading secondary schools of New England.

Two subjects have always held Mrs. Whitmarsh's attention, natural history and materia medica. In studying the latter she grew more and more attracted toward that branch of science, and in the fall of 1896 she entered the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. After one year's hard study—the rules of the school necessitating four years' actual experience—Mrs. Whitmarsh decided that such experience should be in an establishment of her own. Accordingly she fitted up a new store with fine equipments at Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, to which during the ensuing year she gave her entire time and attention. In 1899 she resumed her studies, dividing her hours between school and her place of business. She was graduated in 1901, receiving her diploma for having satisfactorily finished the general course. Since that time she has been absorbed in her rapidly growing business. She is a popular woman in her community, and is alike respected for her ability and integrity.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitmarsh have always attended the Congregational church. For clubs she has no time, although in sympathy with their work; and her duties make her but an irregular attendant at the Daughters of Rebekah Lodge, of which she has been a member for several years. Mr. Whitmarsh is a skilled pattern-maker in iron work.

VINA BOYNTON PEAKES, of Boston, is an energetic business woman who has achieved success in the field of insurance. The necessity of earning her own livelihood came about through the death of her husband. After turning over in her own mind the few profitable occupations that offered honorable employment for women,

she decided upon insurance, and accordingly studied the methods employed by men in the presentation of that subject, striving in particular to acquire a direct and business-like manner. Her efforts were successful, and, step by step, she has advanced from her early beginnings until to-day she stands as one of the leading women insurance underwriters of Boston, which city, it may be said, has the only association of women underwriters in the world. Mrs. Peakes is an independent agent, not being connected with a women's department. She approves of the admission of women to all professions and all suitable lines of business, and takes great pleasure in noting the success they are achieving in their various undertakings.

BOSTON WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.—From the present plane of woman's activity in affairs it is difficult to appreciate the courage and prescience of a small band of women who in 1877, under the leadership of Dr. Harriet Clisby, organized the Boston Women's Educational and Industrial Union "for the purpose of increasing fellowship among women in order to promote their educational, industrial, and social advancement." Dr. Harriet Clisby was elected President, Miss M. Chamberlin Secretary, and Mrs. S. E. Eaton Treasurer. These officers, with four directors, adopted a constitution whose foundation was so broad and deep that during the past quarter of a century the Union has always found an open door for any work that "advanced the interests of women."

"A union of all for the good of all," there was in its inception a deep vein of ethical purpose, a tremendous initial impulse of faith, religious fervor, and enthusiasm. It was born in the days of few organizations and of limited opportunities for women. The force of self-expression was beginning to stir, but had to force its way against the inertia of conservatism.

In the faith of the founders of the Union appeared a regenerating force to touch the community to higher life. The Union came

into the world hampered by no preconceived methods for future development: it simply stood ready to respond to the opportunity for service. This very lack of definiteness, this plastic form, was at the outset, and continues to be, a source of strength, insuring a sensitive response to the needs of the hour.

Constant through all these years, the Union's ideal has been the uplift of women through the character-building forces of association and responsibility; through the inspiration and privilege of service.

"The Union aspires to be that common meeting-place where every woman stands on the same level, and must therefore look straight into the eyes of every other woman, seeing the essential thing—character apart from material or social conditions—a ground so level that there can be no looking up or looking down, where the permanent bond is that spiritual one which blesses him who gives and him who takes."

The successful progress of the Union has been uniform. While rich only in ideals, its financial credit was early secured by a rigid adherence to a very primitive rule of "keeping absolutely out of debt." The Union has never asked help to meet an obligation already incurred.

At the outset the work itself, not yet grown to unwieldy proportions, was well adapted to claim the interest of volunteer committees, whose living spirit and enthusiasm in those early days was priceless; and they accomplished what paid workers, untouched by their fire, could never have done, in laying for the Union deep and lasting foundations.

The magnitude of the changes in conditions which have necessitated changes in methods is indicated in the following figures: In 1879 the assets of the Union were about one hundred dollars, with no paid workers. In 1904 the assets are two hundred and fifteen thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars, with a payroll of one hundred and one. In the Industrial Departments alone the change is enormous. To-day (1904) the Union presents the unique spectacle of a business that employs about seventy-five paid workers, with annual receipts of one hundred and twenty-

four thousand, seven hundred and forty-seven dollars, the whole practically distributed to producers.

The Educational Department has charge of the Perkins Lecture Course, where each year varied and valuable lectures are given free to Union members, and of other methods of instruction calculated to stimulate intelligent thought and a high standard of work; and each year it adopts such industrial class work as shall best "help women to help themselves."

The ethical side of the Union work has fairly kept pace with the other departments. The Committee on Ethics has during the past two years aroused an interest which has resulted in an Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind in Massachusetts.

In the Employment Department is conducted the work of the Domestic Reform League, whose object is to emphasize the business relation of employer and employee, and to promote by careful investigation a better knowledge of present conditions and to suggest possible readjustments.

The Business Agency receives applications for all employments other than domestic service—as book-keepers, stenographers, nurses, attendants, governesses, etc.

The Protective Committee investigates claims for wages unjustly withheld from women, and gives much needed counsel and advice on legal matters. The Befriending Committee gives friendly advice, sympathy, and aid to all women who come to them in perplexity or need. The province of the Social Extension Committee is to provide facilities for the comfort and convenience of Union members and to express the genuine, democratic Union spirit of fellowship and good-will. And thus an ever-lengthening vista of opportunity for service lies open before the Boston Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

The present officers (1904) are: President, Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew; Secretary, Miss H. I. Goodrich; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen Peirce; with four Vice-Presidents and twelve Directors. There is a membership of twenty-five hundred.

264 BOYLSTON STREET, August, 1904.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—This patriotic society was organized in Boston on February 26, 1894, its certificate of operation being granted February 28, 1894.

Its objects are to keep alive among its members and their descendants, and throughout the community, the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records, and other documents relating to the war of the American Revolution, and provide a place for their preservation and a fund for their purchase; to encourage historical research in relation to such Revolution and to publish its results; to promote and assist in the proper celebration of prominent events relating to or connected with the war of the Revolution; to promote social intercourse and the feeling of fellowship among its members, and "to provide a home for and furnish assistance to such as may be impoverished, when it is in its power to do so."

Any woman shall be eligible to membership in the Daughters of the Revolution who is above the age of eighteen years, of good character, and a lineal descendant of an ancestor who (1) was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Continental Congress, or a member of the Congress, Legislature, or General Court of any of the colonies or States; or (2) rendered civil, military, or naval service under the authority of any of the thirteen colonies or of the Continental Congress; or (3) by service rendered during the war of the Revolution became liable to the penalty of treason against the government of Great Britain; provided that such ancestor always remained loyal to American independence.

The initiation fee is two dollars, yearly dues three dollars. Fifty dollars paid at one time constitutes life membership.

March 17 is the day appointed for the annual election of officers. The first State regent was Mrs. Sara White Lee; treasurer, Mrs. Kate H. W. Wead; secretary, Mrs. Susan L. Stedman. The present board, elected March 17, 1904, is: State regent, Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz;

vice-regent, Mrs. Maria W. Daniels; recording secretary, Mrs. W. Anna Heckman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Nichols; treasurer, Mrs. Eleanor B. Wheeler; registrar, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Holbrook; librarian, Mrs. Mabel E. Priest; historian, Mrs. Alice M. Granger. During each year regular and special meetings of the society are held and pilgrimages are made to historic places. Thirty-one branches, known as chapters in Massachusetts, join in the work of the State Society and also carry on special work in their several localities, marking graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and giving to schools the best books on the Revolutionary period and pictures of important events and persons connected with the early history of the republic.

Eight students have been assisted by payment of admission fees to Hampton University, four scholarships have been given to Berea College, and two Boston boys have been supported at the George Junior Republic.

Pictures and busts have been given to Paul Revere School. The work for the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association and Cuban educational fund is particularly worthy of mention. Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Alexander M. Ferris, of Newton, with the assistance of the State regent and chapters, Massachusetts sent a large contribution for the monument at Valley Forge, which was dedicated in October, 1901, by the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution. The General Society has its headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City; the State Society, at the Colonial Building, Boylston Street, Boston.

The special work of the society during the past year, undertaken at the suggestion of Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz, then vice-regent, was the raising of funds for a memorial tablet to be placed in the Boston Public Library. The plan was successfully carried out, and on May 3, 1904, while the General Society, by invitation of the State Society, was holding its annual meeting in Boston, a bronze tablet, the work of the artist, C. W. Harley, placed in the music room of the library, was unveiled in the presence of an appreciative audience.

The tablet bears this inscription:—

The Daughters of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in grateful recognition of patriotic verse and song, commemorate these names:—

William Billings, father of American psalmody.

Oliver Holden, author of "Coronation."

John Howard Payne, who wrote "Home, Sweet Home."

Samuel F. Smith, who wrote "America."

Francis S. Key, author of "The Star-spangled Banner."

George F. Root, who wrote "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Mrs. Howe is the only living member of the

group. There is a rule forbidding the use of the name of a living person on any memorial erected in the library. But the circumstances were deemed such as to warrant the breaking of the rule once.

The presentation speech was a neat address delivered by Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz, and the gift was accepted by the Rev. Dr. James De Normandie on behalf of the library trustees.

The veil was removed by Miss Minnie Scott, great-grand-daughter of William Billings, author of the "Colonists' Rallying Song."

The audience arose *en masse* and applauded when Mrs. Howe was presented and recited her "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

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